Editorial Page of The Journal

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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JMC. F. CARROLI

T WAS A GREAT DAY at Lewiston yesterday, not many Portland men in that city, but because of the significance of the visit, the motive that prompted it and the purpose behind it.

The chief thing is an open river, all the way from Lewiston to the sea. Lewiston sits at the head of river navigation, Portland sits at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels. They have a common interest. They should and will work together in a common cause, for a result equally beneficial to both-and to all points and

all the country between. Next, lower and reasonable freight rates. This really the main object of the open river. It is immaterial whether the river carries much of the produce and merchandise or not. Once open, it will regulate rail rates, for if the railroads are not reasonable the people will put on boats and combine beforehand to support them. It is an era of combination. The people cannot combine as completely and effectively as the railroads can, but they can do this much. Ex-Governor Moore stated the case very lucidly yesterday at Walla Walla.

There is another point—acquaintanceship, fraternity, realization of common interest, less local selfishness, a proader view of our great region, more "give and take" as against a spirit of all take and no give-among usall of us-of the Columbia river region. Such visits and contact and communings will bear good fruit in this

As to Lewiston, it occupies vantage ground. It is fortunately located. It has a great and resourceful region behind it. With the present prospect ahead, it will grow into a large interior city. Its citizens are wideawake, progressive, enterprising. They not only talk, but do. We doubt not that every Portland man who went up there rejoices in the trip, and would not have missed it for twice the expense in time and money. And hundreds of other Portland men would like to have gone Many of them should go. A man who doesn't know something of that great country by actual observation is scarcely fit to do a large business in Portland.

There should be more such trips to the interior. And we think there will be. They will do Portland business men good. Let us all pull together. But to do so let as get better acquainted and become more fraternal.

Mr. Havemeyer, head of the sugar trust, says Philippine sugar can be delivered in this country at one cent pound. Bring it in. Sugar for 80-odd million people at one cent a pound would be a sweet blessing. But we doubt not that the trust would somehow make us pay about five cents a pound for it.

AN EAST AND WEST OREGON RAILROAD.

THE JOURNAL has repeatedly predicted the building of an east and west railroad across Oregon and through a pass in the Cascade moun tains connecting with the Union Pacific or some other transcontinental system, and having Portland as its nain terminus. When such a road would be built or whom was not predicted, nor is now, but that it vill be built comparatively soon we have no doubt.

Recent persistent rumors are that Mr. Harriman will cure the Corvallis & Eastern and build from Idanha. its eastern terminus, to Ontario, thus controlling the traffic of central as well as of northern Oregon. To such a trunk line branches and feeders would be built. A road will certainly be built through Umatilla and Morrow counties to the Heppner coal fields; the Sumpter valley road would push forward, and the Walowa valley be connected by rail with the O. R. & N. within a few years, and will give eastern and central won't all be talk always, either. Oregon the opportunity to develop so long denied them.

Then there is the great Klamath and Lake county region that should and probably will have some day a northern and westward as well as a southern and westward outlet. While the Columbia river valley and gorge will always be the favorite route for all traffic that can reach it, we think that people no longer child-ren will live to see two and possibly three roads across the Cascade mountains in Oregon.

If Mr. Harriman should build from Idanha to Ontario Yaquina would be one western terminus, and Portland another, for as all roads led to Rome all railroads entering the Willamette valley would lead to Portland. Yaquina bay and harbor have not been favored much by the government engineers, but could be improved so that a certain class and amount of commerce could be accommodated there; but the bulk of the traffic would seek this port.

One need believe only a fraction of the rumors affoat but it is evident that an era of railroad building in Oregon is at hand, and no one need be surprised if before a year passes the trans-Oregon road first mentioned has been officially announced as decided upon.

Workingmen frequently make presents to corporation officials, but we never heard of reciprocity on the part of the high-salaried officials.

THE OVERWORKED CANAL BOARD.

THE PANAMA canal board of engineers has been down to the isthmus on a pleasure trip, and returned to Washington yesterday for another long rest. The members are real tired, not of doing anything, of course, but because they have no idea of tude and regularity. General Davis, chairman of the board, is reported as ter in the land.

