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Oregon, and many of those already written are unread. Oregon, once depicted, is now the Mecca and shrine of hundreds of thousands of hungry rock-bound New England coast, and its century old ways.

ADVANCEMENT BY MERIT.

The railroad service is one of the best opportunities in the entire industrial world for rapid development and promotion for capable men. The advancement of J. P. O'Brien, M. J. Buckley and D. W. Campbell in the reorganization of the Harriman system in Oregon and Washington are thrilling examples of this fact.

Only a few years ago, O'Brien, Buckley and Campbell were plain telegraph operators, drawing nominal salaries, yet having great possibilities locked up in their work.

The slow development of the system and the country, advanced each of them through successive stages of the management, from one position of trust to another, from one honor to another, until before they are aware, it seems, and while contemporaries are still at the foot of the ladder these men take place in the highest councils of the management of the great railroad system on the Pacific coast and one of the greatest in the world.

This little history gives other boys hope. The night operators now doing duty at lonely stations along the railway systems of the country can reasonably hope for a share of such advancement. As they show ability and honor, and push, they will come to the front, one by one.

Railway systems want men, and they must have them to continue in business. The best railroad men come from the ranks. The correspondence schools railroad men, and the "book made" men are not to be compared to the men who begin in the night office in the loneliest place on the system, or those who get on top of box cars and get their experience at the perilous work assigned them. These men are successful managers when they come into a position of trust later. The promotion may seem slow at times and many men lose heart and quit, but life must be passed somehow, somewhere, and if not in preparing for progress, then it will be passed going backward in your calling.

A young man starting in as a telegraph operator at 18, thinks that the 10 or 15 years which he will be required to wait before being eligible to some higher position, is too long an apprenticeship. Even after 15 years, the boy who started in at 18 would be but 33, in the very beginning of his sensible, sane period, and just barely ready for a responsible position. It is only a step from 18 to 30, and boys just leaving school should be glad to get a position that promises such advancement in even so short a period as 15 years.

JUDGES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The Oregon Daily Journal makes the following pertinent remarks on the recent decision of a North Carolina judge in finding the editor of a newspaper \$2000 for alleged contempt of court:

United States Judge Pritchard, of the North Carolina circuit court, has discharged a newspaper editor who had been fined \$2000 for contempt of court by a federal district judge, and who, in default of payment had been restrained of his liberty.

Justice Pritchard remarked that the abuse of the liberty of the press in criticism of courts was rare, and did not justify a departure from the rule that a court or judge is subject to reasonable newspaper criticism. Otherwise, he said, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled.

Some months ago a Chicago judge who had been severely criticised by the Chicago American for manifest and notorious favoritism to certain corporations, caused the arrest of the proprietor and managing editor of that paper, and attempted to punish them, but the attempt failed; the first other judge appealed to immediately discharged them, holding that the criticism was fairly within the constitutional guaranteed liberty of the press. While he did not say so, he undoubtedly perceived that the judge criticised acted in a spirit of personal spite, and was merely seeking revenge.

It would be a disastrous thing for this country if the rule that courts were above newspaper criticism should be established. A judge immune from criticism might easily become the most mischievous and dangerous of tyrants.

Fortunately, it is rare that a judge, of any degree, is deserving of severe criticism and positive condemnation, and it is rare for a newspaper to indulge in unjust or unwarranted censure, so we get along very well; but the press must be free to criticize courts freely and honestly, whenever occasion do so arises. Only in this rule lies safety.

The Lewiston Tribune is responsible for the following pertinent comment: "The closing paragraph of Admiral Togo's report on the last sea fight, attributing the Russian losses and the Japanese escape from serious damage to the illustrious virtues of his majesty, the emperor of Japan, is not so heathenish as it seems. We have the same falling in this country. Ex-Secretary Root, ex-Governor Black, Senator Beveridge, and other men of education and enlightenment have not hesitated to ascribe all of our good gifts, the fine crops, the rains of heaven, the abundance of a new and rich country, the industry and skill of our mechanics, the arts and inventions of our students, all to the wisdom and beneficence of President Roosevelt. For so sensible and sturdy a race we take the cake, even from the Japs, in our politics."

John Sobelski, a timberman of St. Helens, attempted suicide Friday by cutting his throat.

CAUTIOUS FAIRBANKS.

They say in Indiana that "Fairbanks keeps close to the grass." He takes no high flights. He risks no venture until it has been thoroughly tested by others more daring.

The senator's friends all say he is conservative. That expresses it but mildly. He is more than that. He is the embodiment of the slowest kind of caution.

He never acted on an impulse in his life. He has struggled every desire to be original, to be virile, to be red-blooded in his public career. He rarely lets his thoughts be known.

