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Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

POOR GOVERNOR TAFT.

The United States should hide its head in shame at the paucity of its contribution to the income of Governor William Taft, of the Philippines. He receives only enough to leave him \$1500 at the end of the year, after expenses have been paid. The governor has \$20,000 per annum, and this certain is a "measely shame"; isn't it? Such parsimony is reprehensible indeed. This paltry pittance should be augmented, say, to \$50,000 a year, the salary of the president. Then Mr. Taft could save \$1500, plus \$30,000, or \$31,500 annually.

Governor Taft should have spoken the shameful fact of his parsimonious government's compensation in a whisper that should have been smothered in a silence that would have kept it from the world. Only \$20,000 a year for a good, fair, average city lawyer, is small, indeed, and the defect must be corrected at once.

No man should work for the government for the same amount of money he would receive in his private business. Such expectation is ridiculous in the extreme.

ELECTING SENATORS.

People in any given state have it within their power to place into effect the reform desired in electing United States senators by vote of the people, without securing a federal constitutional amendment. If they will adopt the plan of making nominations just as for other officers, they will enable the people to express their choice as effectively as though the amendment had been adopted.

To the objection that such a nomination is not binding upon the legislature, it may be answered that neither is it binding upon the presidential electoral college to vote for any particular candidate for the chief executive officer of the United States, yet so imperative is the expectation that they will obey the suggestion of their party, that there remains practically no option in the matter. Every one knows that a presidential elector could vote for anyone he might choose, yet no one would dare to refuse to vote for the man named by his political organization.

This would be the case with United States senators, and thus it is within the power of a state, Oregon, for instance, to effect the reform without awaiting a constitutional amendment.

TELLER'S AMENDMENT.

The amendment offered on Monday by Senator Teller, to the Philippine bill, is a power for the administration. It brings the Philippine issue plainly before the country, and demands direct answer, or such evasion as will bear against the majority's position before the country. There is not one whiff of unfairness in the proposition of Senator Teller. It asks the congress, as the representative of the people, to declare what this country's policy is with reference to the islands. Is it to be continued sovereignty by the United States, or eventual freedom for the Filipinos? Is this country committed to a policy of compulsory retention of the Filipinos of their allegiance to the United States, or is it a part of the policy to work only towards future independence for them? Citizenship will, or should, back up the senator's demand for a declaration. If it be desirable that distinct intention be known, and no one can

reasonably deny that it is, then let this country's intention be told to the world. It might serve to satisfy even some people who have not supported the administration, and who, for that reason, have been heartily hated by others.

ANNIVERSARIES' VALUE.

Not for their sentimental character, but for the fact that they direct the attention of the young to past events, the observance of anniversaries has value. While most people will be slow to endorse the tendency toward adding too many to the list of national holidays, no one can deny that in some manner the young people who are in school would receive benefits from a scheme that involved noticing the annual recurrence of the days upon which great men were born, or significant happenings transpired.

For instance, such a plan this week would have brought to the students' attention that on February 9, 1772, William H. Harrison, ninth president, was born; also Samuel Tilden; that on February 10, 1811, John Ruskin, artist and art writer, was born; that today, February 11, is the anniversary of the birth in 1835, of Daniel Boone, of romantic story; of A. H. Stephen, Confederate vice-president, in 1812; of Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor, in 1847.

Such study would add to the student's store of knowledge matter that always would be of value.

PORTLAND'S ATTITUDE.

If there be one reason above another why Portland exists as a commercial city, it is its relationship to the Columbia river. Its whole future rests upon the maintenance of the Columbia river as a commercial highway. Dry up the river or fill up its channel and Portland will be but a mere local town. In two ways the fortunes of Portland rest upon the great river—first, it gives her commerce access to the sea, and second, it brings to her through its water level route through the Cascades—the traffic of the great inland basin. Who will say which of these conditions is the more important to Portland? Both are vitally related to her interests, both, in truth, are essential to her commercial character and to her very life. Nothing could be plainer than that any betterment of the condition of the river, either above or below Portland, will make for the advantage of Portland. Take the upper river, for instance. Free navigation, by breaking the monopoly of the railroads, would assure the traffic of the great basin to Portland for all time. It would probably make cheaper railway rates, thereby stimulating production, increasing the population of the country, extending and intensifying its agriculture and other forms of industry. And these things could not fail to find reflection in the greater prosperity of Portland. No reasonable man doubts it; no Portland man of common sense but hopes the day of an open river may come soon.

But, the whole purpose of an upper river is related vitally to the condition of the river's mouth. A forty-foot channel of rain water from Astoria to Lewiston and to the British Columbia line would be of little or no commercial advantage if there were no means of getting in and out—between the river and the open sea. The reason is plain. The products of the inland basin come down the Columbia because the river is the highway to the sea; and if access to the sea were destroyed, there would be no point in bringing merchandise this way. It is true in a very positive sense that the value of the upper river—of every part of it above Astoria—is dependent upon the condition of the river's mouth. Portland recognizes this fact; and that is why she is willing that the whole bounty of the government, in so far as it is to be given to the Columbia river, should be spent at the river's mouth—where in the present emergency it will do the most good.

Possibly the emergency here referred to is not fully understood, though we see no reason why anybody should fail to understand it. The facts are that under influences still in operation the bar has of late grown shallower than it has been in recent years. It is, thanks to the work done by the government some years back, vastly better than it was originally; but it is not what it ought to be or might be made by the liberal expenditure of money. At the same time, the fashion of ships is growing larger. Twenty years ago a 3000-ton ship was accounted a monster, while a 4000-ton ship was a marine wonder. Today vessels of 7000 and 8000 tons come and go to and from this port. We have, therefore, the embarrassing conjunction of a decreasing depth at the Columbia river bar and an increasing tendency toward the making of large ships.

