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PASS THE FAIR BILL EARLY.

The Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation bill should be passed by the Legislature before the vote on Senator begins. There will be a week or ten days from Monday next before the balloting will begin for a Senator, during which time there will be abundant opportunity to clear the calendars of both Houses of certain measures that have no reference to the Senatorial contest. The bills for the Lewis and Clark appropriation and the Portland charter should go through at once. Against the latter there will not be a dissenting voice. It could be adopted just so soon as it is possible to send it through the necessary route from a proposition to an accomplished piece of legislation.

The Fair appropriation bill need have no delay. It is separate from the Senatorial contest. It must not be mixed with it. It will be the work of mere politicians to permit it to become involved in the latter issue.

It will be laid up against the men who connect it with the Senatorial contest. They will be doing a substantial injury to the state if they descend to the level of mixing their personal ambitions with the concerns of that Exposition, that is an enterprise of the people of Oregon, and not of any one city.

So soon after organization as the course of routine will permit, therefore, let the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation be accomplished. Considerations of local statesmanship demand it. Justice to the people as against the politicians demands it. The good of Oregon demands it. Every legitimate argument goes to strengthen the demand for the speedy passage of the appropriation bill.

"IS THAT AN ANSWER?"

Senator Vest asked a question of Senator Aldrich and the other Republican members the other day, in the debate on the free coal resolution. Senator Vest's resolution was one requesting the finance committee to report the free coal bill.

Senator Aldrich in the discussion reverted to former times when the Democrats passed the Wilson bill and placed therein a clause providing for the imposition of 40 cents a ton import duty upon anthracite coal. He alleged that it was Democratic action, and that it was proof of the insincerity of their present demand for free coal to relieve the distress of the freezing people of the East. Senator Vest replied vigorously, in his old-time form, and spoke the truth. "We were 'held up,' said Vest, "to use plain vernacular, and told if we dared to put free coal in the bill, it would be defeated. A compromise, therefore, was effected on the basis of 40 cents a ton. What does it matter how anybody voted in 1894? Is that an answer to the poor, freezing people who now demand immediate relief?"

Every person who was alive in those days remembers that a cabal of five Democratic Senators, with Arthur Pugh Gorman of Maryland at the head, deliberately threw down their party's bulwarks, and wrought almost irretrievable disaster. Indeed, that is why Democrats throughout the country shoot whenever they see the political head of Gorman appear in sight. They believe him to have been a traitor to Democratic principles in 1894 when the Wilson bill was under consideration.

Senator Aldrich proves nothing pertinent to the issue of today, when he cites that act of perfidy by five Democratic Senators, in 1894. The issue is to relieve present distress. The people are suffering for coal. There is a tariff duty on hard coal, and it should be removed. It should be removed as an emergency measure, and it should require no time for the United States Senate to do it, if it lie within the constitutional power of the Senate to contribute towards that end. Of course, there is a question as to the ability of the Senate legally to originate such revenue measures. But, to ask the committee to report the bill is merely to authorize them to bring before the upper house the measure for consideration, and does not involve promises that the bill will pass the Senate.

To report the bill would afford opportunity for the Senate to express desire for such alleviatory legislation, and to assure the House that the upper body will stand by them in such action.

Senator Vest has put the Republican Senators in a defensive attitude, notwithstanding it was Aldrich's desire to place the Democrats in such defensive attitude. He has accomplished a brilliant bit of strategy, adding to his reputation as a parliamentarian manager. He is right, and strategy along right lines is statesmanship.

"Is that an answer?" asks Senator Vest of Senator Aldrich, and through him the Democratic party asks the Republican party: "Is that an answer to the freezing people of the East who need coal?" The situation indicates plainly that the majority party's managers in the senate are anxious to protect the coal trust.

And, too, their action upon the William R. Hearst suit is of a kind with their action upon the free coal resolution. It proves desire to protect the coal trust.

