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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.

NO PEACE, says Russia, according to the more reliable reports of the language and tone of those best qualified to speak. It would be too humiliating to surrender to any terms that Japan might propose. Kuropatkin—if he still be the commanding general—has a great army, said to be nearly 300,000 strong, in Manchuria. There must be at least one great battle before peace can be considered. Russia must win one great victory. Then—well, then, of course any terms Russia might propose would not be accepted by Japan. If Kuropatkin suffers a severe defeat, then, unless he be completely crushed, Russia's "honor" will still more urgently demand satisfaction; the humiliation of surrender would be even greater than now.

Then Rojstvensky is afloat yet, and moving slowly, somewhere. There is also the third squadron, that set to sea recently. Might not the tide of fortune turn soon and give the Russians a naval victory? They cannot talk peace until this chance is tried.

Russia also counts on Japan's limited financial resources, thinks that Japan will soon be at the end of her money means, while Russia, with greater real or assumed resources, can yet manage to borrow money—especially if Kuropatkin or Rojstvensky can win a victory. So Russia will entertain no proposals for peace.

Meanwhile Russia's soldiers throughout its vast empire, and especially in the industrial centers, are kept busy keeping down disorders and uprisings by shooting busy, strikers, poor citizens, men, women and children. Under these circumstances, and particularly so long as many railroad men are on a strike, it is not easy to reinforce Kuropatkin, and his supplies may soon run short, but peace cannot be discussed under such adverse circumstances, lest the great Bear be mocked by the world.

So there is no prospect of peace until Russia's affairs become either much better or much worse, and the chances are several to one that they will grow worse with, what, under the circumstances, will be to the rest of the world, gratifying rapidity.

PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE.

THE SUGGESTION of the Pendleton East Oregonian that commercial bodies, other organizations and people generally, as well as state-legislatures in session, encourage and uphold the hands of the president by means of resolutions, letters and messages, is a good one. This, says the Pendleton paper, will give him courage. It will insure his triumph. Give him the full moral sympathy which his efforts merit. Cast aside prejudice, partisanship, selfishness or jealousy and be one proud nation of Americans long enough to give Theodore Roosevelt the support he deserves in his crusade against the enemies of the country. He will know by your actions that you indorse good government.

The important point is to make the president know that the people not only indorse what he is apparently attempting to do, but that they fully appreciate it, and his service to them. Moreover, he likes this, to be approved and applauded, for he is a very human creature, and encouraging and approving messages from the people will inspire him to more independence and greater efforts in their behalf.

It has been a long time since the people have had a president who did or would have done for them what President Roosevelt gives fair promise of doing, and they should openly, outspokenly and formally show their appreciation of him.

SOFT SOAP FOR OLYMPIANS.

SPEAKING of the bill passed by the Washington legislature to remove the capital from Olympia to Tacoma, the Tacoma Leader says that this action, "is a great compliment to this city, and all the more so as the demand for its passage did not originate in this city." This remark shows how modest and retiring Tacoma is, and the tenderness of its municipal heart is shown in this paragraph: "It is impossible not to feel sympathy for Olympia in this matter. The state capital means far more to Olympia than it would to Tacoma. Unfortunately for Olympia, its out-of-the-way location and lack of facilities have militated against it. It is not Olympia's fault that the rest of the state has not been content to allow the capital removal question to

drop. Olympia has done the utmost that a public-spirited community could do to win and hold the favor of the legislators and state officials. There is no doubt that the kindest feelings are entertained for the people of Olympia by the most earnest advocates of removal. They recognize, however, that Tacoma is more centrally located and accessible, and possesses facilities and attractions which no much smaller city could be expected to offer."

These expressions, one cannot help suspecting, may have been partly prompted by the threatened boycott of Tacoma merchants by Olympia people unless Tacoma abandons its effort to secure the capital—or, adopting the Ledger's view of the case, declines to accept it on any terms. The Olympians may not carry out their boycott threat very long, but at present they are not in a mood to consider the Ledger's soft words as a satisfying coat of butter to their dish of bitter parsnips.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN SPEAKER at the Chicago Merchants' club said a week ago: "The western Republican has delighted himself with the thought that he was saving the country, while he was voting faithfully and prayerfully, early and often, year after year, for a party policy of special privilege, devised by Pennsylvania, whose every congressional representative is controlled by the Pennsylvania and Standard Oil; revised by New Jersey, the nursery of trust incorporation, and finally drafted into party platforms and law by New York, where the trust managers live, move, and have their place of business."

