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ly oblivious of the fact that such a man would not and could not serve the people's interests.

But the ex-jurist and the editor who tried to be a senator are worried about the impulsiveness of the people. The voters, it is said, are too "impulsive"; that is, they are not to be trusted. They would rush headlong to destruction if they were to have real self-government, actual political power. They must be protected and saved from themselves, and who can do this so well, to be sure, as the Republican leaders and bosses and machines?

The danger—one readily sees—the mischief, the unconstitutionality, the illegality, the immorality, all lie in this movement of the masses for self-government in their own interest, instead of government by predatory politicians in the interest of select classes and enterprises.

A YAKIMA VALLEY LESSON.

A FEW years ago the Yakima valley was agriculturally a semi-desert. Grass enough to feed a good many stock grew there, but no grain or fruit or vegetables or other agricultural products were raised, nothing more than some hay, and nobody supposed that there would ever be any change there except for the worse, as the native forage would gradually disappear.

But how different now. The Yakima Republican says that the fruit exports of that city and vicinity have lately approximated 130 carloads every seven days, or nearly 19 carloads a day. The first week in September 105 refrigerator cars were loaded with mixed fruits and properly iced and sent away to various markets. The express shipments for the same time ranged from two to three cars daily. In addition to the shipments, it is estimated that two carloads per day were placed in cold storage. Such fruits represent merely the surplus, as many peaches, pears and plums are consumed at home or taken to the local cannery.

What a change indeed! From desert to orchard. From an almost uninhabited waste to a thickly populated valley of exceptionally prosperous people. What did it? Just average brains, industry, confidence, foresight, organization and water. The water cost money, perhaps \$20 or \$30 an acre—this is only a guess—but what of that when it made land formerly worth \$2 an acre worth \$200 or more?

But to attain best results in the fruit growing industry, to which Yakima valley is especially adapted, organization was necessary, and this was effected. The Fruit Growers' association handles all the fruit exported, and each grower gets far more cash in return than he possibly could if he tried to run his business individually. This has also been the case in the Walla Walla valley and in Hood River valley, and is a pointer to western Oregon fruit raisers.

The lessons of the Yakima valley are worth studying by fruit raisers in every fruit growing section of the Pacific northwest. Growers now do not have to learn everything individually by slow and expensive experience, as they used to do. Each gets, as soon as he begins to raise a surplus of fruit, the benefit of all the experience and knowledge of the most successful growers of his region, and if he will follow rules laid down cannot fail of success. And Oregon can be made the greatest fruit raising state in the Union.

CHANDLER VS. HUGHES.

THE nomination of Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler by the Democrats of New York was wise and logical. He is a type of young men who are gradually coming to the front; men who can't be "run" by "interests," either in or out of party.

Chandler is somewhat of the silk-stocking order—that is, he inherited a lot of money, and hasn't thrown it away. But he is a Democrat nevertheless, in the true sense of that term. He is a bright, clean, honorably ambitious, honestly democratic man of much wealth and honest purpose.

WORTH ABOUT 30 CENTS.

OF WHAT consequence is it in Oregon that the Seattle Times has said anti-election pledges as to senator are unconstitutional? Who and what is the Seattle Times, and by what special authority does it speak as an expounder of the constitution? Was Bourne of Oregon and was Mulkey of Oregon elected on ante-election pledges, and were they seated? Was not their election on pledges by legislative candidates to the people of the state and the legislative districts, a better process than by the old regime of pledges to big and little bosses? Did the Seattle newspaper support Ankeny in the late Washington primaries, and did it not appeal to voters to give him their preference so he would receive the votes of "pledged" legislative candidates, whose pledges it now says are "unconstitutional"? May it not be, indeed is it not probable, that Ankeny's defeat accounts for the Times' sudden discovery of views on the constitution? Objecting now to what it fully acquiesced in before it was defeated, is not the Times' present attitude open to suspicion? Being a defeated supporter of a defeated candidate, with a probable plan of further designs by that candidate on the Washington senatorship, the Times' opinion on the constitutionality of primary law is worth about 30 cents, and no more. This kind of thing has been much seen in Oregon of late.

HALLEY'S COMET.

IT IS calculated that the comet called Halley's is again approaching the earth. This comet was first observed so that its movement was to some extent determined by a celebrated astronomer of his time named Edmund Halley in 1682; he identified it with a comet of 1531, 1531 and 1697, and it has since been identified with a comet of 1145, of 1566, of 1819, and as far back as 12 B. C. Halley was the first astron-

omer to prove the periodicity of comets, and predicted the return of this one in 1758 and 1835, so the astronomers will probably not look in vain.

