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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910.

ASSEMBLY AND MAJORITY RULE.

Democratic bosses and organs have overreached themselves in fighting Republican assembly. Their very opposition has aroused their rival party to hold conference for abatement of minority nominations and party dis Their "fear" that assembly will "ruin" the Republican party is not believed. More rational is it that Republican assembly will injure Democratic plans for continued Republi can factionalism.

Minority Republican nominations have enabled Democrats to seize all the big offices that they hold in this state. Majority opponents of such nominations have refused to be "whipped into line" for their election. Because assembly will contain less than 2 per cent of the members of the Republican party, Democratic foes of assembly profess to think its recommendations will aggravate minority roubles of plurality primaries. But that was not the effect last year in Portland of the city assembly, which named the members of the present municipal government. The candidates then recommended were nominated in most cases by majority vote and elected by big leads over their opponents.

Besides, experience of democratic government has proved representative assembly the best of all means of averting factionalism and promoting rule of the majority. Conference of representatives of the people is the nly way the people have of discussing political issues and determining policies. The 75,000 Republicans of Oregon cannot meet to reason together. Conference is essential to all political The people can confer solely through their representatives. This is such a primer principle of politics and government that it is amazing to hear supposedly intelligent men denying it.

The foundations of our National Government and of every state were laid in representative assembly. That Is the people's way of framing constitutions and establishing and maintaining government. This venerated rule of government and politics U'Ren is trying to supplant with his "system."

HEALTHY FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Portland's National banks on June 30th showed deposits of \$34,137,390.21 is compared with \$25,773,898.01 on June 23rd, 1909. This increase of more than \$8,500,000, or approximately 30 per cent, reflects the general prosperity prevailing in this city and throughout the territory for which ortland is the financial headquarters. The detailed statement, which appeared in The Oregonian Monday, also ows the exemption of the Portland sanks from any possible financial trouble which might affect some of the less conservatively managed banks other parts of the country. stocks of cash on hand are unusually large, so large in fact that the bank's profits might be increased, if less

cash were to be kept in reserve. This favorable bank statement, showing the remarkable increase in purchasing power of the people of the ity and state, indicates that there ll be very little, if any, money eded from the East to finance the dg crops of the Pc inc Northwest ast Saturday's New York bank tatement disclosed a heavy decrease the surplus reserves of the clearing suse banks of the metropolis: but the decrease was accounted for by the neavy disbursements on July dividend and interest account. These disbursenents were the largest on record. ompilations made by the New York purnal of Commerce show a total for lividends of \$96,842,700, while the inerest payments were \$1'7,414,549. Of this total of more than \$200,000,

00, over \$125,000,000 was for railroad vidends and interest. While this ormous sum of money has considerarplus, it will be felt only as long as ay be necessary to get it distributed. he holders of the railroad bonds and ocks cannot eat it or drink it, and will earn nothing so long as it is ot in circulation. It will accordingly but a short time before it is again vallable for investment. The recent ear that there would be a tightening the market to such an extent that unds for crop moving would be arce has been dispelled in the East. the West is abundantly able to rovide its own funds for harvesting nd marketing the crop, the financial and industrial situation throughout the country would seem to be he_lthy spite the unsettled condition of the

tock market. This disturbance is almost wholly ue to the uncertainty regarding the ecent Interstate Commerce Commision decisions. As there will undoubtbe an early readjustment of the ate problem, even this will have no ermanently bad effect on the general ade situation. Viewed from almost by standpoint, we seem to be enterig the last half of the year under ully as favorable circumstances as mbined to make the first half a cord-breaker

According to news reports, the efficy of prayer is just at present being ut to rather severe tests, and the reults achieved must be somewhat perplexing for the prayerful. For examle, down in the black belt the religous-minded colored people have been ulte unanimous in asking divine aid or Mr. John Arthur Johnson in his ittle bout with the late Mr. Jeffries. Up in the wheat belt of the Northest the owners of the parched fields have been praying for rain. It can pardly be said that the conquering of leffries was of more importance than the rain on the wheat fields, yet the prayers of the colored people were ap-

parently answered, while there was nothing doing up in the wheat fields. Nothing in particular is proved by this seeming discrimination in favor of the black race, but, in view of past performances, it might be well for the Dakotans toesend for our own inimitable rainmaker, Colonel Hofer.