The Fair a Benefit. and will settle in our midst. Thousands of others who heretofore had no thoughts of coming west will, during many years to come, gradually give up From the Malheur Gazette. There is some discussion these days as to whether the Lewis and Clark ex- their eastern homes and come to Oregon. the state of Oregon. One exchange greats that it has been the means of ining every locality in this state of the surplus money. The writer does take into consideration the fact that mas been the means of bringing into a state a great amount of money. He draining every locality in this state of all the surplus money. The writer does not take into consideration the fact that it has been the means of bringing into this state a great amount of money. He does not recognize the fact that money from all over the world has been put in circulation within the Oregon boundaries. He simply thinks that Portland alone has been benefited and the rest of the state has suffered. Nothing could be more absurd. What little money each individual has spent upon his trips will not be missed. If they had not make to Portland they would have spent the money for this trip, which has also movered for their usual summer vacations for their usual summer vacations. It is unreasonable to assume that they will tell their neighbors, who never came to Portland, of the true state of affairs and many of them will be indeed to visit Oregon in the future. The great benefits to the states can hardly be overestimated. It has been the great-conceived, the expense of which has been comparatively nothing.

"Turn the Rascals Out!"

From the Charleston News and Courier. John A. McCall and George W. Perkins have avowed themselves politicians as well as insurance men. In politics there is a good old campaign ory which rises from the mouths of the people has been betrayed. John A. McCall and George W. Perkins must have heard the slogan, "Turn the rascals out!"

Theodore ways been benefited with the relative for the people has been betrayed. John A. McCall and George W. Perkins must have heard the slogan, "Turn the rascals out!" If the slogan, "Turn raining every locality in this state of

HANDCLASP OF LEWISTON AND PORTLAND, saying: "So far as I am aware, neither the board nor any individual member of it has expressed any opinion as to the type of the canal that is favored. The board is only for that city but for the fourscore Portland not in possession of all the facts bearing on the question who were there. Not because there were that of type. It returns to this city entirely free from any

> Certainly. No member of the board knows anything about the canal, and so has no prejudices. The board will carefully avoid finding out anything about the canal or the plans or prospects therefor, lest any facts that might indiscreetly be thrust upon it should arouse prejudice in some direction or other in the mind of some member of the board. Utter ignorance and absolute inaction are the only means of avoiding prejudice for or against a sea level canal.

General Davis does hint that some conclusion on some point may be reached in the course of a few weeks, but we trust that he was not seriously in earnest in this statement. The health of the members of the board is very precious to the country; Washington is not an agreeable place in winter, and that, season is now ap proaching; and the proper thing to do is for the board to take a vacation till spring. The government should furnish the members a ship, and let them go to France, and along the Mediterranean, to rest. Better no canal than to overwork these intensely industrious and patriotic

Mr. Rockefeller, having discovered how the people love him, concluded that they wouldn't kick at another rise in the price of oil. It wouldn't do them any good

A LITTLE FREE ADVICE.

T TERE IS A BIT of good advice, if it is free, to a great many, a large proportion, of young men: Get a small farm.

Of course there must be some quite large farms, The wheat raiser in eastern Oregon needs a large farm, for he lets half of it be fallow every other year. The dairyman on a considerable scale cannot carry on his business on a few acres of ground.

But the small farm is the ideal farm for the average young man of moderate means. There is less risk with it, there is more comfort on it, and one year with another there may be as much profit from it

But if you have children, boys growing up? Very well, save a little each year and when they are grown send or advise them to go farther back and get a less valuable piece of land than yours will be by that time. Then small farmers can do well much farther from the cities than they can now.

There is opportunity within a radius of 20 miles of Portland for hundreds more small farmers. Indeed, they are needed. And with land utilized for all it is worth they can all do well. Look at the prices we city people have to pay for everything.

But look you, the small farmer can't loaf. He must be not only industrious but intelligent. He must be cun-ning to take every advantage of soil, climate, seasons, opportunities. He need not work very hard all the time, but he must use his eyes and ears and brain as well as his hands. Then the small farm of good ground will pay. There are men who have become forehanded on 10 acres, and even less.