This is one of 18 comets whose periodicity has been established and the times of their return to regions within sight of earth-mortals calculated. Halley's is regarded with peculiar interest because it has seemed in some degree to justify the popular superstition about the appearance of comets presaging great disasters or changes on earth. Thus in 1066 it came in sight of England at the same time that William the Conqueror invaded that country, and in 1456 the Turks had just become masters of Constantinople. But these were of course only mere coincidences, 'which the egotism of little minds converted into allied occult portents.

Some people fear that the earth will be destroyed by a comet, and since such people are determined to worry about something, it might as well be that as anything else. A flit of a comet's tail might not hurt us much anyway, as it is said to be very attenuated stuff. We expect every day to read in some dispendent Republican organ that the approach of this comet signals the election of Bryan and the downfall of Joe Cannon.

REAL OBJECT OF THE CAMPAIGN

CANT Taft, or Sherman, or DuPont, or Cromwell, or somebody in authority be sent to Oregon at once to bring peace among these brethren? The goddess of harmony is in tears, and the white-winged dove of peace in hysterics. What one group wants to do, the other won't. If either starts to steer the campaign in one direction, the other pulls back and wants to go another. Thus, Mr. Bourne has been commissioned by Taft himself to organize Taft clubs, but not a Fulton man will play at the game. Bourne's efforts are sneered at, like this: "A great Taft convention of political clubs, attended by some 50-50, count-'em, 50—delegates gathered in Portland yesterday." And like this: "Later: We hear there were 52. Won't somebody move to make it unanimous?"

Thus the junior senator heard that they were clamoring for something to be done in Oregon for Taft, and took them at their word. He tried to do it, and what he got was a swat on the head.

And so the bunch performs. What one is for, the other is "agin," and there you are. Meantime, the rank and file of the flock wonder whether the real purpose in this campaign is to carry Oregon for Taft, or rather to determine whether Elder Fulton or Deacon Bourne is to be the whole show.

Small Change
The New York Republican bosses are "stuck and tired."
Nobody believes in Republican tariff reform promises.
Looks like the enemy's country was becoming friendly.
The Oregon Taft clubs are very slim so far, but they may grow.
Some man can never learn meekness except in the school of matrimony.
Gompers is not driving workmen; they are moving on their own account.
Didn't we tell you so—about rain fair week? But not enough to hurt, maybe.
"Who is going to Africa with Roosevelt?" asks an exchange. Perhaps Taft.
Whether Mr. Taft is elected or defeated, Senator Bourne can say: "I told you so."

It is one of the easiest things in the world to put a lot of states in the doubtful column.
Queen Wilhelmina has made a speech from the throne. How she is envied by suffragettes.
Bet that there are people who when listening in a crowd to a canned speech will yell, "Louder."
If the party is dead, really, truly, wholly dead, why not consent to its burial in November?

The need of exercising great care in granting franchises to public utility corporations is constantly being shown.
But perhaps Mr. Taft means that bank insurance is good only in Kansas, where the Republicans have endorsed it.
Well, everybody knows what is most essential in the opening of a Republican campaign—nobody better than Hitchcock.

The weather gods tried pretty hard to make it rain on the fair—or rather let us say that, seeing how fine a fair it is, they relented.
The Maine election has no significance, as far as the fate of the tariff is concerned, for the sake of seeming cheerfulness, if not the rare virtue of entire sincerity.
A New York paper says a baby is born in that city every three minutes. But Roosevelt has only a few months more to serve as president.

Oregon Sidelights

Oregon horses as well as men always get to the front.
Clatskanie has voted \$5,000 bonds for crushed rock streets.
An Echo-man has received 10 Italian queen bees from Italy.
Much hay and grain are being hauled to and shipped from Haines.
The man who gets more notice in the Albany papers than anybody else is Al Swell, a Chinese garbage gatherer, who seems to be about as much of a nuisance as the garbage.
Kinmath Indians living in the vicinity of Yainas are preparing to build a Methodist church on Whiskey creek to cost \$1,200. Then perhaps the name of the creek will be changed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THIS is a year of signs and omens. The sky is thick with them. The earth seems bent on eruption and quake. In the Eighth Minnesota district Tuesday, J. Adam Bede, a bourbon congressman, was "snowed under by an avalanche of ballots." "The plurality against him was unparalleled." He was beaten because he had been, and still is, an ardent supporter of Speaker Cannon. It was on that issue that he was gathered into the swelling ranks of the bourbon "has-beens."
The harvest of these persons is significant. When, in the last congress, they resisted the petitions of Roosevelt for needed legislation, they planned their own undoing. The people are resenting it as one by one, the obstructionists are plucked. Ankeny went down in Washington. Long was unborn in Kansas. Hanzbrough was sent to his last long sleep in North Dakota. Kittredge was sent back to private life in South Dakota. Hopkins escaped defeat only by the narrowest margin in Illinois, and Stephenson, half La Follette man and half stalwart, only secured election in Wisconsin by lavish use of money, and division of the vote between two competitors. This is a ghastly list of political mortality,

but it will grow. There are omens in the heavens and unrest in the earth. Radicalism is abroad, and what may not be its effect in November? Is it not enough to make the big secretary feel uneasy?