Today the congress of the United States is in the absolute control and domination of a section, and the other sections sit supinely by and tolerate the condition.

He was thinking and speaking of Chicago as the center of the west, or rather of the country, as in some sense it is, and the Chicago Record-Herald, which comments on this utterance, takes a rather narrow view of the west. It says President Roosevelt is an eastern man with western sentiments, which is true enough, but it alludes to the late President McKinley as a western man, and among western eligibles for the presidency in 1902 it mentions Fairbanks. But for all practical political purposes Ohio is as much eastern as New Jersey or New York, and Wall street, State street, Boston and the corporation monster spiders could not find a man more to their liking than Fairbanks. And there are others like him much farther west.

Let it be a western man if possible, but not a western man with eastern ideas, or who would follow the eastern beneficiaries of special privileges. A western man like La Follette might do, or possibly Deeney, if he makes a big record, but not a western man like Shaw, for instance. It is the man that is important, not the section of country he hails from. Why, there's Douglas, away back in Massachusetts. But we think that one will not strike the real west till he gets out as far as Kansas, at least, though we may find men who fit the ideal in all parts of the country.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL BILL.

AMONG other things that the senate will probably refuse or neglect to do is the passage of a reformatory Isthmian canal bill. The president has asked for changes in the law. He finds the present commission unwieldy, expensive, inert, worse than useless. He wants more power and a small commission of practical engineers. The house passed a bill partly at least in line with these suggestions, but the senate committee has amended it so as to eliminate its best features, among other things retaining the present do-nothing-but-draw-their-salaries commission. Nor does the senate bill increase the power of the executive as regards the prosecution of the work. Here again appear results of the devious influence of the transcontinental railroads. They know that with full power the president would push the work forward, but their object is to delay it as long as possible, and finally defeat it yet if possible. And naturally they go to the senate to get the thing done which they want done. Some kind of a bill may get through, but it will not be what the president wants, nor what the people want. The railroads and the commissioners together have a strong pull.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL BILL.

was made that the unfortunate inmate had only just died from starvation. The simplest of several ways of making sure that a person is really dead is to get the doctor to make a careful examination of the pulse, the color of the heart with the stethoscope. Another good plan is to bind a piece of cord round a toe or a finger, which, after a short time will become livid below the ligature if the person is still alive. Or, if the hand be held up to powerful light, and the tips and web of the finger are reddish in color, life is not extinct. These parts become quite opaque after death.

BRITISH VIEW OF DOMINICA.

From the London Times. There is unquestionably a very general desire that an end should be made to the existing order of things. Many intelligent Dominicans of the commercial class would welcome annexation to the United States, as it appears to be the only means of securing peace and prosperity.

THE VALUE OF SEBASTY.

From the Chicago News. One of the most difficult things to do in the world sometimes is to keep one's temper. A calm serenity or temper and a self control which keeps a person unruffled amid the petty annoyances and irritations of everyday life indicate the possession of perfect mental health. Nowadays people are very fond of saying so-and-so was "just mad," meaning very angry; but it would be well if temper were more often seriously regarded as madness, but madness it is while it lasts, and there is seldom any one who is made more unhappy by it than the person who gives way to it. In our treatment of the ill-tempered the cultivation of the art of not hearing will be very helpful. It is a useful art all through life.

VALUE OF EGGS AS FOOD.

From Medical Talk. Almost everybody eats eggs. There is perhaps no article of diet that is more commonly eaten in all countries than eggs. Hens' eggs are used more than any other kind, although some people eat duck eggs, goose eggs and the eggs of the guinea fowl. Turkey eggs are not so often eaten; they are generally kept for hatching.

Eggs consist of protein and fat. It is the protein and nitrogenous matter that builds up and repairs the tissues of the body, while the fat supplies energy. The white of an egg is often said to be pure albumen, but it also contains phosphoric acid and sodium chloride. The yolk contains the fat, the calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Eggs also contain sulphur, and this probably accounts for the dark stain left by eggs on silver.

