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THE WILD RUSH FOR THE COAST.

IT IS AN ERA of competitive railroad building, says Mr. Harriman. It is, says Mr. Hill, but there is no feeling between the roads that are in competition. And perhaps there is not, but each one is doing its level best to get there ahead of the other.

Indeed, of a sudden every railroad seems to have become aroused on the same subject at the same moment. Their greatest need is Pacific terminals. The Union Pacific which had all the best of it in transcontinental travel by way of San Francisco, because it has both the direct route and the best roadbed and equipment, suddenly finds itself invaded by the Burlington, which is making an even shorter cut.

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It surely is an era of competitive railroad building and it is an era which the Pacific northwest can well afford to welcome for it means magical development for this section.

THE PROBLEM OF RAISING REVENUE.

Oregon now collects about one sixth of the money necessary to run the state government from the corporations, in fees and annual dues. There is also a constant contribution to the revenues of the state from the insurance companies and the inheritance tax.

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We doubt whether New Jersey's most eminent citizen, Grover Cleveland, can take any proper pride in those highways. It would be more interesting if he would write an article on that subject than about the art of murdering little water animals or presenting ponderous arguments against woman suffrage.

Pennsylvania's system of taxation for state purposes is misrepresented by the Statesman. New York has at present the best system, or the beginning of one, of any state. Illinois has made a good start in the same direction.

The science of taxation is yet in its blubbery booby stage, but we are lessening, in various states, how to do it, instead of practicing the nearly worn-out art of "how not to do it."

No citizen of a state should be taxed directly and in-

dividually for state revenue. Nor should a state get rich and overload its treasury and put on airs by chartering conscienceless, robber trusts.

There is a golden mean in the practical business of taxation, as well as in other matters, and men of influence and authority will arise and get control of affairs who will find it.

THE INITIAL THROES OF REVOLUTION.

THEY ARE DYING, being murdered, slaughtered, massacred, in various Russian cities—the people!

Some of them are ignorant people, and not clean; but they have feelings, a body, nerves to touch, blood to flow, even brains to think, a little.

The soldiers are killing the people. One man has a death-dealing weapon; the other man has none. One man is fed to some little extent—the people paying—the other is starving. The wives and children of the men, without guns, and dinners, are being killed, maimed, slaughtered, in Warsaw, in St. Petersburg, in Odessa, in Helsingfors, in Baku and elsewhere.

Pavements are red and clotted with blood. The hungry, ignorant people rush upon their death. The czar goes fearfully through forms of worship. He says he must maintain a "holy Russia." The people say holy Russia is a hell!

The man with the uniform and a loaded gun will get the best of it, for a little while. The man with an empty stomach and a fevered brain, with wife and children crying for bread that it is his place to supply—and that he ought to have a chance to supply—will surely have his innings later.

Where one such man falls, 10, 100, 1,000 will arise. And they, too, will get guns—or something worse.

The red flag is not the right flag—yet there are times and occasions when it is the only flag to unfurl. The Russian people have a righteous reason to carry and flaunt a red flag!

ACTIVITY IN PORTLAND.

HAVE YOU NOTICED with what complacency the people of Portland now begin to talk of 10 and 12-story buildings? Have you noticed, too, how many big structures have been projected or are actually in process of construction? Indeed within two years the main retail sections of the city will be transformed by the big structures already in sight.

The present era in Portland is the era of big buildings and big enterprises. To keep up with the procession, to know and appreciate precisely what is going on one must keep close watch of the newspapers. Each day brings forth its gratifying news and each day's announcements must be scanned if one desires to be abreast of these lively times.

The year 1906 will be a great one for Portland, the greatest in its history, and the greatest, we believe, in the history of any city on the Pacific coast. Keep your eye on Portland!

FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE HEIGHTS.

A SECTION OF THE CITY of the importance of Portland heights should not be left without fire protection. There was a time when it would have been unreasonable for the people there to have asked such protection. The means of getting there were difficult and residences were so widely scattered that those who braved the inconveniences for the slightly location could not reasonably ask from the city any special consideration.

It is not a very difficult affair to extend fire protection to that section. A fire station on Spring street near where the car turns to make the loop would be most advantageously situated to reach all sections with the least expenditure of time and effort. That step must be taken sooner or later; it should be taken now rather than later. There is every reason why fire protection should be extended and none worthy the consideration of a live city why it should not. Give the heights fire protection.

SMALL CHANGE

No resignations yet. The capital will not be removed. The blood flowing in Russia cannot have been shed altogether in vain.

"Clear ready to treat," says news headline. "Vodka or religion?"

Yes, Roosevelt could probably carry the south, but if he won't run, what's the use of figuring on it?

Really, how did we get a license to make the Moros good?

Mrs. Reed plainly and clearly told in her will what should be done with her property. No lawyer's sophistries can change the simple, plain fact that her will should be carried out.

Looks like Jerome and the people might win.

Well, it is no crime to take an interest in Japanese art.

Portland will soon have still bigger buildings.