Senator Jones moved that the Attorney General be instructed to transmit to the Senate the facts in the case of Mr. Hearst, who has begun a suit against the coal roads charging conspiracy and violation of the anti-trust law. Mr. Hearst has brought the issue squarely up to the majority party, to forward an inquiry that will bring out the facts. It will prove whether or not the coal roads are also the coal mining companies. It will lay bare all of the truth, and should be prosecuted to the end by Mr. Knox. But that officer has done nothing, the Republican Senators will do nothing to force the issue, and the whole situation is convincingly demonstrative of the friendship of the majority party for the men who compose the coal barons.

Senator Hoar, who has introduced a bill on the trust question, was one of the Senators who sprang to the defense of the coal barons in the matter of the Hearst suit. It is disappointing to the admirers of the profound statesman from Massachusetts who have admired him heretofore for his courage and fearless advocacy of justice to the people.

Other Republican Senators did as did Senator Hoar. Spooner, of Wisconsin, was one of them, and there were many more. All were peculiarly open and unshamed in defense of the coal barons, and offer an example of statesmen descending to the level of scheming politicians in the highest legislative body in the world.

Indeed, the answer of Senator Aldrich, of Senator Hoar, of Senator Spooner and of the other Republican Senators, is not an answer to the demands of the freezing people of the East, who are actually suffering under the regime of robbery that is possible with a tariff upon anthracite. Perhaps there will be an answer in the next national campaign. Perhaps the people of the United States will give that answer. Let the Democrats name proper men upon the national ticket, some man like Olney or Parker or Pattison of Pennsylvania, for the presidency, and a good man from Illinois or Indiana or Ohio, for vice-president, and the answer will be quite plainly condemnatory of the recent action in the Senate by the Republican leaders.

Senator Spooner, legal adviser of the Republican national administration, took ground against the Jones resolution for the furtherance of the free coal resolution. Mr. Roosevelt would better employ other counsel, or expect to suffer from the consequences of having so close a representative of his views standing for the interests of the men who brought upon the country the great coal strike, and who are now every day in the year violating the anti-trust law by forming and maintaining a coal trust.

It was encouraging for Democrats to see meeting in good fellowship last Thursday night representatives of all elements of the party in this state. Elements heretofore scattered by the disintegrating forces of dissension over party expedients, met in friendly intercourse, and pledged co-operation in the future. Good will follow that Jackson smoker, if these things have aught of significance.

"False, fleeting Clarence!" will be the cry of some of the candidates for office in the coming Legislature, after noses have been counted and the actual test applied. How like mist before the warmth of the sunlight will some of those promises or presumed promises melt into nothingness!

Figure up the number of Legislators who are going to vote for the various candidates for the speakership, according to their claims, and you learn to your astonishment that there are not less than about 140 members of the house. It has been understood heretofore that Oregon's House of Representatives is composed of only 60 members.

"One more year's delay in securing the dredging of the Columbia River at its mouth," is the comforting news wired from Washington to the newspaper trust of Portland. Senator Mitchell and Congressman Tongue have "got busy" with petty concerns such as the appointment of a Portland postmaster, and other such comparatively unimportant affairs, and have permitted the serious injury to Portland's and Oregon's interests that will be wrought by this additional delay. And these be statesmen!

It is now argued that the giving of immense sums of money to Chicago University by J. D. Rockefeller has sealed the mouths of the instructors therein on the subject of trusts. It is somewhat similar to the incidents occuring at Stanford a few years ago, when several professors alleged with show of reason in their allegations that their economic views were suppressed by the same causes.

Senator Hoar, author of an anti-trust bill, defended the coal trust in the Senate, when the free coal resolution came up for consideration. Logic would warrant the drawing of conclusions not complimentary to the astute Massachusetts Senator, who has been supposed to be so brave and courageous.

Jack Matthews has earned the title of the "Napoleon of Oregon Politics," by his blunder in permitting the open espousal of B. L. Eddy's cause as a candidate for the speakership by the Multnomah County delegation. It is generally conceded to have been a vital mistake.