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Small Change

Charity covers a multitude of salary dollars.

The senate will block nearly all good legislation.

Oregon members of congress desire no extra session.

The people should pick out their best men for councilmen.

The North sea incident commission couldn't suit everybody.

There are two sides to the Buffalo Bill divorce case—as usual.

The President has quite a good opinion of the late G. Washington.

Two dollar wheat has little interest for the farmer who has none to sell.

The war is spreading throughout all Poland—and the name Poland is not forgotten.

O no, the best trust members have no agreement; they all fix prices and act exactly alike just by accident.

Boxing has become a fad among French women, and is far more dangerous than dueling among Frenchmen.

Steamboat men have rights that must be respected, but the men must reform their practice of getting through the draws.

Oregon can be proud of one thing, at least, and that is the wheat in its late legislature was accused of accepting any cash booties.

We should not hastily conclude that the little chess-playing river and harbor bill sent to it by the house?

All property of churches, fraternal orders and charitable societies, not actually used by them for their own purposes, should be taxed. Such is the law, and it ought to be strictly obeyed.

Dr. Oster of Johns Hopkins university, aged 46, advocates chloroforming men at 40, claiming they are no good over that age, and not good for much when over 40. Move to amend the age limit to 50, and apply the rule first to Dr. Oster.

Will the senate please unbend its dignity for a brief space sufficiently to consider the subject of the river and harbor bill sent to it by the house?

The remnants of Grand Duke Sergius' body were "blasted," but the soul of him may be no better off than the souls of massacred working people.

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Sunday School Lesson

By H. D. Jenkins, D. D.

February 26, 1906—Topic: The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes—John vi, 1-13.

Golden text: I am the living bread which came down out of heaven—John vi, 51.

Responsive Reading: Psalm 78, 1-24.

Introduction.

That the miracle recorded in this lesson had profound impressions upon all the disciples, and that it was considered by them a kind of keynote of all our Lord's supernatural manifestations, may be inferred from the fact that it is the only miracle mentioned by all four evangelists. John, who sought chiefly to recall our Lord's discourses and conversations, telling us of less than half a score of wonder works, gives this a place in his narrative. It is not strange when we consider its philosophical, moral and spiritual significance. Exhibiting as it does complete power over the natural elements, it is a masterpiece of making clear the beneficent character of the Messianic mission and standing as a material symbol of Christ's relation to the soul, it occupies a high place in the thought of the evangelists.

The incident occurred nearly one year later than the healing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, with which healing the previous lesson had to deal. The miracle took place in the south-western part of the Holy Land, with which incidents Matthew, Mark and Luke had already made the church familiar. Although this miracle took place in Galilee, it was upon the south-western movement of Jesus going toward Jerusalem.

It was the wish of Jesus to find some retired place in which he might rest for a brief season before encountering the great crowds attending the feast at Jerusalem (Mark viii); for, like all sensitive natures, the subject of a great excitement was surrounded by masses of men. He had, however, become so much a public character that it was impossible for him to be long hid. What- ever he moved he drew followers, and he was never far from being surrounded by a great throng of men. He had, however, become so much a public character that it was impossible for him to be long hid. What- ever he moved he drew followers, and he was never far from being surrounded by a great throng of men.

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Verse 2. It was the wish of Jesus to find some retired place in which he might rest for a brief season before encountering the great crowds attending the feast at Jerusalem (Mark viii); for, like all sensitive natures, the subject of a great excitement was surrounded by masses of men. He had, however, become so much a public character that it was impossible for him to be long hid. What- ever he moved he drew followers, and he was never far from being surrounded by a great throng of men.

Verse 3. As "desert" in the scriptures means only a remote and uncultivated spot, so "mountain" is used for almost any elevation which rises considerably above the surrounding country. The eastern mountains, put out a spur which comes close to the river at this point; and in the spring the plateau upon the top of this hill is covered with grass (V. 10).