Chicago Journal: Let us be accurate. The name of the dowager empress of China is not 'Tsi An,' as it is usually written, but 'Tse Hsi.' Authority, Miss Anna Carl, who painted the empress' portrait from life.

Can nobody find out whether the emperor of China is out of jail yet, or whether he is being kept alive on bread and water?

If the isthmus didn't sink with Taff on it, it may have a bright future before it.

Awful winter soon, too, in Russia.

Mr. Harriman is liable to make a call again before long; this is not official.

Getting warm in New York. There could be a worse chief than Gritzmacher.

Between studying life insurance and arguing against woman suffrage and women's clubs, and playing with the girls, Grover Cleveland is having quite a strenuous life himself.

Of course, Boss Murphy does not expect Hearst to be elected, as a sensational dispatch says, but doubtless Murphy is somewhat scared and worried.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Everybody prosperous around Yoncalla.

Astorian: Astoria is about to move to Portland, pilot commission and all. Her sole right to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" has been made dependent upon this decision by the power in the tower and she yields at last, only to the Coquille the cameriers are compelled to sell their silverware catch the Della will tow her up next week and has promised to go slow.

Gardner constantly improving.

Albany Democrat: Look at the Portland hotel registers, always chock full of valley men. We pour our money into Portland.

Too much illegal fishing over on Coos bay.

Frost on the eastern Oregon pumpkins—and other things.

Salmon galore on Coos bay, according to the Marshfield Sun. The run of silverside salmon on the bay has reached the limit—they are no longer taken by the packing house and fishermen are compelled to sell their silverside catch themselves, but receive 50 cents for each chinook, and are making money at that figure. Silversides can be had in numbers at any old price or for the asking.

On the Coquille the cameriers are compelled to sell their silverware catch the Della will tow her up next week and has promised to go slow.

New sidewalks in Estacada.

Corvallis Times: The Benton county exhibit has arrived from Portland and still boxed, is in the corridor at the courthouse. As yet there has been no determination of the question of what he is to do with it, and there will not be until the commissioners' court meets. It is, however, the general idea that it should be permanently displayed in some convenient nook at the courthouse.

Wild ducks fine and fat.

The Estacada Brick & Tile company will install an electric light plant.

A Wyoming man is in Polk county buying sheep, it having been learned that the breeders of blooded sheep in that county find ready market at good prices, usually.

Revival services the main thing of interest in Fosvik.

A new union church in Sunnyside, Douglas county.

Glendale men recently shipped 3 1/2 tons of copper ore to the Tacoma smelter. The ore is estimated to average from 35 to 40 per cent pure copper. The experiment is watched with deep interest, says the Douglas News, and it is probable that some of the other extensive deposits of copper in the neighborhood of Glendale will henceforth receive a more liberal attention from mining men. The location of 1,100 volts to 2,000 volts, the secondary remain at 110 volts.

Farmers still plowing.

"Never was the outlook as bright as at the present time for making of Coos bay one of the leading harbors on the Pacific coast," remarks the Marshfield Sun—and in doing so only states a truth.

Lots of people buy London (a Lane county resort) water.

The Cottage Grove Electric company began installing its new power-house today. When completed the plant will be provided with latest types of electrical machinery with double the capacity it formerly had, the primary lines have been raised from 1,100 volts to 2,000 volts, the secondary remain at 110 volts.

A FEW WORDS FOR THE NORMAL SCHOOLS

From the Weston Leader. In no state but Oregon are the normal schools regarded as "iniquitous grafts" and "local high schools." The course of study differs radically from the regular high school course, and their function is wholly to train teachers.

In the language of the annual report of the commissioner of education for 1903, issued by the interior department, "in most states the normal school system is an integral part of the common school system."

The first normal school was established in Pennsylvania in 1749. No less a personage than Benjamin Franklin advocated its foundation in an address before the common council of Philadelphia. He said that as the country was suffering greatly for want of competent schoolmasters, the proposed school would be able to furnish a supply of such as are "of good morals and known character."

It will be seen that the normal school idea was far better understood by Benjamin Franklin than it is in Oregon today by many people who applaud such expressions as "iniquitous grafts" with no knowledge of the Oregon normals.

There are now 178 public normal schools in the United States supported by state money, besides many private normals. The former are distributed as follows: Alabama 6, Arizona 2, California 5, Connecticut 1, Kansas 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, Florida 2, Georgia 1, Idaho 2, Illinois 5, Indiana 2, Iowa 2, Kansas 2, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 2, Maine 5, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 11, Michigan 4, Minnesota 6, Mississippi 1, Missouri 3, Montana 1, Nebraska 1, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 1, New Mexico 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, North Dakota 2, Ohio 5, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 15, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 1, Texas 2, Virginia 2, Washington 2, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 3.

Many of these schools are located in the smaller towns, which far outnumber the cities in the list given in the report. There will be found in Oregon what four schools has no more than the average. These four schools were given by the last legislature less than one half the sum that Washington's three received, and in proportion to population, Idaho is much more liberal to its two normal schools than Oregon, besides supporting an academy at Pocatello. In California the five normals ask for what they want and get it without question.