He shrouds himself in a mantle which will be proudly called dignity, during the campaign, but which is really the quiescence of cold-blooded conservatism and diplomatic caution.

Had Senator Fairbanks lived in the East a hundred years ago he would not have been a pioneer. He would have hugged his native spot with bull dog tenacity, until more daring men, more versatile adventurers, more progressive spirits had blazed the trail, and he would have been a part of the wilderness with corn.

Then Fairbanks would have strode in confidently to enjoy the achievements of the pioneer. This physical picture symbolizes the character of the man in politics. After others have thought out new thoughts, formulated new theories of government, created new policies and opened up new fields, then this astute senator gathers up the gist of the best said by the pioneers, puts it into cold, bloodless, spiritless sentences and delivers it as if it were original.

He has the air of being the oracle, the ultimate source of information, in making his speeches, culled from other men's brilliant thoughts in the senate.

Then the galleries say: "What a grasp of this subject, Fairbanks has." Here, again, he follows behind and repeats what the hardy adventurers of public thought have sown.

No flights of fancy mark his speeches found in the Congressional Record. He is as destitute of imagination as a Digger. A close study of his utterances reveals the fact that he is a diplomatic parrot, repeating only the best said by his compeers, with tact enough to avoid their mistakes, by never taking the lead.

It would have been impossible to have found a character more repugnant to Roosevelt, the adventurer, than that of Fairbanks. There is nothing in common between the two men. Roosevelt's impulsive, adventurous, original nature revolts at the chilling touch of Fairbank's shoulder. They may ride in the same car during the campaign, but that will be as near as the two opposite elements will be drawn together.

Fairbanks wanted the nomination for vice president and had the financial standing to be eligible. Those are his sole qualifications to serve the people, who demand representative, virile, original men with personality and characteristic distinctiveness bulging out all over, for this high office.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Salem Journal, an independent republican paper, gets close to the facts in speaking of the benefits of public ownership of utilities.

Salem has had a wide and varied experience with private electric lighting companies and is now contemplating some kind of a change—just what that change will be, no one knows. In speaking of the subject the Journal says:

The way private corporations are managed, there is no preventing a rapid development of the public ownership of public service franchises.

Private ownership resolves itself into an almost continuous graft, with poor service, and as little enterprise as possible, and all at the expense of the community.

Public ownership means that any citizen might own a share of stocks, and the benefits would come back to the people. The laboring man would be on equal terms with the capitalist in dividing the earnings.

The people who are interested in the best possible car service. They would be interested in all the extensions possible, and in cars whenever they want them.

Public ownership would produce exactly the opposite results from the present style of corporate management—expansion in place of restriction, the best instead of the poorest, the most instead of the least.

Salem should take deliberate steps to buy and own a lighting plant. The city council should set under the authority given in the charter, not to cripple any service the city now has, but to protect the community.

The condition today in the state of Colorado is causing comment among the lawmakers of the country. It also is the occasion for grave concern. They realize that the situation there is no longer an ordinary contest between labor and capital, or between union and non-union workers. It is government by special interests for special interests carried to its logical conclusion that is on exhibition. A lawless mob, supported by the militia, is giving the mining camps the kind of "law and order" that the mining companies desire—the same mining companies which debauched the legislature and prevented the passage of an eight-hour law made mandatory by a constitutional amendment adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people of the state. All citizens who value American institutions are dismayed. They see government by corporate corruption yielding its natural fruit in unbridled disorder and military tyranny. The lesson of Colorado, full of sinister warning, is as broad as the union. It concerns every man who cares for the preservation of the legal rights of the individual, and it concerns every man also who cares for the maintenance of respect for property.

RUSSIA IN PALESTINE.

According to a recent Russian consular report, six years ago 9000 children attended the Russian schools in Syria. The number is now 20,000. Last spring a Russian squadron un-

der Rear Admiral Krieger paid a visit to Jaffa, from which point his men visited by rail Jerusalem. They found there that among all the foreign Christian communities Russia had taken the lead throughout the Holy Land, and especially in Jerusalem, in others more daring.

The Russian "New Jerusalem," with its town of itself—a fact that commands Jerusalem. Russia has bought one-third of the Mount of Olives and enclosed it and the Gethsemane church by a wall, which, when the Jordan there can be seen the lofty Russian tower built on the summit of the mount, and close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Russian Palestine society has existed nearly a quarter of a century, and it plays a very important part as the tool of pan-Slavism in Syria and Palestine. Its president is the Grand Duke of Serge, and among its members are the powerful leaders of the pan-Slav movement.

