EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

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That there are so many spiritual capacities in man which he cannot develop in this life, points to a better and more harmonious future.
—Goethe.

AN OREGON HANDICAP.

OREGON has a handicap. It is a disadvantage that annually costs the state hundreds of thousands of dollars. By a little endeavor, the sum could be easily saved. Are not the figures a price worth while?

The sheep of the state are under the ban. They are in quarantine by the federal authorities. The same is true in all other coast and Rocky mountain states; but Oregon husbandmen ought not to rest under the stain. Our sheep and wool products are too splendid, and our possibilities too vast.

By the rules of the quarantine, sheep shipped from Oregon must be dipped at the point of embarkation. The process is troublesome and expensive. What is worse, the bad form they are left in for shipping purposes, detracts from their value. A cash loss of 50 cents per head on every animal sold, and reflex depression of the value of every sheep in the state, is declared to be the consequence. There are 4,000,000 sheep in Oregon, and the reduced values becomes a serious loss. The state has rested under this handicap ever since the quarantine was established, four years ago.

The problem of lifting this embargo is in the hands of the growers. Effective and consistent dipping will quickly solve it, set the sheep free, and restore the good fame of the industry. The treatment eradicates scab, removes vermin, and improves the general health tone of the animal. The cost is more than offset in the benefits derived, not counting the elimination of disease. Not to apply treatment, is to allow the quarantine to stand, and to permit the industry to remain discredited. It is ruinous from a business standpoint, costly to individual growers, and a crying injustice to Oregon. It is a heavy handicap to every husbandman, and a burdensome load for the industry to carry. Standing as she does at the head of the procession of states in ability to produce the finest sheep and wool in the world, Oregon, for her prodigality and bounty, deserves a better fate. For his own sake, no grower should, for one moment, hesitate to fully and faithfully observe the law and regulations on the subject.

OUR OFFICIAL VISITORS.

WE SUPPOSE that in such a speedy trip through the Pacific northwest, halting only a few hours at the principal points, it is not the purpose of the secretary of the interior and his official companions to make any particular investigations or thorough observations, but rather to obtain passing glimpses of the country and its condition, and enjoy a semi-vacation in the best summer climate and among the finest scenery in the country.

However this may be, they are cordially welcome to Oregon, and to Portland, as all visitors are, and especially such as occupy high official positions at Washington. Oregon has in one way or another a good deal of important business with the federal government, and it is not all connected with land frauds, either.

We have great forests, the greatest and most valuable of any state in the Union. Hence we are interested in the forest reserve policy, and wish it pursued in a practical way for the best interests of the people. We have large areas of arid and irrigable land, and so are deeply interested in reclamation projects. In this state are some 3,000,000 acres of land held in violation of the terms of its grant for more than a third of a century by a railroad corporation, and we want the government to take this matter up vigorously and require this corporation to give up or dispose of this land, so that the people can get it, as the law intended. It was well for the government to prosecute and punish some land grabbers, but we do not see that it is a "square deal" to do this and pay no attention to this greatest case of land-grabbing of all—though we believe the government is making some preliminary movements in the matter now.

We have rivers and harbors to improve, and are not at present complaining of the government's treatment of us in this respect. Here, however, is the Willamette river, for the inland waterway commission to consider. The state has appropriated $300,000, on condition that the government appropriate a like amount, for buying the locks or building others at Oregon City, and we hope for that commission's favorable report. The members will doubtless look thoroughly into the facts, see how this great valley has been "bottled up" and taxed ever since settled, and that the state is willing to do its share to open the river at Oregon City, and report accordingly.

We have a great undeveloped or but partly developed country here, and greatly need more railroads, and we suffer much loss and injury because the existing railroads are not provided with sufficient equipment. This may be out of the area of these visitors' observations, but it is a fact that we wish all influential men to know.

The visitors will have observed that we are not living in a desert or suffering for the necessaries of life; that we have some passable fruits of the season and a bountiful harvest coming on; that Oregon is a large state that could accommodate several times its present population, and that Portland is growing by larger percentages than any city in the country. Our daytime atmosphere will not prostrate them with heat, nor need they perspire throughout the night. We would that they could stay longer, and hope they will enjoy themselves.