Make the convicts work the roads of Oregon, and there will have been some return from their crimes in the betterment of society. The Legislature would better avoid entangling the labor problem at the state penitentiary with the general labor question.

The Eugene Register is a humorous newspaper published in Eugene, Or. It is doing very nicely and is securing the support of the people of its enterprising town who can appreciate a real joke even though it is presented in the shape of the Register.

If Mr. Fulton rallies only 20 signers to a caucus call, after six months of hard work, according to the same ratio of accomplishment, how many will he have next week, how many less than the required 46 that must be secured to have a caucus called?

Watch for the heads of those who would mix up the Lewis and Clark Fair with Senatorial matters, and hit them upon every opportunity.

Senators and representatives—pass that Lewis and Clark Fair bill just so soon as you can after assembling. It is your bounden duty.

The Mays law is a "will not down" ghost to scare the people who are now attempting to forget it.

A Relic of Darker Times.

(American Medicine.)

All England has been indignant at the crime and at the insufficient punishment of a mother, who punished her daughter brutally for a "bad habit." Almost everyone can remember such an illustration of punishing children for being ill which occurred in his neighborhood or family during his childhood. The fact arouses the thought that the old-time punishments of the insane, of the aged, etc., are by no means past. To every oculist's office are frequently brought the pitiable victims of stupid school teachers who are still often punishing children for the astigmatism, myropia or hyperopia which has prevented them from seeing figures on the blackboard or from studying diligently, or from being as bright-minded as the teacher wishes. We know of one railway superintendent who punishes his men who are growing presbyopic by discharging them if they wear glasses. One wonders if the detestable superstition of the evil eye, and the horrible punishment inflicted on its supposed possessor, has not arisen because of strabismus.

How Tartars Propose.

Among the Tchulian Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" exists. The Tchulian bachelor in search of a wife, having filled a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the fair one upon whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture, and retires on tiptoe to some convenient hiding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategic movement apparently undetected by the damsel of his choice or any other member of her family. Presently he returns without further affectation of secrecy and looks into the apartment in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe he left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal. If it has been smoked he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irrevocably rejected as not to be even worth a pipe of tobacco.

KING COAL GROWING THINNER.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Old King Coal
Was a merry old soul
As he sat in the summer sun.
He was fat and full,
And could readily pull
The scales to a solid ton.

But now, I am told,
That the winter cold
Has pinched him past all bounds;
When he steps on the scales,
It is said that he fails
By several hundred pounds.

In the Right Line.

(Philadelphia Record.)

La Montt—Yes, that paper fired Scribbs. His matter was too nonsensical even for the joke column.

La Moyne—What is he doing now?

La Montt—Oh, he has a job naming new health foods.

GROWTH IN THE SOUTH

A pamphlet that is considered by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a distinguished Confederate leader, to be "the most important issued since the war" in its relation to the South is being sent out by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore. In less than 40 pages, Mr. Edmonds pictures the tremendous prosperity and wealth of the South in its proud days before 1861, the fearful ruin made by the war, and the rapid recuperation of the last 20 years. Many of the younger generation, who have grown up since the war, may be surprised by the following brief but significant paragraphs.

"In 1860 30 per cent of the entire banking capital of the country, or $117,400,000, was in the South. The census of 1860 shows that the South ranked very high in wealth as compared with the rest of the country, proving that its people were not slothful in the business of money-making. In that year the assessed value of property in Georgia was greater than the combined wealth of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. South Carolina was $68,000,000 richer than Rhode Island and New Jersey. Mississippi outranked Connecticut by $160,000,000. In the assessed value of property per capita, Connecticut stood first in rank; Rhode Island, second; South Carolina, third; Mississippi, fourth; Massachusetts, fifth; Louisiana, sixth; Georgia, seventh; District of Columbia, eighth; Florida, ninth; Kentucky, tenth; Alabama, eleventh; Texas, twelfth; New Jersey, thirteenth; Maryland, fourteenth; Arkansas, fifteenth; Virginia, sixteenth, and Ohio, seventeenth. New York and Pennsylvania were also far behind the South in the amount of wealth in proportion to population, the former state ranking twenty-second and the latter thirtieth. In 1860 the total assessed value of property in the United States was $12,000,000,000, and of this the South had $5,200,000,000, or 44 per cent.