Electric roads are to be built. The country and the cities are filling up. The number of people who consume what they do not produce will increase rapidly They all have to eat. Get a small farm, young man, and make the most of it. For many of you we guarantee that it is good advice.

Somebody in nearly every one of the larger western Oregon towns, backed by eastern capital, is going to branch at Elgin. All these roads are almost certainties build electric railroads all over western Oregon. It

WHERE WAS THE COMMISSIONER?

NSURANCE OFFICIALS who betray their trust are more culpable than the thief. Having all the villainy of one who violates a fiduciary office, they enhance ignomy by stealing from the widow and the orphan. But even this depth of shame has not stayed the greedy hands of McCurdys, McCalls and Hydes Conscience does not prick when they admit graft and fraud. Effrontery grows as they justify, on humanitarian grounds, work that the world despises.

But stronger than public indignation is public surprise. New York has a lawful insurance commissioner. His duties were strictly prescribed by the law creating the office, and his powers plenary when protecting the policy-holder. He learned nothing of the insurance crimes until knowledge was forced before him by other officials. He is not the man who presses investigation when cause is revealed, and is the last to believe that the sacred insurance fund which he is legally sworn to guard has been robbed. Private trusts are violated only by scoundrels, but the man who takes public office with a sworn duty to perform and with public faith strong in him, is the deepest dyed law breaker.

New York is illustrating to the world again that the people must protect themselves at all times. Eternal vigilance is no more the price of liberty than it is of success in business. Men who rob the insurance fund and officers who connive at the crime, prove that selfishness is hopelessly constitutional, and there is no safety when one or many human beings are given absolute

It ought to do, and must do, Portland men good to what to do or when anything but drawing salaries will go up and "mix" in a friendly way with those cheery, be done. This they attend to with scrupulous promptipeople of the great inland empire. There are none bet-

Prophesied Roosevelt's Greatness. From Success Magazine.

From Success Magazine.

More entertaining, perhaps, and equally interesting, are the anecdotes which are told about our president by the Minkwitz family. Frau Fischer distinctly recollects that once she prophesied the future greatness of young Teddy. She says: "One day I had a conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt, who said to me, I wonder what is going to become of my Teddy?" I replied, 'You need not be anxious about him. He will surely be one day a great professor, or, who anxious about him. He will surely be one day a great professor, or, who knows, he may become even president of the United States. Mrs. Boosevelt rebuked ms. She said such a thing was impossible, and asked how I could have struck upon such an absurdity. But, perhaps on account of my impulsive remark, I have since continually watched Theodore Roosevelt's career and have always been glad when he has made a step forward in the world."

A Chance to Make It Unanimous

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
If the high tariff is causing us to build factories in Europe, perhaps Europe will presently be enthusiastic over

SMALL CHAN SUNDAY SCHOOL LES SON for TOMORROW

Don't forget or fail to patronise ho

Within the past month the Oregonian, by needlessly arousing against Port-land the direct or reflected animonity of the whole state, has done this city millions of dollars' worth of damage.

age a year from now, and still more

"By George! I've had a good time." said the president on leaving Raieigh Now, can't somebody start a discussion

McCurdy won't resign, but a good many policy holders will, if they can play even.

Another football fatality. Good start. Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Bos-ton, is engaged to marry Miss Mary Honey. He needed a sweetener.

Could it have been Ida Tarbell who

But there is no need of a woman car-rying a rattrap in her pocket—if she has any pocket.

"And it's Ivins, is it? Ivins!" Says the New York copper, "Hivins!" Minister Barrett is off to Golombia. He will scarcely get back for his winter vacation before Christmas.

The tour of the Prince of Wales and his retinue will cost the British people \$1,000,000. That would last Teddy a life-time, if he traveled nearly all the time.

it may be inferred that if Roosevelt had been a young man in '61 he would have been a confederate soldier.

"Puget sound is ahead"-referring to wheat and flour experts—Is a caption of an editorial in the Tacoma Ledger. That always interesting and estimable paper should publish and copyright its exclusive and private arithmetic. There

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A Rainier door mill shipped a carload of its product last week to Illinois, two carloads to Chicago, two to St. Paul and one to Winnipeg.