THE American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents is here. The members take the town, of course. Everybody surrenders.

This is the most active and potential organization of railroad men in this country, and naturally, properly, they come to Portland as the great business mart of the Pacific northwest.
These men are barometers; feel their pulse; when you do, you will know why and how to do business.
They are jolly good fellows; they will give you a lot of honest pointers. They are boosters of prosperity—the real thing.
Get acquainted with them; it will do you good.

Another "straw." Representative J. Adam Bede, alleged humorist, has been beaten for renomination by the Republicans of a Minnesota district. Mr. Bede was one of Uncle Joe's standpatters. He thought it was funny for politicians to rob the people. It was a great joke. The Republicans of J. Adam's district have sprung a joke of their own. It's on J. Adam.

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CLEVELAND DUNNE'S STRUGGLE FOR SPACE

Before Securing Second Term the Ex-President Had to Fight Strongly Organized Republican Party—Cockran's Famous Speech Recalled.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin)
Washington, Sept. 17.—The Democratic landslide of 1892 which placed Grover Cleveland for the second time in the presidential chair followed the failure of the most stupendous efforts ever made by any party to perpetuate itself in power. When the Republicans came back into their own after the end of the first Cleveland administration, they left no stone unturned, so far as legislation was concerned, to make their power absolute and to prevent the possibility of another Democratic president.

The first thing the Republicans did under the Harrison administration was to admit six new states to the union, thinking thereby to assure their party of 12 additional Republican senators and 20 additional votes in the electoral college. The house of representatives was Republican by a very narrow margin. Democratic members were seated by wholesale to give their places to Republican contestants without regard to the merits of their claims.

The Force Bill.
Then followed the attempt to enact the force bill. Its authors and proponents called it the federal election bill, but it was so odious to the majority of the people of both parties that the Democratic party refused to attach to it. The bill provided that all elections for federal offices, that is, representatives and presidential electors, should be under the direct control of the federal government. That meant carpet-bagging returning boards in the south, and the use of federal soldiers and pistols of federal deputy marshals, and a "solid south" which had been solidly Republican. The fact that the negroes were not permitted to vote freely, or that their votes were not counted, was a principal argument used for the bill and the only argument which gave the cause a shadow of justification.

Long Debates.
The southern type-men of culture and polish—were assigned, man for man, to pay court to the rough diamonds of the rougher side of the chamber. The other side of that chamber marked by the center aisle of the senate chamber. The falls went on until the night of the 12th. The whole country was discussing the probability of the senate adopting a cloture rule to limit the filibuster. Senator Virginia left his crutches in the cloak room and shuffled on to the floor. Senator Quay was speaking. He had been speaking for hours and hours and hours. He was tired, but he had to keep on. He had enough votes to beat it. Senator Stanford of California is with us. "Let me finish my speech," he said. "I went on to put a proper rhetorical and oratorical finish on the speech that was meant for nothing but to keep on. The force bill was dead. Its advocates knew it and did not press for a vote.

Aided Democrats.
In that fight the Democrats were aided and abetted by two eastern Republicans, and their victory was due in great part to the New York and Ohio senators from the rock-ribbed Republican state of Pennsylvania. Quay was to figure greatly in the election. The Republicans believed that they had been returned to power on the great issue of protection. The premier confidence, all of them except a few leaders like Quay, and the Cleveland landslide was not expected. The Democrats were hopeful and confident when they found they had carried states in Illinois and Wisconsin when they were temporarily surprised. Cleveland had voted for Harrison 145 and Weaver 22.

Cleveland's popular plurality was over 100,000. He won the only record of a duplicate Andrew Jackson's record of winning a popular plurality for president. He won the only record of a duplicate Andrew Jackson's record of winning a popular plurality for president. He won the only record of a duplicate Andrew Jackson's record of winning a popular plurality for president.