GOVERNMENT BY RECEIVER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S reported plan of having receivers appointed for trusts and corporations that violate the laws is not a new idea. It was suggested many months ago by some prominent person and was discussed by The Journal and other newspapers. There seems to be a good deal of merit in it. If a railroad, for instance, that receives its corporate existence from the people upon certain implied as well as express conditions neglects or refuses in any way to perform its proper functions in the interest of its creator, the people, let the government, if it be an interstate railway, appoint a receiver to run the road. Thus is government control obtained at once. Then, too, the government can ascertain all the facts about the railroad that it desires to know, and incidentally can gain a good deal of experience in the railroad business that might be subsequently useful.

Or in the case of a trust, an unlawful combine, put a government receiver in charge who would literaly and actually obey a court's order to dissolve the trust or merger and restore natural and proper competitive conditions.

All this would cause a good deal of trouble and disturbance, of course, and there would arise terrible outcries against government interference with business; but it is becoming more apparent every week that some drastic measures must be taken to protect the people from being plundered by the trusts. We can see that right at home.

AGRICULTURE A SCIENCE.

HOW, BY leaps and bounds, scientific investigation is making discoveries for advancing the agricultural industry of this country is suggested by the visit to Oregon of Dr. True, chief of the experiment stations. It is but comparatively few years ago that farmers of the vicinity were dumping manure, to get rid of it, into Cayuga lake, New York. Recently the experiment station at the same place issued a bulletin showing that manure applied to Cayuga lake fields increased the product of timothy hay $16 an acre.

Trained investigators in the experiment stations are daily discovering new truths and cataloguing them with the result that agriculture is not a haphazard accident, but an exact science. The Babcock milk test, discovered at one of these stations, indispensable now in even the remotest rural district, is a sample of this evolution. Many other discoveries of almost equal importance have been made through their agency since the stations were established by law of congress in 1889. Perhaps an ultimate in the work is to achieve a fertility of soil through the country two or three times its present average. If the progress in 20 years to come is commensurate with that of the past 20 the goal may not then be far in the distance. The American average of wheat per acre is now 12½ bushels. England's that was once 6 is now 25 to 30. France has increased her's five-fold. Belgium maintains the enormous average of 41 bushels per acre.

Independent of the station investigators of whom Dr. True is the head, is an army of scientists working along much the same lines and for the same ends in the department of agriculture. An invention by one of them recently is of almost equal value with the Babcock test, and will be as widely used. It is a wheat tester, by use of which any farmer can grade his own wheat and save himself the disadvantage of parting with his wheat as number two and having the buyer sell it as number one. By the discovery of another of these investigators, potash, of infinite value in restoring depleted lands for plant growth, is now taken from granite at a cost far below the former price, when it had to be imported from Germany. Another achievement is the discovery recently of a process for preventing rust in barbed wire and extending its life from a period of only a few years to 30 or 40 years, thereby saving millions to the farmers of the country in building fences. What makes the story of these discoveries interesting is that they are patented, and because the men who make them are paid by the government for their work the patents are dedicated, free of cost, to the American people.

Among 34 of the leading cities of the country, Portland is at the head of the list in the percentage of increase in building during the past six months, as compared with the first six months of 1906. Portland has maintained this record regularly each month for many months past, and the prospect is good for its maintaining it for months to come. Portland is beginning to be discoverable on the maps used by eastern people.

In a bank failure at Macon, Georgia, it was discovered on investigation that the capital stock and surplus of $650,000 are gone and when the bank closed after a run of four days $300,000 was still due depositors and there was not a dollar in the vault. The bank examiner down in Georgia must be one of the regular kind, not in the least iconoclastic.

Some people up north may regard the people of Texas as barbarians, but they seem to know more about methods of trust-bursting than those of any part of the country. They not only will not allow any trusts to exist in that state, but merchants are liable to heavy punishment by imprisonment if they deal in any trust-made goods. Perhaps we might get some pointers from those semi-civilized Texans, after all.

A curious fact has developed in connection with Mr. Rockefeller and other multi-millionaires—that a man can become immensely rich in or from a business and know nothing whatever about it. Doesn't it follow that ignorance is a prime cause of exceptional financial success?

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, it is stated, has not only lowered freight and passenger rates in that state, but makes the railroads pay $3,000,000 a year taxes. If this be so, it is no wonder that he has been "mentioned" for president.

Mysterious Fires.