"Then came the war with a destruction of property and desolation with which the world's history scarcely affords any parallel. That was bad enough, but 10 years of reconstruction—destruction it should be called—with its unscrupulous swindling and debauchery of legislation, its reign of terror greater than that of 1860-1865, was equally as bad, if not worse.

"The census of 1870 showed a decline in the assessed value of property in the South since 1860 of $2,100,000,000, and the reign of terror or reconstruction made another decrease of $67,000,000 between 1870 and 1880."

What is of more interest today, perhaps, and what is certainly pleasanter reading, is the story of the South's advance between 1880 and 1900. While the value of farm property in the entire country, in these 20 years, has increased 67 per cent, the value of farm property in the South has increased 72 per cent; and while the capital invested in manufacturing in the whole country has increased 252 per cent, that invested in the South has increased 348 per cent. The amount invested in cotton manufacturing has leaped from $22,000,000 to $175,000,000, and the number of spindles from less than 700,000 to more than 7,000,000. Coal production has advanced from 6,000,000 tons to 53,000,000, and pig-iron production from 400,000 to 2,500,000. "Within the next quarter of a century," Mr. Hewitt is quoted as saying, "Alabama bids fair to dominate the basic-steel industry of the world." The oil discoveries in Texas and Louisiana promise a future for that part of the country that can hardly be overstated. Turning to the export trade of the South, it appears that the export trade of the Southern ports has increased more than 95 per cent since 1880, while the increase from all other ports in the United States has been less than 65 per cent. During the same period the Southern railroad mileage has increased more than 162 per cent, and the railroad extensions and improvements have cost $1,500,000,000.

With these remarkable figures for inspiration, Mr. Edmonds then describes the natural advantages of his section and pictures the future, and closes with this exclamation:

"Picture the conditions of 1880 and the results accomplished since that time, then study the present situation; recall the fact that the manifestations of today in railroad extension, cotton manufacturing, and other directions are merely the fulfillment of plans interrupted by the war, but based upon natural advantages that war could not destroy, and attempt to forecast what will be done in Southern advancement within the next 10 years!"

At the Churches

First Baptist.

Twelfth and Taylor streets, Alexander Blackburn, D. D., pastor. The revival meetings that have been growing in power will continue this week. At the close of the Sunday School, and at the opening of the evening service, converts will be baptized. Great congregations were present last Sunday, larger ones are expected today. The clear, logical preaching and accurate Biblical scholarship of Dr. Shepardson appeals to thoughtful men and women. At 10 a. m., prayer for the day. At 10:30 a. m., sermon by Dr. Shepardson; subject, "Unity Through Service." At 7:30 p. m., sermon by Dr. Shepardson. Baptism at the opening of the meeting. Sunday Schools—At 10 a. m., University Park School, Walter O. Haines, superintendent. At 12 m., Home School, John G. Malone, superintendent. At 3 p. m., Savier Street Mission, Charles A. Lewis, superintendent. At 7 p. m., Chinese School, W. L. Bartlett, superintendent. Music—Professor W. M. Wilder, organist; C. J. Millis, director of chorus; Miss Mabel Johnson, soloist.

The People's Christian Union.

The regular services of The People's Christian Union will be held in the first hall, No. 291 Alisky Building, corner of Third and Morrison streets, tomorrow. At 11 a. m., devotional service; sermon by the minister, Rev. F. E. Coulter; subject, "The Woman Made Subject to the Man." At 12:15 p. m., Bible study and School of Religion; leader of the Bible class, Mr. T. G. Robison; subject, "Christian Living." Special classes for children. At 7:30 p. m., practical industrial service. Special lectures on psychology; subject, "Love Manifesting Itself in Substantials of Service," followed by question box, open for all. Everybody welcome.