Perfect autumn weather in Irrigon

The Irrigon Fruit company will buy a carload of seed potatoes as the season for planting there is earlier than in aimost any other part of the country, and seed potatoes cannot be obtained early enough in the spring.

Off 12 acres of river bottom land two miles above Springfield S. M. Douglas picked 28,008 pounds of hops, making 144 bales, an average of 2,323 pounds to the acre, though several hundred hills were planted only last year and did no

Work on excavation for Tillamool ourthouse begun.

A Sandlake, Tillamook county, man raised over 200 bushels of onions on a quarter of an acre of land.

A Sandlake potato weighed 3

long and 10% inches around. New brick building in Cottage Grove,

The Cottage Grove Presbyterian church, U. S. A., and the Cumberlan Presbyterian church have united

Big lime deposits around Baker City.

Rural Northwest: Interest in the sub ject of local and county fairs seems to be growing some in Oregon. It is a good sign. The county fair as an educa-tional feature holds much the same relation to the state fair as the district

Fishing on the Coquille river is better than it has been for many years. All the canneries are in operation, running both night and day, but in spite of this fact, they are unable to handle the

Corvalits Times: The outside cost of the Benton exhibit is \$1,800 and may not exceed \$1,700. Of the amount, \$500 will be refunded by the fair people, re-ducing the limit to \$1,200 or \$1,300, which will be still further reduced by the amount of the prise.

Corvallis is bound to get plenty of

More fall wheat will be sown Umstilla county than ever before. Much of it is already up and growing.

Seven thousand head of beef cattle, purchased in mearly every eastern Ore-gon county, will be fed by R. N. Stan-field on his Butter creek alfalfa

Independence Enterprise: Peter Kurre Independence Enterprise: Peter Kurre brought to town this week Baldwin appies measuring 12½ inches in circumference. They are perfectly sound, of good color and would be hard to duplicate in any climate. With the proper attention to trees no one need pass up Polk county for fine apples.

Denny pheasants scarce up the valley.

Farmers all happy again-sunshine

The stock market is improving, says the Burns Times-Herald.

Burns Times-Herald: The hoodoo is broken and our local cattlemen may look forward to better times. Next season must see them making preparations early and in some way stop the report at railroad points that there are no cattle in Harney county. Why, bless youl one third of the cattle in the state-of Oregon are within the borders of Harney county. Strange that we should have no beef.

Burns is to have a town clock, and the fund amounts to \$120 stready. Burns Times-Herald enlarged.

By H. D. Jenkins, D. D.
October 22, 1905—Topic; "Rebuildin
the Temple"—Exra iii: 10 to iv: 3.
Golden Text—The temple of God i
holy, and such are ye.—I Cor. iii: 17.
Responsive Reading—Psalm exxxi.

The long and dangerous journe
whose inception was noted in our pre
vious lesson was at last successfull
accomplished. To move 156,000 person
in one mass 500 miles through a regio
much of which is desert is a tremendogu
undertaking. We may well believe the
only those most patriotic and most de
vout were willing to undertake it. "Th
return" was probably begun in March an vout were willing to undertake it. "The return" was probably begun in March and ended in July. The people came back to a site rather than to a city. In less than 10 years, old soldiers of the civil war returning to Gettyaburg or Petersburg found it difficult to locate the camps once so familiar to them. But Jerusalem had lain in heaps for many years. The royal gardens and pleasant parks had run into riotous confusion. Upon the fragments of the prostrata walls great trees were growing. It was the luxuriance of a Versailles turned into the desolation of a Hadrian's villa. To restore a state is sometimes more

To restore a state is sometimes mor difficult than to erect one.

The rights of the emancipated cap tives did not extend over any great extent of territory. To the north, the ancient limits of Judea ran about 2 miles. Bethlebers five miles south miles. Bethlehem, five miles south of Jerusalem, marked the limit of their possible occupation in that direction. East and west they controlled a strip

about 20 miles wide.

This narrow section was surrounded upon all sides by hostile tribes or clans, far from being well pleased to see the authority of Judah re-established.

authority of Judah re-established.