Russia is sparing no expense in the task of educating the native children; thus, the leading scholars attending the schools for natives are sent to Russia, where they remain for two or three years in a seminary, then a rule a Russian wife is found for them, and they return to Palestine as teachers. This fact explains the strong Russian feeling possessed by the Arabian teachers and thereby Russia's influence in Syria and Palestine increases daily.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

President Harper, of the Chicago University, argues trenchantly in the World Today for July, for higher pay for teachers in all primary and secondary schools. He says:

"The demands of the work can be met only by those whose nature has endowed with a high order of talent. The teacher to whom is entrusted the fostering care of our children should surely be one whose ability we respect.

"How is it possible to satisfy the conscience if a policy other than this prevails? Is there anything more precious than the child, whether from the point of view of the family or of the state? Is not his training a thing of pre-eminent importance? And yet we are willing to pay him a salary far less than is paid in many cases to the keeper of our horses or to the keeper of our cattle. Who cannot see the utter absurdity of this?"

"The teacher, everything being considered, should be, and in many cases is the equal of the man or woman who enters into any other professional life. Shall we justify ourselves by continuing to pay the teacher a rate which places on him or her the brand of intellectual weakness for having accepted a position which promises its occupant so little profit or advantage?"

"The time has come when preparation for teaching even in the grades requires a preparation and a proficiency equal to that demanded by any other profession. These requirements have gradually increased until today many teachers are not possessed of a vigorous physical constitution, strong and untiring purpose, and in addition a considerable sum of money, and the average teacher is called for."

"Is it justice to those who have pursued this laborious course of preparation to have them in the end they should find themselves limited to a salary so small as to seem pitiful in view of the hardship undergone and the expense which has been incurred?"

ON UMATILLAS' FEAST.

The Oregon Daily Journal, in speaking of the coming feast and Fourth of July celebration on the Umatilla reservation, says:

"Pendleton papers announce that among the local attractions of Fourth of July will be the great feast and celebration of the Umatilla Indians, and the suggestion is made that an excursion should be run from Portland and Astoria to visit the reservation, as many as possible to witness these strange ceremonies of a disappearing race.

"The suggestion is an excellent one. Comparatively few of the people of Oregon have witnessed these Indian festivals, and few, therefore, appreciate their interest. To the mere sight-seer, as well as to the student of aboriginal history, the annual celebration by the Umatillas is well worth seeing. The famous fire dance of the Yaqui Indians, which attracts thousands of visitors every year, is no more grotesque nor more curious than the strange oracles of this northern tribe, which from year to year perform the savage rites handed down from times immemorial.

"The opportunity to study these mystic practices of the red men, having their origin so long before the coming of the paleface, grows less each year as the civilizing influences about them slowly alienate the Indians from the customs of their ancestors.

"To the student of early American history the spectacle is of intense interest and can not fail to be of great value. To the tourist or the seeker after new things, the sight is strange and weird in the extreme. Pendleton offers a Fourth of July week attraction which should bring many visitors within its gates."

THE GOAL OF THE POOR.

Another of the old pioneer miners has gone to the poor house. The Granite gem says that Tom Tisdell, who is known throughout this entire community as one of the early placer miners, has been long ill, and for some time, and when he recovered sufficiently was taken to the county hospital of Grant county.

At each removal of these pioneer figures from the scene of active work to the gloom of poverty's home there is a touch of sorrow for the community.

And well there should be, for it was this type of men that won the district from waste and Indians. The beneficiaries of their work are prospering, and yet give to them no better hospitality than poorhouse fare.

When such men as Tom Tisdell and "Forty Niner" Jimmy are relegated to such a score or more of the old corps recall times when they were given the best the land afforded at the cabins and poorhouses. More frequently the hungry or cold but he came away fed and warm. What these old pioneers had they gave freely, and, perhaps, the freest of all their gifts were life, the sue and brown.—Sumpter Reporter.

First Peaches From Riparia.

The first carload of peaches to be shipped from the Snake river section this season will leave Riparia today. Mr. George E. Crum, of the firm of White Bros. & Crum, is on the river supervising the shipment of the fruit to the market where it will be packed in the car and forwarded to the Eastern market. The prospects for the fruit shipments are considered very favorable and a good price is expected in the East. It is the peaches, apricots and plums that the large dealers of Chicago and New York want from the Lewiston and Snake river sections and when a good quality of fruit properly packed is shipped to these markets a high price is assured.—Lewiston Tribune.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. H. Maxwell, superintendent of public instruction of New York City, is the new president of the National Educational Association.

The Texas exhibit at the World's Fair will be closed July 15, unless \$300,000 is forthcoming from Texas to pay its expenses until November.

Lester May, a Brooklyn newspaper man, shot and killed his wife and then himself. They had been separated a year and a half on account of May's bad habits.

By sheer accident a sledge slipped from the hands of Morris Sutton, of the High Bridge Steel Works at Washington, N. J., and killed two men standing near.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, disposes of his boom for the democratic nomination for president by declaring that Cleveland is his first choice and Parker his second.