The Roosevelt-Poindexter allianceif there is an alliance—to elect that

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S BLUNDER.

irresponsible insurgent United States Senator from Washington, is based on most astonishing misunderstanding of the facts on the part of the ex-President. Colonel Roosevelt, it appears, has agreed to support Mr. Poindexter as against Senator Piles, who is described in the obviously inspired Oyster Bay dispatch as "a candidate for re-election." The basis for the Oyster Bay opposition is chiefly that 'Mr. Piles has Secretary Ballinger's support" for "another term."

Colonel Roosevelt has been led into an extraordinary blunder that does no credit to his sagacity or prudence or his knowledge of affairs. Mr. Piles is not a candidate for re-election, having publicly announced that he would retire with the expiration of his term. Secretary Ballinger is therefore not supporting Mr. Piles, nor is he supporting anybody for Senator, so far as is known in the Pacific Northwest. Nor is Secretary Ballinger the "head" of the "wing of the Republican party" opposed to Mr. Poindexter, as the dispatch states. That wing of the party has several heads, represented by as

many candidates for Senator. How does it come that Colone Roosevelt has the facts so strangely twisted? Is Mr. Poindexter the source of his information? So it may be supposed. If the ex-President can be persuaded without warrant and without correct information to lend his great name and large influence to the schemes of demagogues and political malcontents throughout the country, there is promise of the greatest hurlyburly in public affairs the Nation has yet seen.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT CORVALLIS. The character of the courses of

study which are offered in Summer School at Corvallis is distinctly encouraging to the friends of sensible education. It is all very well to talk about the desirability of teaching agriculture in the rural schools, but how is it to be taught unless the teachers know something about it? How much, to be a little mere specific, does the ordinary school ma'am with all her beauty and her wit understand of clover bacteriology, of the rotation of crops, of commercia fertilizers and of soil mulches? These subjects form the very foundation of profitable agriculture under modern exigencies and instruction in the pub-He schools which is worth while must deal with them. Recognizing facts of this nature the Agricultural College has offered in its Summer school an attractive list of lectures and lessons in "Agricultural Pedagogy," that is agriculture for schoolteachers. There are other classes in the programme which it would seem that farmers themselves might attend with profit. None of them as yet know more than is good for their souls about the "Production and Care of Milk," Propagation," Landscape Gardening," and various subjects of that nature which are to be taken up by competent instructors at the Summer school.

We do not wish to imply that the Summer school which Professor Ressler has organized at the Agricultural College is limited to courses in agriculture. That is not by any means the case. There are classes for all sorts of people, particularly for teachers, and almost every topic in the universe seems to be covered. The list cludes not only the faculty of the but men of standing from other states besides. It is noticeable that Superintendent Rigler, of Portland, is to lecture on a number of attractive themes while other leading educational men of the state will lend a hand. Among them it is pleasant to read the name of Superintendent Churchill, of Baker City, an able pioneer in the high school work of Oregon and one who has for many years enjoyed the confidence of a thriving community. Mr. Churchill is lecture on such practical subjects as "The Janitor and His Dulies." "The Principal and the School Board," and others like them. Only persons who have been in the educational harness a long time can really appreciate the

value of such discussions Of course President Kerr is at the head of the Summer school. It is difficult to imagine any good work going forward at Corvallis without his active and masterly guidance.

CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER,

Scarlet fever is one of the diseases which have not yet yielded completely to serum treatment. It has a virus ble temporary effect on the available of its own and undoubtedly in course of time an anti-toxine will be discovered to neutralize it; but the disease is among the most baffling in the whole list of human ailments and more investigation will be required before its treatment is thoroughly mastered.

In the meantime two German physicians, Jochmann and Michaels, have made some encouraging progress with scarlet fever cases of the most maligant variety. According to their theory, the fatal consequences of the diseas are apt to result from secondary infection with streptococcus bacillus and they employ therefore two serum one directed against the scarlet fever virus and the other against the streptococcus. Operating thus on 62 extremely maligant cases "which all the doctors had given up as hopeless," to quote a familiar expression, they saved no less than 38. This is pretty well for a disease which admittedly the resources of science have not yet been

sufficient to conquer. To pursue their investigations concerning scarlet fever, physicians must experiment either upon human beings or upon animals. No doubt there are persons in the world heartless enough to prefer to let the ravages of the disease go unchecked rather than cause a little inconvenience to a dog or a guinea pig. There are others who think it better to let countless generations of children suffer and die than to make those experiments on living animals which are necessary to before the disease can be understood

But the humane judgment of mankind does not agree with the opinion of the sentimentalist. The fact of the matter is that ignorant sentimentality is not only one of the most cruel agencies in the world, but it is also extremely immoral in other ways. The anti-vivisectionists, for example, do not scruple to tell outrageous false-

to justify their calumnies against the scientists who conduct experiments on living animals. To believe them everything in the laboratory of the investigator is done as cruelly as possible. The investigator fairly revels in the pain of his victims. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Animals which are used in the study of diseases and the search for cures are almost invariably anesthetized, and when the operation maims them they are killed as soon as possible after the close of the experiment. Since the investigator wishes to study physiology under conditions as nearly normal as possible, he tries in every way to avoid inflicting pain. who really care to know the facts about vivisection will find much to instruct them in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, where the subject is discussed by a competent scientist with full knowledge and ab-

solute veracity.