E. T. Humphry, a representative of the Hanover Fire Insurance company of New York, cites what he believes is a frequent cause of unexplained conflagrations. Mr. Humphry returned the other day from Liberty, Texas, where he spent his vacation. While there he dropped into the town hall one afternoon to listen to the proceedings of a special meeting of the board of aldermen. The temperature at the time was hovering near the 95-degree mark in the shade.

"In the midst of their discussion," said Mr. Humphry, "the table at which the aldermen were seated was observed to smoke furiously for a second or two and then burst into flame. This was not the result of an overheated argument, but was brought about by the glass bottle of water on the table, which focused the sun's rays like a burning glass upon the baize table cover. If the room had been empty a serious fire might have resulted, and no one would have suspected the water bottle as the incendiary. Now, the same thing might happen—and no doubt it often does—in the case of dwelling houses. There are many bedrooms, for instance, into which the sun shines during some hours of the day, and it only needs the usual bedroom carafe of water in the direct line of the sun's rays and some combustible material at the right distance on the other side to insure a fire whose origin will always be wrapped in mystery."

Fishes' Moving Day.

From the London Globe.

Sir Charles Welby of Denton Manor has had one of the large ponds on his estate, known as the Church pond, at Denton, emptied and all the coarse fish removed therefrom and placed in the Nottingham and Grantham canal.

The sight was a remarkable one, and a large number of spectators watched the proceedings. All kinds of vessels were used for the removal of the fish, and six big loads were transferred from one water to the other. It is computed that 10,000 fish were removed to their new home.

The Love of Money Is the Root of All Evil

By Mrs. John A. Logan.

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Every day one is confronted with indisputable evidence of the truth of this text. The love of money has wrecked thousands of men and women. The possession of too much has caused unspeakable demoralization and clouded the fair fame of both sexes.

In recent years, carried away by the alluring prosperity of the times, a long list of persons have succumbed to temptation and have stained reputations they were years in building up.

One recalls with deep regret the number of universally respected men, who were supposed to be exemplars of the highest character, who were proven in the insurance investigation to have been partners in the iniquitous business of robbery of widows and orphans, as well as other persons who were better able to stand for their systematic piracy.

The overwhelming proof of their dishonesty caused a number to break down completely and to confess their guilt; others were so conscious stricken that they became wrecks mentally and physically; others dying by their own hand or by disease, the result of the poignancy of their grief and remorse, while others are eking out a wretched existence because of the continual whispering of a still, small voice.

They no longer command the admiration and respect of the people; they are inclined to avoid being conspicuous and are prone to get away from associations they once courted.

Investigations in all lines of business have developed the most unscrupulous conduct begotten of avarice. Demoralized by excessive salaries and the possession of too much money, men have had time to waste in dissipation.

Insatiable in their thirst for excitement, they have indulged their appetites for alcohol, tobacco and other vice, until reason and self-respect have vanished. Step by step they have wandered away into paths that led to their destruction. They have become victims of designing persons, the majority of whom have been women, who have speedily estranged them from their families and friends. The blighting influence of evil association and dissipation rapidly loosen the ties which bind such men to high and noble things, and inevitably they become morally depraved.

Within the past few years our country has witnessed innumerable deplorable instances of the fatal consequences of too much prosperity and the acquisition of too much wealth. Had not the great multi-millionaire been awarded a fabulous salary and been permitted to multiply his millions by manipulation in stocks, he would never have deserted his devoted wife, a charming woman and the mother of his children, and publicly lavished his riches upon a woman who had gained an unenviable reputation before the footlights. Neither would his conduct have been repeated by others who have had vast fortunes at their disposal.

Society is responsible for the increase in the number of such tragedies, in that it has condoned these offenses by opening wide its doors to the most exclusive circles for the admission of the actors in these dramatic affairs. Money can pave the way for the entre of libertines and questionable persons wherever they wish to go; there seems no barrier that money cannot remove.

No questions are asked as to how fortunes are accumulated, or as to the antecedents or present character of the possessors of millions. Let it be once established that men and women have wealth behind them and that they will entertain lavishly, and high and low are subservient to their bidding, not only in this country, but anywhere they may go.

The proud kings and queens, emperors and empresses of Europe have accepted from and extended invitations to social functions of men and women whose only claim to such recognition is based solely upon their wealth, while the presence of the most honored and distinguished citizens of the United States at many of the capitals on the continent is usually unnoticed. One wonders how much longer the golden calf will continue to be worshiped, or how many more lives and happy homes will be sacrificed through the fateful power of money.