Evangelical AAssociation.

First English Church, corner East Sixth and Market streets. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Plumer, and his people are holding very successful revival meetings. Meetings every evening (except Saturday) this week. The subjects for Sunday will be: Morning, "The Love of Christ for the Church;" evening, "The Lord's Kindness to the Evil." Sunday School at 10 a. m., Albert Bittner, superintendent. Junior Alliance, 3 p. m. Young People's Alliance, 7 p. m., Effie Zinser, leader. Every one has a welcome to all our services.

United Brethren In Christ.

At the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, corner of East Fifteenth and Morrison streets, Rev. W. G. Fisher, pastor. There will be regular Services Sunday. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Official board will meet Tuesday evening at 7:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening. An invitation to all who will come to worship. The chorus will render anthems from Leslie.

Christian Science.

At First Church of Christ (Scientist), on Twenty-third street, near Irving, services will be held at 11 and 8. The subject of the sermon is "Life." Children's Sunday School meets at 12:10. Wednesday evening meeting is held at 8 o'clock. The free reading room is open daily from 10 to 5 and 7:30 to 9, at rooms 2, 3 and 4, Hamilton Building, 131 Third street. All are cordially welcome at services and reading room.

Christian Science.

Second Church, Third street, between Taylor and Salmon streets. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Subject, "Life." Sunday School at close of morning service. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting opens at 8 o'clock. Free reading rooms, in same building, are open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. All are cordially welcomed at the reading rooms and all the services.

Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran.

Church, corner East Grant and Tenth streets. Services at 10:45 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Thursday afternoon the Ladies' Aid Society meets at Mrs Milstad's, 540 Caywood street. School Saturday from 9:30 to 12. The Norwegian-English class meets Monday evenings at 8 o'clock. O. Hogoes, pastor.

St. James English Lutheran.

Church West Park and Jefferson streets, J. A. Leas, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School at 12:15 p. m. The Luther League will meet on Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bohnsen, 380 Jefferson street.

Mizpah Presbyterian.

Jerome R. McGlade, pastor. The communion service will be observed Sabbath morning and new members will be received. Theme of evening sermon, "The Surprise Element in Religion." Morning Anthem, "Near the Cross," Leslie. Anthem for evening, "Lea Me All the Way," Leslie. Evening solo by Mrs. J. M. C. Miller, "The Bird With the Broken Pinion."

First Christian.

Corner Park and Columbia streets. The reopening of the Auditorium. The room has been carpeted and the elegant new pews are in place. Dr. Wm. F. Cowden, of Tacoma, Wash., superintendent of missions, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Special music, Prof. Geo. A. Wirtz, director; Mrs. Viola Crawford, organist.

First Congregational.

Madison and Park streets. The pastor, Rev. E. L. House, D. D., preaches at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "What It Means to Be a Christian." Also, at 7:30 p. m.; subject, "What It Means Not to Be a Christian." This sermon will be illustrated from the books, "The Wandering Jew," and "Ethan Brand."

Unitarian.

Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev. Dr. George Crosswell Cressey, pastor. Services at 11 a. m.; subject of the discourse, "Are the Church and Christianity Hostile to Labor and the Laborer?" The Sunday School meets at 12:30. The Wm. G. Eliot Fraternity at 6:30.

Rodney Avenue Christian.

At the Rodney Avenue Christian Church, corner Rodney avenue and Knott street, the morning subject will be, "Equipment and Work of the Evangelist," and that of the evening, "What About Church Federation?" Preaching by the pastor, Albyn Esson.

Calvary Baptist.

East Eighth and Grant streets, M. M. Bledsoe, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m. sharp, J. W. Howell, superintendent. B. Y. P. U., at 6:45 p. m. The Bakers will sing at the morning hour. All are cordially invited.

The Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Daniel Shepardson, the evangelist, will speak at a special meeting for men Sunday afternoon, January 11, at 3:30. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, the blind singers, will sing duets. Association auditorium, Fourth and Yamhill streets.

Spiritualists.

East Side Truth Seekers' Society, Logus Hall, corner Grand avenue and East Washington street. Lecture at 7:45 p. m., by Charles F. Goode; subject, "Practical Phases of the New Psychology." Tests given by Mrs. Addie R. Smith.

Free Methodist.

First Church, 333 East Ninth street, corner Mill street. Quarterly meeting services; Preaching at 7:30 this evening and at 11 a. m. tomorrow. Love feast at 10 a. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will follow the preaching service.

Trinity Chapel.

Nineteenth street near Washington, Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector. Services: Holy Communion, 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a m.

Lutheran.

Trinity German Lutheran Church, corner of Williams avenue and Sellwood street, Rev. W. Luessenhof, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Subject in the morning, "Secret Societies."

Montavilla M. E.

Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 by Rev. H. W. Schwartz. Class at 12, led by W. D. Buxton. Junior League at 3. Epworth League at 6:30. Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor, Rev. A. Monroe.

Berea Mission.

Corner Second and Jefferson streets. Services will be held Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Allen. Morning subject, "Shining Lights;" evening, "The Earnest of Our Inheritance.

Patton M. E.

Michigan avenue and Carpenter street, Rev. Craven Paul Hester, pastor. Services Sunday, 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. C. E. Cline. Sunday School at 12:30 p. m. Epworth League at 5 p. m.

Universalist.

First Church, East Couch and East Eighth street, W. F. Small, pastor. Sermon at 11 a. m.; subject, "Righteous—Why?" Sunday School at 12:15 p. m.

University Park Baptist.

Sunday School, 10 a. m. Preaching, 3 p. m., by Rev. Stanley C. Lapham.

"LORD OF THE DESERT"

"Lord of the Desert," a serial story now running in a majority of the weekly papers in the Pacific Northwest, will be published in book form according to the announcement of the Metropolitan Printing Company of this city. The unique idea of making the papers in which it is published the agents in the small towns with the privilege of giving it as premiums to their subscribers has been adopted. This will doubtless give the book wide circulation, as it is claimed that the serial has already reached more than 200,000 homes through the weekly papers, and that its popularity has created a demand everywhere for the story in book form.

Mr. Paul De Laney, of the Oregon Daily Journal staff, is the author of the story, and the fact that he is one of the best known newspaper men in Oregon will add to the popularity of the book. The scenes are laid in the great arid district of Oregon, which is now receiving so much attention from homeseekers on account of the irrigation move, and the story not only pictures vividly the topography of the country, but weaves about it a romance with dramatic climaxes rarely ever equalled. The days of General Crook and the Snake Indian War are recalled, and some historic episodes are given that are more interesting than fiction. One critic has already pronounced it the "Leather Stocking story of the Pacific Northwest." It is claimed for the work that although it deals with early days and frontier life, there is not one line of "blood and thunder" in it. It is written in a new style that ought to bring the author, who has heretofore confined his principal work to shorter stories, into prominence as a story teller.

Following is an excerpt from the prospectus issued by the publishers, the Metropolitan Printing Company, of this city:

"Metropolitan Printing Co., Printers and Publishers, 162 Second Street, Portland, Ore., Dec. 22, 1902.

"To the Business Manager: The serial, 'Lord of the Desert,' now running in a number of the Northwestern papers, of which Paul De Laney is the author, has met with such universal popularity among readers that it has been decided to issue the story in book form upon the expiration of the publication in the weeklies, which will take place about the second week in January, 1903.

"The story contains 26 chapters and is very interesting from beginning to end, and in book form is expected to make a great hit throughout the Pacific Northwest country. Its local coloring, and the author being a well-known writer throughout this section, will add to its popularity. The book will be printed on good book paper, with illustrated front page, and will contain the illustrations now running in the story.