SURF-BATHING VICTIMS. Another "good swimmer" drowned while surf bathing at Clatsop Beach Monday. Regardless of warnings of experienced surfbathers or of the many tragedies which have taken place at the beach resorts, hardly a year passes without a fatality. Surf bathing or swimming in and beyond the surf is so different from ordinary swimming in still water that it annually claims large numbers of victims who ordinarily would exer-

cise more caution. There is always an element of danger in surf-bathing when indulged in by novices. The "safest" beaches in the country have fully as large a death roll as any others. This is due to the ever-changing tides and currents. which can never be depended on with any degree of assurance. A slight shifting of the sand, caused by a high wind and heavy sea, will in a single night change the contour of the beach sufficiently to cause a strong current where none existed twenty-four hours earlier. Unless a bather is familiar with the action of that mysterious current commonly known as "the deadly undertow," he will do well to keep inshore or close to the lifeline which is so necessary a part of the equipment

of every first-class beach resort. Even the undertow, which strikes terror to the heart of the victim whom it catches, can be conquered if the "good swimmer" will keep a cool head and not endeavor to fight against it. but instead drift with it until it has spent its force and he can make his way back to safety. Surf-bathing is a healthful and pleasant exercise, and when the proper precautions are taken by bathers the liability of accident is probably as small as in any other form of sport or exercise. When engaged in by novices, however, great care should be exercised, for the ocean is vastly different from the still waters of a lake or river.

HIS STATUS FIXED.

According to the estimate of Booker T. Washington as made after the victory of Johnson over Burns at Sidney Australia, the pugilistic victory of the black man is a good thing for the negro race. It shows the race wherein it can excel. It will have a tendency to encourage the development of physical strength and qualities of endurance by which the negro race can solve for itself the vital, ever present problem of making and holding a place for itself in the world.

A colored man who is able to do a good, honest day's work without fatigue; who knows how to work and is willing to work and is withal cober and content with his place in life, has solve. He can become a land owner, a home holder, a h me builder, an of instructors is remarkable. It to belo in the labor world in localities where his labor is in demand. He need neither be ignorant in the dense sense of that term nor "educated" in the modern sense of useless knowledge of books. His place in the world is a distinct one, and if the victory of the colored man over the white in rugilistic encounter helps him to find it and causes him to glory i . it, the batt'e between black and white that took place at Reno last Monday will not be without beneficial results in the economic world.

Let the colored man rejoice in his strength. Why, indeed, should be not rejoice in it? It is a racial endowment well worth cultivating. His claim to political equality with the white man may be successfully disputed; his claim to intellectual equality, in the light of science and achievement is difficult, if not inpossible to establish; his financial ability is a negligible quantity. But his physical superiority to the best trained, most confidently, vaunted member of the white race has been proven beyond question by the determined effort and Titanic strength of a man of his race not once, but twice.

It is fitting that the world's champ ion in the prizering is a negro. The outcome of the fistic battle at Reno has gone a long way toward establishing the status of the negro. The was as it should have been. result Why should Jeffries feel sore about it, except temporarily, as he nurses his battered face? Why should any one regret the outcome of the battle, except the man who staked money on the white man against the black, and lost? The line in which the black man superior to the white has been definitely fixed. Let that suffice.

DEEPENING THE RIVERS. Every inlet from the sea that can be made navigable at a cost not disproportionate to the advantages which will result should be improved. The Government has in the past wasted se much money on unworthy waterway improvement projects that it is steadily becoming more difficult to secure Federal aid, and communities and districts are thus thrown more on their own immediate resources. Portland has spent millions in building a channel from this city to the sea, and the result of that expenditure is felt beni ficially by every producer of freight in the entire Columbia basin, although no assistance has been given Portland by other communities which share in the profits of the improvement. The ing a task in which the expense should have been shared by the people of the entire Columbia basin has not been without value, however, for a number of other ports have since begun working out improvement projects planned

The latest to announce a channel improvement to the sea is the Port of | ly in Portland. Toledo, a thriving little city on the Yaquina River, at present inaccessible for any but very small seagoing vessels. Toledo is located on the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad and is in the heart of a very fine timber region, pected these days.