Letters From the People

The Direct Primary Law.

Portland, Or., July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Oregonian does not like the direct primary, and some improvements might be made. The improvements likely to be adopted by the people, however, would suit the Oregonian school of political thought less than the present original law. It is desirable that the primary voter be allowed to express his second, and, perhaps, his third choice, so that the nominee of the party have an actual majority of his party behind him. Thus, suppose Senator Fulton receives 25,000 votes, Editor Geer 20,000 votes and Cake 9,000 votes for candidate for United States senator. The second choice of the Cake supporters would be divided of course and counted the same as if Cake had not been a candidate. This would give one or the other of the two leading candidates a decided majority and preserve that harmony which the Oregonian so sadly deplores. It would also give the citizen more freedom of choice than at present, which it is hardly likely Friend Scott fully approves of, as indications indicate at present.

FRED C. DENTON.

Who May Take Up Homestead Claims

Rainier, Or., July 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will you please answer the following questions through your semi-weekly newspaper:

1. Can a person who is 20 years of age file on a piece of government land and prove up by living on it for five years?

2. How far is the Heppner forest reserve from Heppner?

Yours respectfully,

CLIFFORD GAMBLE.

In answer to the first question: The law says that no person unless he is 21 years of age or a citizen of the United States can take up a claim. However, a young man under 21 years of age who is the head of a family may take up a homestead claim. This does not allow him to file under the timber and stone act, or the desert land act.

The Heppner forest reserve is 18 miles due south of Heppner.

With a June Rose.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Careless of all things but Love,
Love, with his burden of laughter,
This would I ask for thee,
Easing life's task for thee,
And, as for what cometh after,

Who shall say "Right," then, or "Wrong,"
Save thine own vigilant soul?
Life is divine for thee,
Poureth her wine for thee;
Hid with the gods is our goal.

I have a garden of dreams,
And from that garden this rose
Cometh all sweet for thee,
Wishes right meet for thee,
Rise as its petals unclose.

Lord of my garden is Love,
Kingdom so fragrant and fair!
And my best thought for thee,
Graces new-brought for thee
Proudly, O messenger, bear!

An Expert, Yet Not an Expert.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I have known women all my life," remarked the philosophical boarder; "and the more I know them the less I know them."

He knew them well enough, however, not to let the landlady hear him.

Burying Two Dogs and One Horse

We Do Not Grudge Them the Tombstones, the American Flag or the Religious Services

By Arthur Brisbane.

Three animals have recently been buried with demonstrations of honor and affection.

One was a dog named Pluto. His funeral was advertised in the newspapers, he lies in a fine grave with a monument over it.

The second, also a dog, was buried at sea with the American flag wrapped around him.

The third, a pacing mare, named Florence Nightingale, was buried elaborately, and, according to the Louisville Times, a burial service was read over her by a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church.

When the big St. Bernard dog Pluto had his funeral advertised, one of our readers wrote indignantly, saying that the spending of money in that way was an outrage.

When the second dog was buried, wrapped in the American flag, and thrown into the ocean, another reader wrote to say that the noble flag had been desecrated.

And now that news comes of the pacing mare with a record of 2:14¼ being laid under a tombstone, with full burial service, we are requested to denounce this as an insult to religion. But we do not propose to denounce or criticise any one of these three funerals.

We wish we could believe that out of three ordinary human funerals the average corpse might deserve as kind words as were deserved by those two dogs and that horse.

In view of their limited opportunities and possibilities, it cannot be denied that the dogs and the racing mare did better than the average human being.

You may say this for either one of the dogs: It was faithful to its friends. It was unselfish and prompt in defending any weak child that depended upon it for protection. It was as good a friend in poverty as in riches. No man's money or prosperity could have tempted it away from a poor owner. It did not know the meaning of disloyalty or false friendship. It developed to the utmost the powers that were given to it. And therefore, while it may properly be called waste of money to bury such a dog elaborately, it cannot be said that the dumb creatures were unworthy, or that either of them would disgrace a first-class funeral or a first-class flag.

On the contrary, such a funeral and such a flag are more apt to be disgraced by the average human corpse.