"The plan has been adopted of making the publishers the agents and distributers of this work. It will be sold to them at reduced rates in bulk, and they may either offer it as a premium or sell it at the regular selling price. All of your readers have doubtless read the story and would be glad to have it in bound form. It would make a valuable premium to new year's subscribers, or would readily sell to a number of your readers. * * * *

"Yours Truly, METROPOLITAN PRINTING COMPANY."

WHAT THE FAIR WILL DO FOR OREGON

By L. Samuels.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition will furnish a motive to get Oregon talked about in all the newspapers throughout the country. That is where Oregon's greatest benefit will come from. We are at the jumping off place of this great country, and the expense of visiting the Exposition will be considerable, even if transportation rates are reduced to a nominal sum, and the time consumed in coming here can be spared by comparatively few in this busy country. Our largest number of visitors will come from nearby states, but I do not look for any great rush from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and for very few from states further east.

I could name a dozen large firms who spend great sums of money each year for advertising that would gladly close a contract to pay millions of dollars for the same privilege that Oregon will have, without paying one cent, not only during the progress of the Exposition, but also while the buildings are being erected and actual preparations are being made. Daily talks about goings on at the Exposition, with chunks of wisdom thrown in about our climate, our fruits, our grains, our hops, our salmon, our timber, our wool, our cattle and so forth, published in nearly all the newspapers.

Suppose, for instance, our Exposition was now in progress and a clever man had been hired the same as other advertising firms do to serve as the head of the bureau of publicity, and in this daily report of the Exposition he would sandwich in something like this: "In contrast to the blizzards now sweeping over most parts of the United States it is well to note, that roses, carnations, marigolds, laurestina and myrtle are in bloom in good color in the grounds surrounding the residences of this city and the atmosphere is balmy and spring-like."

Just think of the feelings of the man as he reads this next morning in a blizzard-swept state, where fuel is scarce. Similar opportunities, only of a different tenor, will occur in spring, in summer, and, in fact, at any time in this matchless and glorious Oregon. Every dollar spent on the Exposition will be returned to us fifty fold in the advertising the state will receive. We have something to advertise, something to talk about, and we cannot say it too often, nor too loud.

An advertisement about Oregon, if made too bald-headed, is not near as valuable as sugar-coated into a report of the great Exposition. I do not lose sight, however, of the fact that the direct benefit will be considerable, because many permanent settlers will be gained from immediate visitors.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune," applies to states as well as men, and this is Oregon's time and tide.

BROWN, LORENZ AND PICA.

It was 15 years ago that Dr. Lorenz first began to devote time to the problem of congenital hip dislocations, those distressing accidents of birth. Dr. Lorenz was attracted to the subject by the method advanced by a Boston surgeon, named Buckminster Brown, who conceived the idea of holding a patient in extension and of stretching by traction the tissues sufficiently to allow the head of the leg bone, or femur, to be brought opposite the natural socket in the hip bone, called the acetabulum. The idea was a great step in advance, but it failed of cures, and was succeeded by an operation under the knife, in which the contracting muscles and tissues were cut, so as to allow the bones to be put in place and remain there until nature could adjust herself to the changed conditions. It was in perfecting this operation that Dr. Lorenz first greatly distinguished himself.

But the operation under the knife is severe and dangerous, and not sure. So about nine years ago Dr. Lorenz conceived the idea of an operation by manipulation only, which would stretch the muscles and tissues and place the dislocated bone in its proper place. With that strange coincidence that has so often occurred at the birth of great discoveries, an Italian surgeon, Pica, tried the same plan almost simultaneously with Dr. Lorenz's attempt. With a child for his subject, Dr. Lorenz succeeded, while Dr. Pica failed with an adult; but the honor of the scientific discovery remains divided. Dr. Lorenz went ahead improving and perfecting the details of his method, adding the plaster cast that holds the limb in place while nature is making the proper socket and repairing the stretched ligatures and muscles. Where a child has not reached the age when its bones become too hard and its muscles too strong, Dr. Lorenz believes that his method will always effect a cure.