The California market always supplies a heavy demand for cheaper grades of lumber than can be shipped to advantage b. rail, and it is proposed to improve the Yaquina River from Toledo to the sea in such manner that Toledo to the sea in such manner that at Quebec late last night after five vessels of 16-feet draft can load at weeks' absence in Great Britain, is in the Yaquina mills. Lumber-carriers haste to reach his Nebraska home. of this type can handle freight at a profit where smaller vessels would be remained over in Montreal to keep an impracticable. If the Port of Toledo is successful in its efforts, a large area of territory in Lincoln County will feel a direct benefit. There is at the present time, and will continue to be, considerable north-bound business be-tween California and the lumber ports of Oregon and Washington.

Lumber vessels bound up the coast for cargo will usually carry cargo on the north-bound trip at a very low rate of freight, which of course is advantageous to consumers in the favored locality. A 16-foot channel in the Yaquina River up to Toledo would adopt in regard to discussing individdo something more than increase substantially the value of every foot of timber in that portion of the big county. It would increase develop-ment of the timber industry and give employment to more men. These in turn would have to become consumers of fruit, vegetables, dairy products and other Lincoln County staples, and other industries would accordingly improve in keeping with what for awhile would be the premier industry of the county. The port of Toledo, like the port of Tillamook or the port of Portland, can, if supported as it should be, prove a pre-eminent factor in development of the region it will

J. Ogden Armour, who is good authority on the subject, says that the business of exporting meat from the United States to Europe is dead. reason assigned for this is as simple as conclusive. South America is furnishing an ample supply of cheap meat to Europe. The great plains of Argentina, of Brazil and of other South American States are the feeding grounds for immense flocks and herds. Conditions there are such that the competition of our Western plains cannot meet them. In brief cattle can be raised cheaper in South America than here and they can be marketed at less cost. The meat is not as good, but it is accepted as good enough in European markets. Hence the decline in the meat exporting business in the United States. Our own market is, however, stiff and clamorous and the meat business is not by any means on the decline. Indeed, to judge from the retail prices paid, it never was more active

The passing of Chief Justice Fuller is widely deplored for he was an able jurist. The manner of his death was ideal. Quietly, without suffering, or dread of change, the eminent jurist took his leave of life in a room in his restful Summer residence, made sacred by the death therein of his wife a few years ago. An affectionate daughter was within call and at his summons came forward to receive his last sigh. The busy wires summoned other members of his family and all are hastening to Chicago-the home city of the Chief Justice before he was called to the Supreme Bench. In Chicago the funeral will be held. He had attained the age of 77 years and died as he had expressed a wish to die when his time should come. in the quietude of his Summer home.

The great Northwestern wheat belt in Minnesota and Dakota is still suffering from a remarkable drought, and as a result some farmers are abandoning their fields for pasturage. no problem that he . not able to The situation is so critical that wheat prices jumped 4 cents per bushel in ciency for home demands. of this is going on in the Middle West and Northwest, the farmers of the Pacific Northwest are already at work harvesting what promises to be an unusually large crop. "It is an ill wind," etc., but if the present season is a total failure for the Middle Western farmers, they may come to Oregon, where there are still plenty of farms and crop failures are unknown.

> The fire yesterday morning at Montavilla emphasizes the fact that the Ibis in masterly fashlon. city is not keeping faith with that growing section. There should be sufficient apparatus on the ground to protect it. The firehouse and equipment on Mount Tabor hill are at best too far away. The interests of Montavilla can be best served by an engine company in its midst, and there should be one in place without more delay.

Another search for the fountain of youth has ended. "I was too old to come back," sobbed Jeffries as his friends carried him disabled from the scene of his defeat. It is thus that old Father Time calls his bluff by means of which men seek to win back the lost stake of youth.

Roosevelt, it is said, will support Miles Poindexter for United States Senator in Washington. He is apparently going to mix in everywhere in state and local contests. He is trifling with his own enormous popularity.

Merely as a reminder of last Winter and every other Winter for the past thirty years, be it said that street improvements should be started now and finished before the rains set in.

An ex-Congressman of North Carolina dropped dead in the role of Cincinnatus. Ex-Congressmen of Oregon sit in their automobiles and boss the work.