As for that racing mare, and the service that accompanied her funeral, we do not feel justified in criticising. Certainly the power that created us human beings created the honest, loyal, ambitious horse. It happened that the money which she won—$2,500 in all—was given to the fund of the Methodist Episcopal home mission board. That fact is used as an explanation of her unusual burial.

We don't see that any such explanation is needed.

Florence Nightingale, the pacing mare, never broke any of the Ten Commandments, or very few of them at least. She may have envied her neighbor, when her neighbor won a race from her. But certainly, for a horse, she did her full duty. While others around her on the racetrack were gambling and cheating, she was honest. She always went as fast as she could, she did her best to earn her living in the world. In fact, she fell dead on the racetrack, falling dead in her work.

When you consider all the shirkers, all the cowards, all the wretched apologies for men that are elaborately buried, you can't grudge that horse or either of those dogs a little part of the final flummery in the way of tombstones, etc., with which human beings delude and delight themselves. The fine tombstone, it is true, is an elaborate waste so far as the dog or the horse is concerned. A dog or horse doesn't want a tombstone—and to that extent it is more intelligent than the human being who does want one.

The Empty Home Nest

The evening tide has come apace,
The sunset gate has closed,
Night's mantle is tucked softly in
Above the world's repose.

I'm listening for footsteps light,
But none have reached my ear;
The merry laugh that cheered my heart,
Alas! I do not hear.

I open wide the kitchen door,
But twilight's after shine
Reveals upon the clean-swept floor
No bat, nor ball of twine;

No little cap or well-worn coat
Is hanging on the wall;
A silence is in every room
That's like a funeral pall.

Have I forgot, have years and years
Sped by with noiseless tread,
Since I put them in their snowy gowns
Within their trundle bed?

Ah yes, I see, time could not stay,
But swift with flying feet
Has hurried on those children dear
Life's duties now to meet.

I'll not repine, but once again
I'd love to see them just as then,
But only as I look far back
Along the journey's checkered track
Do I see those children as of yore—
A cherished memory, nothing more.

—Nellie S. Keasey.

The Unreliable Associated Press.

From the East Oregonian.

After all the protestations of Associated Press papers, that that news-gathering and editorial-writing corporation faithfully serves the public, regardless of personal or selfish interests, at all times, it is rather amusing to outsiders to hear the Portland Oregonian and the Spokane Spokesman-Review, the two leading Associated Press members of the northwest, accusing each other of sending out biased and unreliable reports to the association.

Each of these big dailies accuses the other of sending out highly colored reports, in fact, untrue reports, of the proceedings of the Spokane railroad rate case and hearing and in summing up the matter the Oregonian says:

"The Associated Press report from Spokane is sent out by the Spokesman-Review and knowledge of this fact compels the Oregonian to send a special representative into Spokane territory whenever an event of great importance is to be reported."

And the Spokesman-Review answers back spitefully, "ditto."

Here are two of the leading papers of the west, two which are perhaps read more extensively in the northwest than any other Associated Press papers, and yet neither will trust the other's honesty in sending out, not private reports for special service, but the regular Associated Press reports, taken by hundreds of leading papers throughout the country and depended upon by a large part of the public for reliable news.

Really it begins to dawn on the reading public that the Associated Press trust is one of the same old brand of trusts, bent on deceiving the public to further private ends and swell personal fortunes. Hereafter the news reports in these big dailies will be taken with a measure of precaution, since they openly accuse each other of unreliability.

Meanwhile the news associations such as the Scripps, Press Publishing company and others growing up in opposition to the Associated Press will continue to give the public the unbiased truth, fearless and unafraid.

Illiterate Letter Carriers.

Incredible as it sounds to English ears, there is at least one European country in which many of the letter carriers are unable to read. This is the country over which in the ordinary course of events the latest royal baby will be called upon to reign.

Of the 20,000,000 people inhabiting Spain only about 35 per cent can read and write; another 2½ per cent of the population can read without being able to write, but the remaining 62½ per cent are quite illiterate. In the south of Spain it is impossible to get a servant who can read and write, and many of the postmen, says the London Tit Bits, are unable to tell to whom the letters they carry are addressed.

They bring a bundle of letters to a house, and the owner looks through them and takes those which are (or which he thinks are) addressed to him. The Spanish post men are not paid by the state; the recipients of the letters have to remunerate them according to the amount of their correspondence, and each letter costs the addressee at least a halfpenny. It is a joke among the easy going Spaniards that he who treats the postman best receives the most letters, whether they are intended for him or not.