Country Protests.
Rightly or wrongly, the whole country rose in protest and in 1890 the house of representatives was turned over to the Democrats once more, giving them the largest majority that any party has ever had in that body. That tremendous victory, which swept over states that had never elected a Demo-

crat to any office, disheartened the Republicans and gave courage to the Democrats. The cause of the great fight for nomination was the Harrison nomination. Harrison was nominated at Minneapolis by an overwhelming vote. The noble art of the machinery was loyal to him and the opposition was divided. Blaine had made the great mistake of resigning his position as secretary of the treasury. He was as hopeless as was Clay's candidacy for the Whig nomination in 1840. William McKinley was made permanent chairman of the convention, and at the last moment the wavering opposition was rallied to him. Harrison was named on the first ballot. Blaine and McKinley's vote being equal, Blaine died, broken in heart.

Cockran's Fame.
In the convention Bourke Cockran led in the fight as an orator by his famous speech denouncing Cleveland. General Briggs of Wisconsin voiced the sentiment of Democratic voters with his shout: "We love him, but we love him less." The matchless will of that arch-politician, William C. Spooner, was broken in heart. He was named as the Democratic standard bearer for the third time when the convention adjourned there were knives in the bootlegs of a majority of Democratic delegates. The silver issue was the money question. The silver issue was the money question. The silver issue was the money question.

Fusion Tickets.
In the Democratic southern states the Populists fused with the Republicans; and in the Republican western states they fused with the Democrats. The result was that Weaver received 22 electoral votes, believed and voted for Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada, and one vote each from North Dakota and Oregon. The fusion helped Cleveland greatly and took away from Harrison five of the 20 votes of the western states that he received from the new western states.

Labor Enraged.
The tide of the election turned from Harrison to Cleveland after the great Homestead strike at the Carnegie steel works. The McKinley bill had not given the laborers the increased wages they desired and there was serious labor trouble all over the country. The employment of Pinkertons in the far west enraged the farming people against the administration.

Apple Scab.
By C. V. Piper, Pullman, Wash. SCAB is without doubt the most destructive fungus which attacks the coast region. It commonly attacks both the leaves and the fruit, and sometimes occurs on young twigs as well. On the fruit the fungus forms circular spots which are raised and nearly black, color, usually marked at the edge by a pale line where the skin of the apple is slightly raised. The spots begin to appear when the fruit is half grown, or even earlier. Single spots may reach the size of a dime, but usually they are smaller. When close together they frequently unite, and may thus occupy a considerable area. The effect of the fungus is to retard the growth of the apple tissue in its immediate vicinity, and when a number of spots are present, the fruit becomes more or less distorted on that side. Where several spots merge together, irregular radiating spots may appear.

Orange Sauce.
TO MAKE orange sauce (for puddings, custards, etc.)—Put the upper part of a double boiler over the one fourth cup of butter; add the yolks of four eggs, one at a time, and beat thoroughly; then add one fourth of a cup of vinegar when all are blended. Four tablespoonsful of cream and cook over hot water, stirring constantly. When thickened slightly add one fourth of a cup of orange juice and one teaspoonful of lemon juice.

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The REALM TEMINENE

The Ministers' Play.
NEW YORK minister, Rev. Ernest J. Crafts, has written a play based upon the domestic troubles of Artist Earl of "affinity" fame, and proposes by reaching the conscience of the public through this medium, to lay the corrupt doctrine of affinities forever.

It would seem had enough to have suffered so much already from the matter in question, that he should have his name further immortalized in this manner. The minister allows his name to be used in the play, and he declines to fall in with his affinity, and to tell his wife of his change of heart. The wife desires to take her child and leave her lover, and the minister, who marries the affinity with the idea of shaping her solely to his own wishes and desires, is so great that he breaks down the mind of her own (which one would not have guessed from her previous part in the domestic arrangement) and she decides to fall in with his affinity, and to tell his wife of his change of heart. The wife desires to take her child and leave her lover, and the minister, who marries the affinity with the idea of shaping her solely to his own wishes and desires, is so great that he breaks down the mind of her own (which one would not have guessed from her previous part in the domestic arrangement) and she decides to fall in with his affinity, and to tell his wife of his change of heart.

It is difficult to see what this proves, except that the wife is a fool. As for its spiritual meaning, it is a warning, it must have a text far removed from its plot. It carries anything of that sort to a soulless people, develops a mind of her own (which one would not have guessed from her previous part in the domestic arrangement) and she decides to fall in with his affinity, and to tell his wife of his change of heart. The wife desires to take her child and leave her lover, and the minister, who marries the affinity with the idea of shaping her solely to his own wishes and desires, is so great that he breaks down the mind of her own (which one would not have guessed from her previous part in the domestic arrangement) and she decides to fall in with his affinity, and to tell his wife of his change of heart.