Now that the time has passed for guessing on the fight, Portlanders may amuse themselves with opinions on the location of the new Postoffice.

This is the week when Portland annexes as her principal Summer suburbs Seaside and North Beach. The wool market is reported quiet, which seems humorous, for it was not

a silk affair, by any means. Along about this time of year it is example set by Portland in perform- not easy to suppress a desire for the third slice of watermelon.

> Let the shorter than usual list of now, and the animal manages to keep fatalities justify the campaign for a perfect time when marching. safe and sane Fourth.

This week the call of old ocean is almost loud enough to be heard plain-

Certainly it was not a prizefight. It was a surprise fight.

News of a dark hue must be ex-

Calls to Mind the Fate of Admiral Dewey and J. G. Carlisle.

New York World. William Jennings Bryan, who landed where politics is at white heat, but he engagement to make an address "What do you think of Mr. Roose-velt? Is he to be a Caesar or just an ex-President?

"I will not discuss the ambitions or plans of individuals."
"Mr. Bryan," persisted the World cor-respondent, "you have declined to answer the question in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's plans as you term it; would you be willing to express an opinion as to the influence he is likely to exert

in politics?"
"That question can be answered," responded Mr. Bryan, "without violating the rule I have thought it wise to

uals. "Mr. Roosevelt's wide influence in politics will depend upon two things: First, his inclinations; second, his attitude on public questions. He can, if he likes, refuse to discuss partisan questions and devote himself to those subjects which, while National in scope and political in character, are not distinctively party questions, as, for in-stance, the peace movement; or he can enter actively into the discussion of measures before Congress and Legislatures. platforms and candidates. With the prestige of the Presidency back of him his words are likely to have influence in his party if he as-sumes a partisan attitude and with the country at large if he assumes an inde

"The personal "The personal element is likely to be overestimated. Nothing is more wide-ly misunderstood than what is called personal popularity. We had an illustration of that in the case of Admiral Dewey. The world applauded his naval achievements and many believed that he would make a very popular candi-date for the Presidency.

"Another illustration is found in the case of John G. Carlisle. He was the leader of his party for years and the ido of the young Democrats of his state. Mr. Carlisle's speeches on the tariff question were the Alpha and the Omega of the subject. But when a question arose upon which Mr. Carlisle differed from his party in the Nation and from the Democracy of his state he retired from public life, "Mr Roosevelt, while occupying

large place in the public eye and while able to command a hearing, is amen-able to the same rules that govern other public men, and will be potent or impotent according to his attitude upon the question in which the people feel an interest."

JACK MORGAN, HEIR TO \$300,000,000 Sketch of the Genial Young Man Who Will Succeed J. Pierpont.

Adams in the Boston News Bureau. Although the impression is far from general, young Jack Morgan is in many ways much like his father. He may not have the latter's organizing genius; that remains to be seen.

But he has the dominating personality and aptitude for business that made the elder Morgan even a decade ago and before he crowned his organization ex-ploits with the formation of the greatest of all industrial combinations—the United States Steel Corporation-such a tower ing figure in the financial world. for years the younger man has taken an active part in the affairs of both the London and New York houses of J. P. Morgan & Co. But it was not until a year ago that J. P. Morgan, Jr., entered

the domain of corporate finance and management.

His election to the directorate and the finance committee of the United States National City Bank board of directors indicated unmistakably the purpose the father to familiarize the son more important views than devolved upon him in the ordinary routine of ever great a banking concern as that of J. P. Morgan & Co. Young Morgan is much a home holder, a home builder, an offense to no one and a very present help in the labor world in localities much that there will be an insufe- looking. The temperaments of the two men. however, have little in common.
Morgan Sr., is brusque and saturnine.
Morgan, Jr., is genial. What is called personal magnetism is one of the assets that have made him extremely popular

both business and society. He is also an athlete and outdoor man, this heir to \$300,000,000 and the most lucrative banking business in the world, tried without success. The final blow and an ardent sportsman. Seldom does he miss the New York Yacht Club's races Seldom does on Long Island Sound, where even in the orst of weather and in his oliskins, oking like the hardlest of Gloucester fishermen, he handles his smart 30-footer

From the St. Louis Times. The illness of Brigadier-General Funston serves to call attention to that big little man for the first time in several years. For a passing day he was the source of as many good newspaper stories as a certain other illustrious American who recently returned to this country from Europe. Funston, like a good actor, "quit while his name was up." He did not attempt a series of spectacular deeds, He did once his services in the Philippines were amply rewarded by his Government. may have lacked the versatility necessary to a repetition of his thrilling adventures. But therein lies proof of a certain un-common kind of greatness. The man who knows he is only a chapter and not book; a canto, and not an epic, is wise in his generation.