In a population where 65 per cent are illiterates and where out of the remaining 35 per cent probably one in ten can only read or write very little, it is obvious that the badly paid and precarious posts in the lower ranks of life are not likely to be filled by the comparative few possessed of these accomplishments, and herein lies the reason for the otherwise inexplicable fact that many of the individuals handling the nation's correspondence cannot read.

Raisuli the Collector.

From the New York Post.

Will future ages rank Raisuli with Linnaeus and Humboldt as a collector of foreign specimens?

Situation in the Far East

By Dr. B. Putnam Weale.

Although the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance make it unlikely that the present truce shall be broken before 1915, except by movements of disorder, which may develop into rebellions in China, no one will probably deny that such movements are more than likely to come.

From geographical considerations alone, the two most important factors must of necessity be China and Japan—China which is at last waking up to the urgent need for action and is doing many things, and Japan, which has to justify in some way an enormous expenditure and a most peculiarly entrenched position in Corea and southern Manchuria.

England, from the fact that she is allied to Japan by a hard and fast alliance, has assumed in regard to this island power, which may soon consider itself under the necessity of openly becoming a continental power as well, an attitude which may have seemed justifiable in July, 1905, having due regard to the position in the field at that date, but which is rapidly beginning to make serious and far-seeing men in the east wonder whether the military impotence which is so openly advertised by the Lansdowne-Hayashi treaty will not be bitterly regretted before middle-aged persons have grown old. China, understanding something of all this, and cynically estimating that England is becoming anti-militarist, as she herself has been in the past, is forced in her foreign affairs to act in a way which proclaims that the Anglo-Japanese alliance, although it nominally guarantees her territorial integrity, is concerned more especially with the teritorial integrity and the private programs of the two signatory powers.

It may be boldly said then that from the internal point of view the truce in the far east centers around the future actions and policies of three countries, England, Japan and China.

Of these three factors Japan is at the present moment by far the most powerful, but it is important to remember that this condition is produced largely by the British alliance, which, while making Japan what she is in relation to the outer world, also confines the far eastern question to certain limits and thereby constrains other factors probably no less powerful (e. g., Russia) to remain temporarily inactive and to have the appearance of external rather than internal forces.

No one will deny that the present state of affairs is an artificial one, which cannot be continued indefinitely without producing abnormal results, one which may be actually harmful not only to one signatory of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but to the other as well. The alarming discovery that England can no longer protect her great Indian empire from attacks, which for the time being can only be assumed to be Russian attacks, without calling in an alien soldiery to help in the defense, is itself sufficient to produce the profoundest melancholy and to make men wonder whether a great decline has really come in those virtues on which the Anglo-Saxon prided himself and owing to which he succeeded in exalting himself above all other nations.

This Date in History.

1584—Sir Walter Raleigh landed on the island of Wocokon and named the country Virginia.

1619—First legislative body of Englishmen in America met at Jamestown, Va.

1787—Slavery abolished in the territory north of the Ohio river.

1815—Napoleon I. surrendered to the captain of the Bellerophon at Rochefort.

1832—Henry M. Schoolcraft discovered the source of the Mississippi river.

1864—Rioting of anti-draft mobs in New York city.

1865—Barnum's Museum, at Ann street and Broadway, New York, destroyed by fire.

1890—Many lives lost by tornado in Minnesota.

1891—Attempted assassination of President Carnot of France.

1892—Stewart Free Silver Coinage bill defeated in the House of Representatives.

1894.—American Railway Union strike declared off.

1898—The Anglo-American League was organized in London.

The Catfish.

From the Charlotte Observer.

When de nights is warm en de moon is full
You kin ketch mo' cats dan you cares to pull.
No trouble 'bout de bait;
A grub 'll do or a li'l' fat meat,
Fer all he wants is supp'n' to eat,
En he ain't no han' to wait.

Nor dar ain't no trouble 'bout luck wid him.
You kin tie yo' line to a swingin' limb,
En when you goes to look
You'll fin' dat limb a-dodgin' 'roun'
En bubbles risin en floatin' on down,
En a catfish on yo' hook.

But I chooses to take a pole in mine
En git in a splotch er bright moonshine
En fish dar wid my han';
I knows dem, when 'e hits his lick
(He swallers de hook; you needn' be quick),
En I lets him show his man.

