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THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

It is almost certain that Cleveland is elected president for the next four years, although the returns are not as yet complete. And it is possible that elections this winter by state legislatures may place the senate in the control of the democrats and populists. At least it is evident that they will secure it later, which with an already democratic house will give them absolute control of all departments of the government. When it comes to this, the democrats will have to answer to the people for the proper administration of the government, as they alone will be responsible for its policy, and can have no excuse that they were hampered by republican obstruction or antagonism in any department. They will now have an opportunity to inaugurate the reforms they have so long promised, and if the country does not prosper under their administration the people will lay the blame where it belongs.

The result means that the voters of the country have decided on a change of commercial and industrial policy in the most prosperous period ever known in the history of the United States. The country will now have a free trade policy. The laborer, consumer and producer will now have abundant opportunity to learn what free trade means by actual experience. This result was brought about principally through continued agitation among the laboring classes by scheming demagogues, who expect to benefit themselves by the change, and who found easy converts among a large contingent of a foreign element of laborers who were easily misled on account of their ignorance. This same labor vote have placed themselves on an equality with the cheap labor sections of the old world, without knowing it. They came to the country to better their condition, but voted to place them in the same category with their fellow laborers that they left behind them across the sea. When the reaction does come, it will fall with overwhelming, convincing force on the laborers of the land, who will then see the error of their way and long for the good old republican days.

The peoples party as a factor contributed not a little in an indirect way to the success of the democracy in this presidential election.

Tammany Hall too, did effective work for Cleveland, and he will have the debt to pay.

The result in Oregon was not unexpected, as it was very evident the democrats of this state, as a rule, did not take kindly to fusion with the people's party. They believed in standing true to their colors, even if Harrison did get the electoral vote by a large majority. The vote in Benton county as well as other portions of the state distinctly shows that they did not favor deserting their party organization, no matter how hopeless the prospect for victory.

Good evidence of the kindergarten is not lacking anywhere and one influential newspaper, the Christian Union, is publishing special kindergarten numbers. We do not need better evidence nor do we have to go outside of Portland to witness the wonderful progress of Froebel's system. In many large cities the system has been adopted in the public schools with complete success and to the satisfaction of teachers, pupils and the public generally. There are over 2500 kindergartens in the United States now, with an attendance of about 35,000 children. All the largest cities have such schools, the most of them, like those in Portland, supported by private effort. Portland's record for maintaining a high standard of public education is first-class, and the state of Oregon cannot long delay the recognition and utilization of the Froebel method without relatively losing ground. One prominent educator has said that what the child learns between the ages of three and six is more vital and has more influence on his entire life than a grammar or high school education can possibly have. The sweeping progress made by the kindergarten within the past five years, and the friends it has won among intelligent people, and especially among experienced teachers, are conclusive of its indispensable value to our state system of free education, the object of which is character-development as well as training the mind for intelligent citizenship. The coming session of the legislature will perform a popular duty if it will take notice of the kindergartens and give them state aid and indorsement.—Ex.

GOOD ROADS.

Now that the rains premonitory of the approach of the winter season have begun to fall, and the mud, so familiar to the Oregon eye and so demoralizing to Oregon travel, has begun to give promise of what it will do for us a few weeks hence, the subject of roads becomes a live one. There is too much of the Arkansas traveler in the average Oregonian. In the winter he grows ceaselessly about the impassable roads, but when the summer comes, when he should be improving the opportunity to make them better, they are good enough, and he dismisses the subject from his thoughts. Poor highways have cost the farmers of Oregon millions of dollars. Every year the producers pay more to support the state government. This is so evident a fact that even the most thoughtless and the dullest of comprehension cannot fail to see it. But seeing it and realizing its significance are distinct propositions. In an indefinite way we recognize the burden of obstructed traffic, but we are not sufficiently impressed with it to take active measures to lift it. The heaviest tax the producers of Oregon pay is the one they do not pay at all, paradoxically speaking, and that is a tax upon traffic. If they would pay a liberal road tax and have the fund handled in a businesslike manner, their traffic tax would be less. Primarily, the producer suffers the most by reasons of bad roads, but secondarily the merchant, artisan and every individual whose prosperity depends upon a steady and uninterrupted continuance of business. When bad roads prevent the farmer from coming to town with his products, or diminish the size of the load he may carry, his loss is direct and positive, and the loss of trade is equally direct and positive to the merchant. With the dull times of winter, the direct result of the bad condition of the highways, every business man and mechanic suffers a diminution of income. The cost of marketing products comes out of the pocket of the producer. The man whose products cost less for conveyance from the farm to the consumer receives the highest net price. The price of wheat in Liverpool is the same whether the wheat was raised on a farm within a stone's throw of a railroad warehouse, or twenty miles distant over roads knee deep in mud and full of chuck holes. The difference is all in the net profit of the producer. Whether it costs him to get his products to the shipping point, or whatever loss of opportunity to take advantage of a temporary rise in price by reason of a mud blockade, must be added to the expense and deducted from the gross price the same as other expenses of production. It should then be charged up to the roads as a separate item, to show what a large road tax the farmer pays because he does not pay any road tax at all. A direct road tax for the construction of good highways for winter travel, would save many times that amount of indirect tax by reason of loss of market or cost of reaching it. This is a subject of more vital interest to Oregon than the tariff, or the finances of the country. It means money lost or money saved. Every dollar saved in the marketing of products is saved to the producer and is a distinct gain to the entire state. The legislature will meet in January, and the farmers of Oregon should demand of it a repeal of the present utterly absurd and worthless road law, and the enactment of legislation that shall result in making our highways passable for heavily loaded wagons at all seasons of the year.—Portland Chronicle.