In and About.

Revenge is sweet until it begins to fer-

can't afford to wait for bargain days. One difference between a statesman and a politician is that the statesman is dead. it doesn't pay to be stuck up, as the fly discovered when he landed on the fly

Unfortunately the people who marry in haste are not the only ones who repent at leisure. When a fat girl marries it proves that

love will find a way, even though she may weigh 250 pounds. It would be probably just as easy to love a rich girl as a poor one, if there wasn't so much competition.

Dog Beats Time With His Tall.

Goshen Letter to Indianapolis News.
Roger's Goshen Band, a musical organization nearly half a century old, has brevetted a big St. Bernard dog as drum major. The dog first attracted attention one day when the band was marching to a park. It broke away from the small boy that was leading it and took its position at the head of the band. It climbed into the band pavillon at the park and lay outside the double circle of musicians. When the band began to play a clans. When the band began to play a selection it at once strode to the center of the circle and gravely sat up and took The dog's tail beats time to the music

Dazzled by the Illumination.

All the electric lights in the new bandstand in Winfield were turned on the other night for the first time, and the other night for the first time, and the Free Press reporter was almost overwhelmed. He wrote: "The illumi-nation was beautiful, a perfect dazzle of light, reminding the beholder with imagination of stars and diamonds, fireflies lighting fairyland, and lights seen over a vast expanse of water.

BRYAN ON ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE SUED HER SWEDISH SERVING MAID Employer Gets a Verdiet of \$125 in a Broken Contract Case.

> Brooklyn Eagle. Most housekeepers will note with interest the effort of Mrs. Ella L. Palmer. of West Newton, Mass., to solve for herself the servant girl problem, which most of the women's clubs of the United States have given up in despair. Mrs. Palmer brought from Sweden Hilmar C. Anderson—or shall we say Miss Hilmar C. Anderson? Mrs. Palmer treated Hilmar as a sister, she says, and, therefore, the mistress will not object to the "Miss." Mrs. Palmer very shrewdly persuaded Sister Hilmar to put the \$2.50 a week that was paid to her into a certain savings bank. Then, when Sister Hilmar, or Miss. Anderson, took French leave by night, Mrs. Palmer "trusteed" the savings as the expression goes in Massachusetts law, and sued to recover \$200 damages. She won her suit in part, getting a verdict for \$125. Her testimony is re-

> ported as follows:
>
> "While I was on a six weeks' visit to Stockholm. Sweden, Hilmar came to me three days before I sailed for America and asked me to take her to this country with me. We made an agreement that she would work for agreement that she would work for me for one year for \$2.50 a week, board and passage money included. I brought her to this country as a first-class passenger. We reached Boston on January 20."

It will now, apparently, be the inevi-able duty of the United States District Attorney for the Boston district to sue Mrs. Ella L. Palmer for the pen-alty incurred by the original importation of a servant girl. The anti-con-tract labor law, which went into effect February 25, 1885, provides a fine of \$1000 for each case of violation. Meanwhile Sister Hilmar's lawyer will appeal the damage case. He ex-

plains that Miss Anderson was not allowed to have company, could not go out nights, could not go to the the-ater, and was deprived of ordinary lib-erties. It appears that he does not ac-cept the theory that the atmosphere of intellect and culture inseparably associated with the name of West New ton, Mass., should have covered a mul titude of sins in its beneficent influ-ence on the mind of a green servant girl from Stockholm. Thus the problem Mrs. Palmer tackled is brought back to its old, old form, and the story of another abertive experiment is add ed to the material for discussion equalabortive in the women's clubs of America, when their circle of progress brings them around to the servant girl

THEY VOTED FOR DEMOCRAT Republican" Legislators Who Were

Also for Statement One. ASTORIA, Or., July 4 .- (To the Editor.) Will you please publish the following list of Republican (?) legislators who voted for a democrat to represent the State of Oregon in the Senate of the United States at the last Legislative assembly? By doing this it will, I hope, materially assist in certifur their names materially assist in getting their names and their record before the public at a most opportune time for the accomplishment of good results-should they again desire to represent the state-or, misrepresent it, as some of us think:

In the Senate the honorable gentlemen were: Albert Abraham, H. R. Albee,
A. A. Bailey, W. N. Barrett, I. H. Bingham, A. J. Johnson, T. B. Kay, Daniel
Keliaher, Frank J. Miller, C. W. Nottingham, Ben Selling, W. T. Schofeld
and N. J. Smith.
In the House the same kind of gentle-