There was no time to be lost. The people could pray without a temple, but not without an altar could they, offer the Levitical sacrifices. The first labor was therefore devoted to the restoration of this sacred object. What the cross has ever been to the Christian, the altar was to the Jew (ch. iii.2). The first feast they could keep in the midst of the ruined city was the feast of tabernacies, the great national Thanksgiving, celebrated every year in the autumn. Soon they were able to offer daily saccelebrated every year in the autumn. Soon they were able to offer daily sacrifices (ch. iii:6), which event was marked as a re-birth of their nation. In the meanwhile they hired expert builders from Tyre and Joppa (ch. iii:7) to hasten their reconstructions. And just so soon as they had begun to feel themselves reasonably secure, they feel themselves reasonably secure, they set to work to rebuild the temple itself as best they might from their present resources. The temple, not the palace, was their symbol of national unity. They had existed as a people centuries before they ever had a king. Their return was a religious, not a political,

Verse 10. Back of the great altar had formerly stood the temple proper, the visible abode of the invisible Jehovah. visible abode of the invisible Jehovan.
Although the structure in its completed
form embraced vast colonnades, beautiful porches and wide courts, the second
temple itself was upon foundations only
90 feet square (II Chron. iil:3). The
"Holy House" was intended to be a replica in marble of the "tent" which Isscribed garments and carrying the as-cred vessels which were used in divino, service, were present. So far as their poverty permitted they fulfilled their function with beauty and impressive-ness. However simple our worship may be, there is no excuse for its being care-less or slovenly or devoid of spiritual

always been prominent in the worship of the Bible. The fame of the Jewish psalms had reached Babylon before the Jews were taken there captive (Psalm Jews were taken there captive (Psalm cxxxvii:3, 4). No other religion has ever identified with the art and pro tice of music. To increase its volume and add to its effect, and to preserve that unison upon which so much depends, the singing of the temple was always accompanied by instruments And it should be noted that the first hymns sung in the courts of the rising temple were hymns of praise. Amid the ruins they praised Jehovah just as the Pilgrim Fathers amid the storms of first New England winter prais God. Faithfu. servants of the Lord fine in any environment reasons for a doxol-

Verse 12. But it was naturally an hour of conflicting emotions. The older men by this time, if not before, realized that they would never see another Jerusalem equal to the old. They re-joiced for their deliverance, but they wept for scenes which not even peni-tence could restore. The life of the na-tion was not wholly lost, but it was irreparably marred. Like Esau, they learned that there are stains tears themlearned that there are stains tears themselves will not wash away (Heb.
xii:16-17). No generation may excuse
its own sins upon the ground that "all
will come out right in the end."
Apostate kings and debauched priests
and lying prophets had wrought

will come out right in the end." Apostate kings and debauched priests and lying prophets had wrought a disaster which might be, mitigated but which could never be undone.

Verse 13. The new temple was larger than the old (Exra vi:3: I Kings vi:2) but not so beautiful, ner so rich; and it was as yet without theose sacred associations which had made the first dear. Happily the hearts of the young take cheerful views of the whole day when the morning is fair, and the shouters were justified in this case, since the second temple was never associated with such deprayed scenes as was the first under the corrupt dominance of certain of the idolatrous. Upon our most joyful experiences some shadow may fall, but we should not refuse when mourning our losses to recognize our blessings. We ought never to permit our reminiscenses to shed such profusion of tears as to drown our hopes.

Verse 1. No person has had very serious experience of life who has not discovered that some svil is always present with all good (Job f: 6). No prophet ever lifts up his voice in rebuke or warning but that some adversary immediately rises from the pit to discredit him if possible. Bay what the poet may, "Truth crushed to earth must rise again," and again and again before "the eternal years of God are here." Every John the Baptist will cause some

"the eternal years of God are hers."
Every John the Baptist will cause some
Herod to discover himself; and every
Savonarela some Francesco da Puglia.
Build up the walls of the ruined city

Build up the wails of the ruined city if there is courage in your heart, but know that the moment you lift a stone from the mass of ruins some enemy of Jehovah will shake his spear.