The bureau of American republics has been informed that the republic of Paraguay, to induce immigration and secure the development of land, has offered very generous premiums to agricultural colonists. It agrees to give 18 premiums, ranging from \$5000 to \$625, to the cultivation of tobacco; three premiums of \$4000 each for the cultivation of coffee estates containing 15,000 plants; two premiums of \$5000 each for the cultivation of squares of sugarcane; two premiums of \$4000 each for the cultivation of 25,000 cotton plants, and a premium of \$5000 to whoever cultivates 25,000 Brazilian banana plants. Thirty-two other premiums, ranging from \$5000 to \$1000 are offered for the cultivation of rice, manna alfalfa, maize, Brazilian banana plants, ramie, orange trees, lemon plants, grapevines and indigo, and for the establishment of a sugar mill, alcohol distillery, steam sawmill, wine factory, a factory for manufacturing general cloth made from raw materials of the country, a factory for the extracting of textile fabrics in general, a factory for cooking oil, a factory for the preparation of preserved fruits, cigar factory and mandiocca flour factory.—Oregonian.

TIME TO BEGIN PREPARATION.

Next year is very likely to be a critical one in the history of pruning growing in Oregon. The yield of prunes was not up to the average last year, and this year has been the most unfavorable known to the business. If the yield is good next year, the aggregate product will be many times what it has ever yet been. The amount will be great enough, in fact, to make the Oregon product a very perceptible factor in the supply of the United States, and the character of the Oregon prunes thrown upon the market next year will have a predominant effect in establishing the reputation of the prunes of this state.

It is not too early to begin preparations now. Every fruit grower of Oregon, and Washington as well, who has a few acres of prunes of bearing age should at once commence an earnest study of the question how he is going to take care of his fruit next year. The planting and cultivation of prune trees is a simple matter. The proper handling of the product is a complicated one which calls for the exercise of both skill and business management. This subject is brought up at this time because it is found that the majority of growers do not seem to realize what is before them. They talk confidently enough about the large quantity of fruit which their trees ought to yield next year, but they act as if they expected nothing of the kind. If there should be a big prune crop next year one-half of it is likely to rot for want of sufficient evaporators, and more than one-half of the balance to be practically spoiled for want of skillful handling. The part which rots will be a heavy loss to the growers who raised it. The part which is injured for want of skillful handling will be a great and lasting damage to all the prune growers of the state because it will go into market to create a bad reputation for Oregon prunes. Oregon's opportunity in this matter is great if our growers will only awaken to the character of the emergency. Oregon prunes unquestionably surpass those of California in size, and, if properly evaporated, in flavor. If they are cared for and put upon the market with as much skill as the California product, our prunes will take first place upon the markets in the United States without a question, and the time is not far distant when there will be no profit in raising prunes unless they do take first place.—Rural Northwest.

A WRITER on education says: "Comparatively few teachers and professors who are connected with the seminaries and colleges of our country are in sympathy with the present movement of the people for a more practical education than is generally acquired at the higher institutions of learning. It is quite popular for the devotees of classical and scientific education to call the movement for industrial education 'a mere fad.' This is quite possible, for that class of instructors are brought in contact with 'fads' in all forms and have but little faith in the stability of any new move. Old things are coming into use again on all sides, and education has for so many years been drifting away from what was needed by the people who are supposed to fill the most numerous and important classes in the country, that it is about time to look for a sudden and radical change. It is no more absurd for the daughter of wealthy parents to be instructed in housework, mechanics and even agriculture than it has been for the boys and girls who were to be farmers and mechanics or the wives of such to spend the best years of their lives and worry their brains over Latin grammar and rules of incomprehensible mathematics that are of no use outside of a special line of business. No doubt when teachers in classical schools observe people coming to their senses they think it is a mere 'fad,' and if they give it the same encouragement it may endure as long as boat racing or ball games. Of course, there are some who will study for a practical, business, every-day education just for the novelty of the thing just as some girls now engage in masculine sports, but the habit of earning a living will be followed by a majority of the people for a long time yet, and instruction that tends that way, when once in fashion, will be appreciated.

It must be noted by all those who have paid the least attention to politics during the recent campaign that aspirations on the character of either candidate have been very wisely ignored, and this is in marked contrast to the canvass of four years ago. This has truly been a campaign devoted to educating the people in the diverse policies of government advocated by the different parties.—Times-Mountaineer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If it be true, as is stated in an item now going the rounds of the press, that this country spends \$100,000,000 a year for education and \$200,000,000 a year for penitentiaries, there must be something wrong about the educational system. It would be cheaper to kill the boys.—Ex.

THERE is great talk now about "mud slinging," but there is no mud slinging that is as dirty or as expensive as that which will be "slung" by thousands of farmers on hundreds of miserable roads during the coming winter.—Pacific Farmer.

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for Infants and Children.

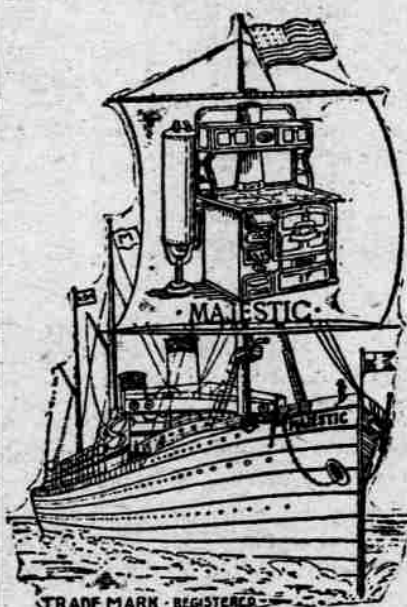
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