Washington, Washington, and Oregon spend far more than Oregon for general educational purposes, which is perhaps the reason that there has been such an exodus of Oregon students to Washington. In 1903 that state paid \$1,413,514 for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, as against \$227,071 in Oregon. In the same period the total expenditures for education in all branches was \$1,540,742; Oregon \$1,528,456. In preceding years since 1880 Washington has also far out-classified this state. Ninety per cent of the public school teachers in Spokane have had normal training.

As for such a thing as the "Washington school," at least has paid for some of its milk. It at one time gave the state a brick building; at another, ten acres of ground almost in the heart of town. It granted lots to house-builders for the sole purpose of aiding the school, the desire being to stimulate the building of cottages for rent in order that people who came here for school purposes might have a home at moderate cost. Many of these cottages are now empty and cannot be sold at two thirds their value. Relying upon the good faith of the state, builders have suffered for the gasp.

Supplies for the school were bought at the lowest possible price; teachers were paid ridiculously low wages; students who came from abroad outnumbered local students in the ratio of three to one, and were cheaply fed and lodged at the dormitories; nobody "grafted" or tried to "graft" a cent from the state. Instead, our people were loyal and generous. The assets of the "village" of Weston has been a party to "wholesale robbery" and has "lived on the spoils" in a wanton and gratuitous insult; a life foul and damnable; a slander unparalelled vile.

The Season's Lament. From the Baltimore American. "Alas," sighed the maiden, "the fall this time is here." And really this season I've nothing to wear.

My waists are all thin, and my coats out of style. As for such a thing as the "Washington school," at least has paid for some of its milk. It at one time gave the state a brick building; at another, ten acres of ground almost in the heart of town. It granted lots to house-builders for the sole purpose of aiding the school, the desire being to stimulate the building of cottages for rent in order that people who came here for school purposes might have a home at moderate cost. Many of these cottages are now empty and cannot be sold at two thirds their value. Relying upon the good faith of the state, builders have suffered for the gasp.

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HISTORY AS AN HISTORICAL PHENOMENON

By Garrett P. Serviss. The conclusion that Asia was settled from America and not America from Asia, to which the investigations of the Jesuit North Pacific expedition have led, is another striking instance of that wonderful phenomenon in human history—the constant westward march of empire and civilization. I have several times dwelt upon this strange tendency of mankind to go round and round the globe, to fall along steps, always in the same direction.

This tendency is so pronounced in all historic records that it might have served as the basis for a prediction that the result of the inquiries made by me has turned out. If the conclusion had been that the influx of population was from Asia to America it would have been in direct contradiction to all teachings of the past. The conclusion being what it is, we now see the circuit completed—America, before the dawn of recorded history, sends its tribes across the Pacific to Asia; Asia slowly presses westward upon Europe, with occasional conflicts of races and nations, until, urged by an irresistible impulse, Europe, in turn, leaps the Atlantic and a new population pours in upon the eastern shores of America.

The history of the westward march of that population is the history of our own country, and today, as the rapid planting of American interests in the Pacific and along the coasts of Asia, shows the tendency of our race to conquer all barriers in its constant sweep from orient to occident, is as resistless as ever.

There is some mysterious principle involved in some strange human instinct, which, as the globe revolves from west to east beneath our feet, causes our kind to drift backward against the rotation, and thus to circuit the world from east to west. I do not at present seek to explain it; I simply call attention to the existence of the phenomenon. Indeed, as everybody knows, Bishop Berkeley long ago recognized it in his celebrated line:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." It has ever been noticed in the growth of great cities, which almost invariably expand most on their western side. The influence of the human spirit that even in the absence of any known physical cause may not unreasonably imagine that a law of nature, as cogent as gravitation itself, controls the phenomenon somewhat as the attraction of the moon controls the tides and causes a constant resistance by the waters of the sea to the eastward rotation of the earth.

In this law of human movement toward the west the real peril of southern and western Asia, and ultimately to Europe, from the rise of Japan is to be found. Japan will only seek to push her conquest westward in Asia, and her enterprise will be confined to the western shores of that continent. For her also the star of empire takes its way toward the setting sun. In view of this England has justly to plead for a more active and defending India, but treaties are no more than pebbles in the current of a tendency that appears to be as old as the human race and as broad as the earth. The "tidal friction" of our day may well sweep Japan herself upon India.

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JOURNEY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

On the Columbia, at Government Island, November 1-3-W. We were detained until 10 o'clock by a fog so thick that a man could not be discerned at the distance of 50 steps. As soon as it cleared off we set out in company with our new Indian acquaintances, who came from a village near the great falls. The low grounds along the river are covered so thickly with rushes, vines and other small growth that they are almost impassable. At the distance of three miles we reached the mouth of a river (the Sandy) on the left, which seemed to lose its waters in a swampy opposite, the stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small islands in the range of mountains. The stream itself being only a few inches in depth. But on attempting to wade across we discovered that the bed was a very bad quicksand, too deep to be passed on foot. We went two miles and a half to examine this river and found it to be at this distance a very considerable stream, 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, with several small