Verse 2. The enemies most to be dreaded are those who wish to retard the work of God's people by "helping" it. The immediate neighbors of the returned Jews were the descendants of the colonists whom Essar-haddon, king of Assur II Kings xvii:24) had conveyed to the land. True religion has its bitterest focs in false religion and paganknow that the moment you lift a stone from the mass of ruins some enemy of Jehovah will shake his spear.

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was ever yet so dark but that some servant of God could be found ready to stand guard throughout its hours of to stand guard throughout its hours of blackness despairing not so long as duty

COMMON ERRORS OF

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. that our public schools are wonderful places for children to obtain the founda-tion of an education, but one who listens to the conversation of eight tenths of the pupils who have graduated from our public schools will be led to wonder why

Almost any child in higher classes of

Here are a few of the unpardonable expressions which are to be heard on all sides and in all localities from the lips of children in public schools and even in

"Have came," "I seen it." "I done it."
"He done it." "I ain't got nothin," "I ain't goin," "Has went."
Listen to the conversation of the next bevy of school children you encounter and you will hear all these expressions and a score more as objectionable. and a score more as objectionable. Yet

it is possible these very speakers have carried off the prizes on examination day for excellence in grammar.

It always sounds most inconsistent when children who murder the English language in every sentence state the fact that they attend "grammar school."

There is absolutely no excuse for any teacher who sends out such scholars after even one term of instruction.

No day should pass without a few words of comment from the teacher re-garding the vulgarity and offensiveness of such expressions, and the glaring hallmark of ignorance which they carry.

ing double negatives and past parti-ciples and other simple laws which mean the avoidance of the commonest and most painful mistakes in speed should be made of the utmost impor

JOURNEY OF LEWIS

bel.

Verse 3. There is strength in union, but weakness in mere aggregation. Religious which differ in their fundamental conceptions of God and man cannot amicably join in divine service. Zerubbabel understood this. The attempt to form a conglomerate of all creeds had cost Judah its capital once. Its present leaders did not propose to repeat that disastrous experiment in their very first attempts to retrieve their disasters. Happliy there was no warrant in their commission from the king for accepting such doubtful suxiliaries. Verse 4. There probably always has been, and for we aught can see, always will be, a class of religionists whose chief conception of duty is to prevent somebody else from getting on. They have no settled belief, no positive creed, no definite aim themselves. They will join any body seemingly prosperous; but if their self-love is hurt by a declination of their alliance, they become resentful, implacable, disholical.

Verse 5. These imported tribes had a certain standing at the Babylonian court, since they were blood relatives of the people of Mesopotamia. Doubt less the policy of Cryus had been questioned by many of his nobles, and to this dissatisfied element these Samaritans would make direct appeal. The most modern these of the people of Mesopotamia. Doubt less the policy of Cryus had been questioned by many of his nobles, and to this dissatisfied element these Samaritans would make direct appeal. The most modern these of the people of Mesopotamia bould have been difficult to discover among intelligent Eubopeans a man who knew go little of the conditions of Ruesta when the war broke out with Japan, as the experiment. It was considered sure to fail. The ensules of the Jews had the confidence of powerful princes as no Jew could hope to possess the same. One obstacle was no sooner removed than another was brought in. Hopes bloes somed only to be blasted. But no night, for which we of course paid them. Among other things we obstant to fail. The ensules of the Jews had the confidence of powe from the Indians who live near the Great Falls. This place they designate by a name very commonly applied to it by the Indians and highly expressive, the word "Timm," which they pronounce so as to make it perfectly represent the sound of a distant cataract. After breakfast we resumed our journey, and in the course of three miles pessed a rapid (Owyhee), where large rocks were strewn across the river, and at the head of which on the right shore were two huts of Indians. We stopped here for the purpose of examining it, as we always do when any danger is to be apprehended, and send around by land all those who cannot swim. Five (?) miles further is another (Rock creek) rapid, formed by large rocks projecting from each side, above which were five huts of Indians on the right side, occupied, like those we had already seen, in drying fish. One mile below this is the lower point of an island close to the right side, opposite which on that shore are two Indian huts. On the left side of the river at this place are immense piles of rocks, which seem to have slipped from river at this place are immense piles of rocks, which seem to have slipped from the cliffs under which they lie. They continue till, spreading still further into the river, at the distance of a mile from Almost any child in higher classes of the island, they occasion a very danger-these schools can tell you the source of our rapid (Squally hook), a little below the large rivers and bound all the states which on the right side are five huts. mand give the answer to problems in all gebra.