It is an emergency, indeed, and one in which every interest related to the commercial usage of the Columbia river has vital concern. Portland has her interest in the matter, and a profound interest it is; but it is not more profound—not more vital, than the interests of those who live on the upper reaches of the river. Deep water at the mouth of the Columbia river is the condition which makes available to the products of the interior country the relatively cheap water-

level route to the sea. Allow the sand to fill up the channel of the bar, and all this traffic would be compelled to find its way to the sea over high mountain ranges. The result would be that rates, already high, would be sharply advanced. This is truth beyond doubt. The level route down the Columbia river is the controlling factor in transportation rates from the interior basin. The competing mountain route meets this rate because it must. But destroy the level route, or destroy the Columbia river as a commercial port, which comes to the same thing—remove it as a factor in the situation, and the mountain route would speedily re-establish itself upon another and higher basis.

And now a word as to the attitude of Portland. Her situation, as all the world knows, is a very considerable distance up the stream. Her relationship to the river is in kind precisely similar to that of the interior basin. Left to the care of nature, the ship channels which connect Portland with the river's mouth would soon become unavailing for deep ships. The obligation of the government in the matter of the river channels below Portland is precisely what it is in the matter of the upper rivers. Portland has a claim for ship channel improvement between her wharves and the mouth of the river, precisely the same as Lewiston has for the steamboat improvement between her wharves and our own.

But in consideration of the urgency of the conditions at the bar and of the impossibility of getting more than a limited appropriation for the river, Portland steps aside, waives her claim and asks that the whole sum to be appropriated for the Columbia river be devoted to work at the bar—to the work upon which the whole commercial utility and value of the river depends.

And this means that Portland will take upon herself the maintenance of the ship channels between her harbor and the river's mouth. Possibly it may not be generally known in the interior that Portland has largely done this work for many years past—that the channel through which the great modern ships pass from the river's mouth to her wharves are largely of her own creation, the product of her own energy and money. It is now ten years since Portland took this duty upon herself, and in that period her expenditure of money through her "Port of Portland" corporation has aggregated, up to October last, the large sum of \$520,624.69, of which \$76,804.05 was expended last year. In view of Portland's prompt and liberal dealing with her own immediate part of the river problem and of the facts and considerations above discussed, there would seem no reason why anybody should fail to see her attitude in its true light, or fail to see that in organizing improvement at the bar before all other projects including her own, she is pursuing a reasonable and wise policy—not more for her own interests than for the interests of the interior basin.—Oregonian.

"I had headache and pain in the side."

If you will read the letter of Mrs. McKenna, given below, you will find that she says—"I had uterine disease, also headache and pain in the side."

Uterine disease is a common cause of headache, backache, sideache, nervousness and other womanly ills.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures uterine disease, and, therefore, cures the headache, sideache, etc., which result from a diseased condition of the womanly organism. "Favorite Prescription" is the best medicine for women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening discharges, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence held in strict privacy and sacred secrecy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the Golden Medical Discovery, and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenna, of Loxley, Maine, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, also headache and pain in the side. After taking your medicine I got well. Yet may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, containing 1008 large pages, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C. January 10, 1902. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been ascertained that the First National Bank of Pendleton, in the city of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, has complied with all of the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Pendleton," in the City of Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and state of Oregon, is authorized to have its articles of association, namely, until close of business on January 16, 1902.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this sixteenth day of January, 1902.

W. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.



A Strong Woman

Iowa City, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1900.
My wife was sick for three years. We tried everything without relief and spent much money. My wife tried Wine of Cardui and four bottles cured her. She took two more bottles, knowing she would have to work hard during the hay harvest. She attended to all her household duties and loaded and unloaded all the hay. This medicine gave her strength. Formerly she was weak and tired and could hardly get about, but since she has been taking Wine of Cardui she feels better and stronger than when 20 years of age. JOS. A. EISENHAFER.

Mrs. Eisenhafer had tried everything during her three years sickness and had spent considerable money. She was weak and could hardly get about for three years before she took

WINE OF CARDUI

Now, after taking the Wine of Cardui, she can work with her husband in the hay field. That is hard work, but it is not as injurious to a woman's health as labor in stores, factories and offices where thousands of girls are closely confined year after year. With the aid of Wine of Cardui a woman can do any reasonable work and enjoy good health. The health that Wine of Cardui brings makes a woman vigorous in body and mind. Freed from those terrible devastating pains a woman grows well and strong naturally. Wine of Cardui regulates the disordered menstruation and cures leucorrhoea, falling of the womb and periodical pains in the head and back caused by standing or sitting a long time in the same position. Thedford's Black-Draught puts the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and blood in proper shape. Greatly increased strength and endurance is the natural result. Most cases are cured quickly. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui and 25 cent packages of Thedford's Black-Draught.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Eight lots with dwelling and barn, \$3,000
House has seven rooms, bath, cellar and wood house, city water, hard finished on stone foundation.

Also four lots and new cottage, \$1,250

Two lots and house, \$1,000, part cash, reasonable time on balance, or will sell on installments. See

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480 acres near Pendleton.
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160 acres wheat land
320 acres wheat land
120 acres wheat land
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160 acres wheat land
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