In the House the same kind of gentlemen and their names were; O. L. Hatte-berg, A. G. Libby, Hal D. Patten, Allen H. Eaton, George Jones, I. N. Muncey, Benjamin F. Jones, James U. Campbell, W. A. Dimlck, Linn E. Jones, James D. Abbott, B. C. Altman, Fred J. Brady, J. C. Bryant, W. J. Clemens, K. C. Couch, L. M. Davis, E. J. Jaeger, L. D. Mahone, A. W. Orton, C. A. Barrett, John P. Rusk,

Richardson, H. C. Dodds, WILLIAM COURTHOPE.

The greatest trust in the world is advertising for cats—just plain, back-fence, rat-hungry tabbles. The United State Steel Corporation needs 'em in its business at Gary, Ind. that fact be known through the Gary newspapers. Fifty cents a head is the orice offered. For many months the company has been came when one of the rats got tangled up in one of the great dynamos which give power to the blast furnace mill. This tied the work up for hours and resulted in the loss of several thousand dollars. Gary was hunted in vain for stray cats, and, as a last resort, an advertisement was inserted in a Gary

Alice "Spoke Her Mind."

Minneapolls Journal After Theodore Roosevelt had been anpointed envoy from the United States to attend King Edward's funeral, Collector Loeb cabled his former chief that under the law Colonel Roosevelt would be granted the privilege of the port upon his return. He explained that this inhis return. He explained that this in-cluded all immediate members of his excepting the married Roosevelt never availed himself of this privilege, but the cablegram was seen by Mrs. Longworth, the colonel's daughter, then with him. She sent this cablegram mmediately:

"Loeb, New York: Pig.-Alice."

Don't forget. Mackintosh inverness cost, waterproof fishing jacket, belt, flannel or outing shirts, sweaters, knickerbockers. waders, stockings, garters, cap or hat, waterproof hat, compass, drinking cup, rods, scales, baskets, gaffs, reels, leaders, flies and other tackle, kodaks and ilms and Thermos bottle.
And these necessaries:

Shaving brush, shaving soap, razors, strop, witch hazel, sponge, tollet soap, wash cloths, nail brush, tooth brush, tooth powder, hair brush, comb, nail

Not Properly Phrased. Chicago News. Newwed-I inserted an advertisement

for a plain cook last week and there was not a single applicant showed up. Oldwed—How did you word it? Newwed—"Wanted—A plain cook." Oldwed-Huh! No wonder your adver-tisement didn't pull. Try something like this: "Wanted-A refined young lady to do plain cooking," and you'll have a hun-dred applicants for the job.

Boston Transcript. Casey-Next toime Oi pass wid a lady Mulligan, ye'll take aff yer hat. Mulligan-An' suppose Ol refuse? Casey-Then, be hivins, ye'll take aff

Boston Transcript.

Arizona is promptly taking steps to formulate a constitution. She should get a copy of Okiahoma's in order to see what to avoid.

Scarcity of Male Help.

Washington Post. In addition to his need of farm hands the Kansas farmer finds a scarcity in the supply of good chauffeurs.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

An intoxicated young man, very much battered up, went into a hotel about midnight and asked the clerk for room 23. "Can't give you that one," replied e clerk. "It's taken." the clerk.

"Who's got it?" asked the intoxicated one. 'A man named Jones."

"What Jones?" "Mr. A. B. Jones has room 23." The battered-up young man smiled. "That's all right," he said. "That's me, fell out of the window." —Denver

"Repeat the words the defendant used," commanded counsel for the woman plaintiff in a case of slander being tried in the First Criminal Court of Newark recently.

"I'd rather not." bashfully replied the defendant. "They were hardly words to tell to a gentleman."

"Whisper them to the Judge then."

"Whisper them to the Judge, then,"
magnanimously suggested the counsel
—and the court was obliged to rap for order."-Lippincott's.

The new minister in a Georgia church was delivering his first sermon. The darkey janitor was a critical listener, and his prayers seemed to cover the whole category of human wants. After the services one of the deacons

asked the old darkey what he thought of the new minister. "Don't you think he offers up a good prayer, Joe?" "Ah mos' suttainly does, boss. Why, dat man axed de good Lord fo 'things that de odder preacher didn't even know he had!"—National Monthly.