Medford Improving.

MEDFORD, Jan. 7.—Medford of late has been making splendid headway in securing enterprises that go toward building up a city. The business college started in the fall has demonstrated that it is going to be a success and a permanent institution for the city. Then a laundry was started, giving employment at first to but one man and one woman, and now it gives steady employment to five persons, with the certainty of having a payroll of at least seven persons in the near future. A creamery was next to be secured, and it will be in operation as soon as the building can be put up and the machinery installed. Now there is every certainty that Medford can secure a hospital and sanitarium, if but the effort is made. Nothing succeeds like success, and Medford, having secured within the last four months, a business college, a laundry and a creamery, will also secure a hospital and sanitarium.

One Thousand Years Old.

In the town of Holdesheim, in Germany, is a rosebush said to be 1,000 years old, and sprouts from its branches have realized enormous sums. Some years ago a rich Englishman offered $50,000 for the entire tree, but the sum was indignantly refused. This wonderful plant clings amid thickly-grown moss against the side of the famous old church of St. Michael. It is claimed that it has bloomed perenially since the days of King Alfred.

WIRES WILL NEVER GET DOWN

Spokane Review: In the bright lexicon of Marconi there will be no such words as "the wires are down."

First Spiritualist Society.

Artisans' Hall, Abington Building, Third street, near Washington street. Conference at 11 a. m. At 7:45 p. m., Mr. Hyland will lecture, followed by Mrs. Cornelius.

THE BED OF THE TIBER.

The stupendous triumphs of English engineering in Egypt, at Assiout and Assouan, suggest that work far less difficult in diverting the waters of the Tiber within the territory of the Eternal City might lead to the disclosure of treasures of ancient art over which every civilized nation would rejoice. It is the generally accepted belief of archaeologists, historians and artists that whenever Rome was besieged and captured many notable works in marble and bronze and precious metals, and no small number of the other achieveements of cunning artificers, were cast into the yellow stream which was breasted so gallantly by brave Horatius, the captain of the gate. If the bed of Father Tiber is ever thoroughly explored, as it should be, the discoveries may rank in value and significance within some comparative approach to the ever-memorable "finds" in the last century, in the Troad, in Mycenae, in the Nile Valley, in storied Crete, and in Cyprus.

An Advertising Moral.

(Cassell's Saturday Journal.)

Once upon a time a donkey fell into a deep hole, and after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing fox and implored the stranger to help him out.

"I am too small to aid you," said the fox, "but I will give you some advice. Only a few rods away is a big, strong elephant. Call to him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the fox had gone the donkey thus reasoned: "I am very weak from want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant I shall be weaker yet. No, I will not waste my substance that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling."

So the donkey settled himself back and eventually starved to death.

Long afterward the fox, on passing the hole, saw within the whitened skeleton, and remarked:

"If it be that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that donkey will become one of those who can never afford to advertise."

English Death Duties.

The English Government receives a very respectable income from death duties. During the present year it has received $93,000,000 from that source. Among the deaths were those of 206 persons, each of whom left an estate valued at over $500,000, while the aggregate value of those 206 estates was $290,000. Another estate, that of Col. Harry McCalmont, who died last week leaving a fortune of $15,000,000, will add considerably to the death duties. It is a just and easy method of levying taxes, though a comparatively new one.

Valuable Handkerchief.

The most valuable handkerchief in the world belongs to Queen Margherita of Italy. It is made of the purest Venetian lace, and it is in perfect condition, in spite of the fact that it was made in the fifteenth century. It is probably worth $2,000 or $3,000.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

Wives and daughters all remind us
We must make our little pile;
And, departing, leave behind us
Cash for them to live in style.

EASIER WORK.

(Eugene Register.)

No doubt President Roosevelt would rather write a dozen messages than to arbitrate one Venezuelan difficulty.

The people of Genesee, Idaho, are responsible for a new political innovation. They have selected their postmistress by a popular vote.—Boise News.