Verse 4. The Passover season with the Jew was the chief holiday season of the year. People laid aside their ordinary pursuits and gave themselves up wholly to visiting Jerusalem, and periods of concentration often bring together multitudes that cause the cautious ones uneasiness. For a little thing often suffices to turn a crowd of pleasure-seekers into a furious mob (Mark 11:5).

Verse 5. The miracle of the loaves occupies a high place in the thought of the evangelists. It is not strange when we consider its philosophical, moral and spiritual significance. Exhibiting as it does complete power over the natural elements, it is a masterpiece of making clear the beneficent character of the Messianic mission and standing as a material symbol of Christ's relation to the soul, it occupies a high place in the thought of the evangelists.

Verse 6. We who have been parents or physicians, or both, do not sympathize with those who find a moral difficulty in the assumed uncertainty of our Lord. We know how useful it is in drawing out the child to force it to contemplate its own helplessness. It is not forbidden our heavenly Father to surprise us sweetly by his show of heretofore unrevealed resources.

Verse 7. Jesus doubtless addresses his questions to that one of the disciples who had shown the greatest anxiety over the situation. The thought of Philip was not to procure adequate relief but simply to get imperative sustenance. Even to keep this multitude alive and peaceful, fit to be taken to the towers and hunt up food, was far beyond any resources which the disciples possessed.

Verse 8. The hopelessness of Philip was not more evident than the helplessness of Andrew. He had made some inquiry as to the stock of provisions on hand, and the result was only to confirm his fears. According to Philip, it would cost (in our money) \$32 to give every man "a bite." That was far more than there was in their treasury. The Oriental eats very little compared with the Occidental, and so travels with slender stores of refreshment. The utmost that could be found proved to be a couple of smoked fish, like our herrings, and less than half a dozen plates of coarse barley bread as the peasants used at their table.

Verse 9. Jesus assumed command of the multitude as well as of the disciples. Happily for his followers they were not accustomed to question his authority or his wisdom or his ability. Verse 11. Jesus always acknowledged

The Water That We Eat

Bought as food, water is a tolerably expensive luxury. In several instances it costs something like \$2.50 a glass, according to the estimate of H. J. Holmes, in the February issue of the Journal.

Let us begin with breakfast. Look at that loaf of bread. To all appearance it is solid enough. But it is not. When it came into the hands of the baker as wheat flour it contained water only to the extent of 17 per cent. In working up the materials into dough, by kneading and other manipulation and in baking, a great change takes place, and the quantity of water has more than doubled. The wheat-flour loaf contains nearly 40 per cent of water. Curiously enough, its value as a food is increased thereby. The percentage of water in the crust is about half that in the soft inside.

"Cured" pork does not contain a large proportion of water; in fact, wherever there is a good deal of fatty matter there is also a scarcity of moisture. So the percentage of water in a slice of breakfast bacon may comfort himself with the reflection that he is getting fairly solid value for his money, because bacon contains only 25 per cent of water. Fresh eggs, on the other hand, are composed of no less than 65 per cent of water.

The best dairy-made butter, no matter how carefully prepared, contains a comparatively large percentage of water. The percentage of water in butter examined by well-known authorities is a small number contained over 16 per cent of water; the larger number contained between 11 and 13 per cent. Carefully manufactured, or adulterated butter, may contain as little as 10 per cent, but is not permitted by law, and the breakfast table may include a supply of butter containing as much as 20 per cent of water.

It is only to be expected that milk, owing to its origin, should vary considerably in its composition. Much depends on the health and surroundings of the animal yielding it. It is interesting to know that morning milk, as it is called, is by no means as nourishing as the evening supply; there is more water in the former. The daily quart of milk even in its purest state contains an average of 87.6 per cent of water. The choicest fish contains the largest percentage of water. Thus turbot and sole are credited with 78 per cent; salmon, 75 per cent; while the common inhabitants of the deep blue sea are watered with as much as 85 per cent, as in the case of the homely herring.

"As cool as a cucumber" is a household term. The coolness is easily explained. Cucumbers are almost entirely composed of water, 95 per cent, or over 1 per cent more than is contained in milk, which is itself a liquid. Lettuce must not be forgotten. Here is a further instance of how little substance may be in an apparent solid, for the cabbage lettuce holds 92 per cent of water.

It will be seen that most of the good things of life are largely composed