When I slings him out on de good dry grass
He don't complain, but he's full er sass.
He kicks a little while,
Den lays dar, wid a pleasing look,
En while I's rippin' out de hook
He takes it wid a smile.

Small Change

The big men of Japan are not jingoes.

• •

The hobo at this season of the year is an undesirable citizen.

• •

Now the question at Boise is: Will the jury believe Mr. Moyer?

• •

When a "literary cuss" gets a reputation, any old rot he writes "goes."

• •

O, yes, it is doubtless very nice down at the beaches now—but so is Portland.

• •

Rockefeller has such respect for the law that he tries to keep out of its reach.

• •

It must puzzle the wisest buck deer in the mountains to keep track of the deer law.

• •

What an old mossback the sea is; it never advertises any improvements, nor makes any.

• •

People who are kicking about the treasury surplus would kick worse about a deficit.

• •

Jingo rumors of naval warfare are the only occasions for Admiral Dewey getting into print.

• •

If Japan is going to fight only San Francisco or California, we suppose Portland, and Oregon are safe.

• •

It is doubtful if they are "free" swimming baths; there are the doctors' and undertakers' bills to consider.

• •

This is also the time of year when a girl likes to learn to swim—if she has the right fellow to teach her.

• •

For the finest imaginable summer weather, come down from the uplands and up from the beaches to Portland.

• •

An increase of $300,000 in customs receipts during the past fiscal year is another evidence of Portland's growth.

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Illinois undertakers have agreed to call themselves "morticians." But this won't change the gaiety of their calling.

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Of course Senator Fulton will extend a far more cordial welcome to Vice-President Fairbanks than he would to Senator La Follette.

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Old Geronimo is displeased with his eighth wife, as with all her predecessors. It is to be feared the old rascal will never be quite satisfied matrimonially in this world.

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Dr. Wiley estimates the value of a baby at $1,000. Yet some women practice race suicide, and others wouldn't look at a thousand times $1,000 as a price for their baby.

Oregon Sidelights

There is much building activity in Glendale.

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The Dalles is to load itself with a Carnegie library.

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Several brick dwellings are being erected in Vale.

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Crop prospects in Linn county are the best in many years.

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Eugene also needs a new first-class hotel, says the Guard.

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The Bandon Recorder has been enlarged and improved.

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A lot of fine Linn county milch cows sold at an average of $41.33.

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There were new home-grown potatoes in the Burns market last week.

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A Benton county young woman is named Heartless, but young men don't take her name seriously.

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Bandon is to have two telephone systems instead of none—the Pacific States and one owned by an individual.

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Albany has the best railroad communication with the surrounding country of any town in Oregon except Portland.

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A Coos county man has new potatoes that are over seven inches in length and are equally large in width in proportion, and says they are nothing unusual.

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Several big irrigation schemes are on in Malheur county, any one of which, if consummated, will make Vale a town of 5,000 or more people, says the Oriano.

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Mrs. Kirkland of Glendale, nearly 80 years old, spends much time painting landscape scenes, which are said to be very good artistically. She has never worn glasses.

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Linn county now has 35 sawmills of varying capacity in operation, and all are reported as doing a good business with plenty of room for more mills of the same kind.

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The Astorian advocates a "civic merger of the peninsula townsites of Astoria, Warrenton, Hammond and Flavel, the whole to be included in one splendid and composite municipality," to be bounded on the north and west by the Columbia river and the Pacific ocean, and to contain 60 square miles.

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Walter Kline has had built the finest barn in Benton county. It is finished on the outside the same as any residence, and the inside is lined with first-grade flooring, and given a hardwood finish throughout. There are double and large panel doors between the rooms, the same as you would see in a residence, all given the hardwood effect. There are plain and frosted windows, night and day doors, glass door cases for harness and other articles, hardwood floor, water on tap inside, hopper-bottomed grain bins on the second floor with spouts leading to the first, water pipes for slushing out and cleaning stalls, modern arrangements for feeding, ventilating and other fitures for letting in fresh air and keeping down odors.

The Commercial Savings Bank

KNOTT & WILLIAMS AVE.

INVITES DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Four Per Cent

Interest compounded semi-annually will be paid savings accounts.

Geo. W. Bates.....President
J. S. Birrel.....Cashier