The 600 government school teachers in Porto Rico are all on their way to the United States for a two-months' vacation. The government furnishes transportation both ways.

Alex Johnson, a 12-year-old boy at Pelham Manor, N. Y., compelled to retire early, by his older sister, deliberately hung himself to the bedpost, and was found dead in the morning.

An explosion of fireworks in the Diamond Fireworks Company's factory in New York City, killed three employes, injured a dozen others and caused heavy damages to property.

The famous engine 999, the first to haul the Empire State Express, and afterward a feature in Machinery Hall at the Chicago World's Fair, is now hauling a milk train into New York daily.

George Stein shot and killed himself and wife at Perris, Riverside county, California. They were recently from the East. Stein had worried himself insane on account of continued ill-health and inability to work. He was a baker.

The trans-Pacific liner arrived at San Francisco from the Orient with 2800 boxes of tea, and 528 boxes of opium, upon which the duty is \$250,000. It bore a large general cargo and \$2,000,000 of Japanese gold to pay for munitions of war.

Land around the bayous of Western Louisiana and Southeastern Texas that until 1895 was considered worthless, now yields \$25,000,000 worth of rice, nearly all of which is grown under the immediate management of Japanese experts.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

The lumber exports from Columbia river points during the month of June amounted to 12,200,000 feet.

Sam Hoagland, a Finland laborer, was killed by falling under an O. R. & N. train at Unity, Friday morning.

Three masked men robbed a saloon and poker game at Walkerville, Mont., Friday, of \$1000 in gold and made their escape.

The assessor's report of Butte mines shows that the output of that camp for the year ending June 30, was \$7,354,229.

Edward Padonius, a laborer, was found in the Columbia river near Clatsop Mills, Thursday, where he had been drowned.

The city jail at Hamilton, Mont., was burned Thursday, the fire having been set by a hoax who had just completed a term in it.

Pacific Coast Lutherans are now in annual session at Portland. They report a 15 per cent increase in membership since last year.

J. H. Penland, of Salem, has sued the Southern Pacific for \$5000 damages for the death of his wife by a train in the Salem yards.

A. L. Mohler, formerly president of the O. R. & N., now general manager of the Union Pacific, is to be made vice president of the latter road.

W. H. Sullivan, of Sumpter, was robbed of \$250 by his permanent in Grande Wednesday night. The robber was captured at Meacham, Thursday.

Frank Guglielmo, the Italian who murdered his sweetheart, Freda Garascia, in Portland, three weeks ago, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Louis Bouterie, a Moscow blacksmith, was drowned and robbed of \$85 Thursday. M. Pausky, Ed Edison and Frank Hays, tinborns, are under arrest for the crime.

J. P. Baker, of La Grande, was elected president of the Union County Pioneer's Association at La Grande, Wednesday and Henry Rinehart secretary for the 12th year.

Several large mines of Colorado have shut down and the announcement by the Miners' Association is that if the fall vote in Colorado is not against socialism they will remain closed permanently.

Willard Udell, aged 19, is under arrest at The Dalles for living as husband with Bonnie Wells, a 16-year-old girl of the same place. The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society have taken the girl and Udell will be tried in the circuit court.

The third infantry, under command of Colonel T. C. Woodburn, will go from Vancouver barracks to Alaska, where they will relieve the eighth infantry, which returns to the department of the east after two years in the north.

Colds. Their Proper Treatment and Cure.

Commonly, the first symptom of a "cold" is a chilly feeling, accompanied by sneezing and a tickling in the throat. The most frequent of external causes are draughts, wet or cold feet, or going from hot rooms outdoors. More frequently there is an inner cause—namely the stagnation of the blood, caused by constipation of the bowels. Almost the first symptom is the feeling of cold in the feet and increased discharge from the nose.

No one ever takes cold unless constipated, or exhausted, and having what we call malnutrition, which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of nerve force. These conditions are large portions of alcohol, iron or cod liver oil do not bring the desired changes in the blood, because they do not enter the system and are not absorbed into the blood, with the exception of the alcohol, which shrivels up the red blood corpuscles when it does come in contact with them. We recommend the blood extract of Dr. Pierce because it contains no alcohol, and offers a reasonable and scientific method of treating the blood, by improving the nutritive functions of the patient. The "Golden Medical Discovery" accomplishes this, by first restoring the natural tissue builder, which is digested and assimilated.

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The Boston Store

IS NOT SOLD OUT OF EVERYTHING AS MANY OTHERS ARE, BUT CARRIES A COMPLETE STOCK EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

HOT WEATHER CLOTHING IN VOGUE NOW.

BATHING SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

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Men's and Boys' Clothing at Slashed Prices

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