Many of them will recite the rules governing correct speech, but not one in 15 will be able to speak three sentences correctly without the interpolation of sip-shod or ungrammatical phrases.

Here are a few of the investment of the country of the country of the country of the country of the case, with a few low pine trees on their tops. Between three and four miles below the last rapid occurs the country of the country a second (Indian), which is also diffi-cult, and three miles below it is a small river, which seems to rise in the open plains to the southwest, and falls in on the left. It is 40 yards wide at its mouth, but discharges only a small quantity of water. We gave it the name of Lepage's river, from (Baptiste) Lepage, one of our company. Near this little river (now known as the John Day) and immediately below it we had to encounter a new rapid. to encounter a new rapid.

This river was crowded in every direction with rocks and small rocky islands, the passage crooked and difficult, and for two miles we were obliged

to wind with great care along the nar-row channels and between the huge rocks. At the end of this rapid are four huts of Indians on the right, and two miles below five more huts on the same side. Here we landed and passed the night, after making 33 miles. The inus that they were the relations of those who live at the great falls. They ap-pear to be of the same nation with those we have seen above; indeed, they resemschool year the children will understand the necessity of applying the rules they learn to the language they use.

Every schoolroom ought to contain a large bulletin board with sentences like those quoted above, written in large letters and headed, the "Unpardonable sins of speech."

We have seen above; indeed, they resemble in everything except that their language although the same, has some word different. They have all pierced noses. These people did not, however, receive us with the same cordiality to which we have been accustomed. They are poor; but we were able to purchase from them some word to make a fire too. from them some wood to make a fire for supper, of which they have little, and which they say they bring from the great falls. The hills in this neighborwords of comment from the teacher which they say they bring from the starding the vulgarity and offensiveness of such expressions, and the glaring seat falls. The hills in this neighborhood are high and rugged, and a few scattered trees, either small pine or the school should be strong enough to overcome this example.

It would be, did each teacher do his duty.

When children go forth into the world to take part in the activities of life they do not offend their fellow creatures if they happen to be somewhat ignorant is annoyed if they left school with but a poor comprehension of higher mathematics, and if they are faulty in the knowledge of anatomy no one of their associates will suffer in consequence.

But the man or woman who goes forth in the knowledge of anatomy no one of their associates will suffer in consequence.

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But the man or woman who goes forth in the knowledge of anatomy no one of their associates will suffer in consequence.

But the man or woman who goes forth in the knowledge of anatomy no one of their associates and wrongs them by his bad example.

People who have never been given the advantages of school and who have been such slaves of circumstance that they could not even enjoy the association of the swall and vulgar and ignorant language does to the swall and vulgar and ignorant language the swall and the strong the swall and vulgar and ignorant language the swall and the strong the swall and vulgar and ignorant language the swall and the strong the swall and vulgar and ignorant language the swall and vulgar an

Another Meanest Man.

and most painful mistage.

should be made of the utmost importance in our schools.

At present these matters seem of the last and least consideration with teachers or pupils, if we are to judge by the language used by the graduates of our public institutions of learning.

Insurance vs. Savings Banks.

From Everybody's Magazine.

In the last fiscal year the increase in the deposits of the savings banks in the state of New York was more than \$55,000,000. In the last six months it was \$52,000,000. "Very gratifying," the wise of money into the savings banks? Those of money into the savings banks? Those bit-institutions in New York state have the institutions in New York state have the bit-institutions in New York state have the institutions in New York state have the bit-institutions in New York state have the institutions in New York state have the institutions in New York state have the bit-institutions in New York state have the institutions in New York state have From the Minneapolis Journal.

A well-to-do Chicago real estate owner came into a hardware store in that city and asked the proprietor for a second of pails. The arrival of pails and asked the proprietor for a

"Well," said the meanest man in Chi-cago, "if you would just as soon give me the 5 cents I will take it out my-self."