The old veteran had paused in his reminiscences and was mopping his brow while his audience waited im-patiently, thinking he had left off. "I recollect," he continued dreaming, "that at the battle of Alma I had a very excitin time. Bullets were pettin upon us like rain, men fell right and left, cannon roared like thunder itself, and, worst of all, the enemy had managed to get within a hundred yards of our position. I was mad with excitement and wasn't thinkin of anything except just destrict for all I was thing except just destrict for all I was

thing except just fightin' for all I was worth. All of a sudden I turned and found that my regiment had changed its position and I was cut off—left to the mercy of the enemy, sir!"

The veteran paused; he always does at the most exciting part; he finds it

amusing. "Well, what did you do?" asked an impatient listener,
"Do?" said the old fellow, sleeplly,
"Well, I reckon I did a mile in three minutes!"—St. Paul Dispatch.

They tell in London a story of an elderly American lady who, while sight-seeing, visited Westminster Abbey. After going about for some time with an air of eager curiosity, she approached a verger. "I wonder if you can help me?" she asked, hopefully. "I am looking for the grave of King Edward II."

"Sorry, ma'am," said the verger, apol ogetically, "but we 'aven't got Edward "But," protested the visitor, "I un

derstood that the Abbey was the burial place of Kings." "So it is, ma'am, in a way," returned the verger, 'but we only 'av the odd numbers 'ere."—Harpers' Weekly.

Vessels of Wrath.

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, The automobile is a fine bird, but has a song that lures en to destruction and women to value not upon the buzz-cart when it is red and giveth stinkum to the evening breeze; for it chaweth scads and ducats like a bay baler; also mazuma and sesterces, and rocks and dough it lappeth up like a house afire. When the devil-wagon champeth and snorteth, flee to the mountains of the Hepsidam and crawl in a hole; or the old boy will get you and carry you to the poorhouse. Man goeth forth in the morning chugging and shaking with pride; a halo of blue smoke circleth him as a wreath; he nutteth him. and a Missouri mule hauleth off the available assets to the auction. The auto is a mocker and the touring car is rac-ing, and whose is deceived thereby should soak his noodle in lye. Vessels of wrath fitted unto destruction are the carts that eat man's time and sap his securities and in the end turn over in a ditch and make his family into ham burger steaks. Woe is his name who dal, lies with them; even pants is he called in the marketplace who twists the braseel and winketh with the other eye at

Whatever Is Worn Is Right.

Boston Traveler.
Of all the fads that have interested this blase world there is but one that is eternal, and that one is closely associated with the eternal feminine. days of the Pharoahs it was in high favor, and its popularity has not dimin-ished with the succeeding ages. Today it is still in its prime, and gives promise to remain so until the end of time This fad is clothes. All women have it. At an early age they mount this hobby horse and go galloping away in a mad steeplechase whose destination they do not know, or care to know. And very pleasant is this eternal fad to onlookers as well as to its devotees. Art contains nothing more lively than a pretty girl. and her beauty is doubled when she wears a wide, flower-crowned hat and a

So Mr. Loeb now knows what Alice graceful, rippling gown.
In this fad it is difficult not to excel.
The motto seems to be, "Whatever is worn is right." So no matter what size or what shape your sleeven e tranquil, for everything is accepted and if you can manage to concoct a pat-tern never seen before, so much the bet-ter. Your sister faddists will look on with envy, and exclaim, "How original!"

An Obvious Omission.

PORTLAND, July 4.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian Saturday appears an editorial, "Vices of 'Direct' Legislation," from which the word "not" seems omitted from the concluding words of the following paragraph: Mr. U'Ren and his element, however, is so satisfied that he declares the people are dispensing with legislative assemblies. This, then is the freditage of the "Oregon system." But the system will not be permitted to spread to further impairment of representative, constitutional government. The people are beginning to call a hair and to demand that initiative and referendum be reserved as a supplement to Assembly Legislation and be made a substitute.

Evidently the word "not" belongs in the sentence, otherwise the sentence contradicts foregoing statements of the editorial. INTERESTED CITIZEN.

The correspondent is correct. The word "not" should have been included.

Pointed Paragraphs Chicago News.

Optimism is sometimes due to a shortage of experience. Many a man has been stung by the po-litical bee in his bonnet.

The man who pays as he goes seldon gets beyond the speed limit.

Man is tow, woman a spark—and his Satanic majesty works the bellows.

On the other hand, did you ever hear of a man marrying a woman to reform her?

The man who shaves himself might be preferred by the contraction of the contraction erfectly happy if he could cut his own

hair.

Many a man would enjoy being cast away on a desert island. Then he would not have to call on his wife's relations.