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There is a high place in the upper air. So high that all the jarring sounds of Earth—All cursing and all crying and all mirth—Melt to one murmur and one music there. And so, perhaps, high over worm and clod. There is an unimaginable goal. Where all the wars and discords of the soul Make one still music to the heart of God. —Edwin Markham in The Nautilus for July.

THE PRICE OF INDUSTRY.

It is an old, old story that peace hath her victories no less than war. It might well and truthfully be added that some of the victories of peace cost as much as do those of war.

More than 500,000 workers are killed or disabled in the United States every year. The mills and factories account for 250,000, the railroad for 94,000, mining for about 12,000, and so on till the ghastly toll is completed. About 15 per cent of the number are killed outright. The rest are disabled, their producing capacity is diminished or cut off altogether; a large proportion of these, estimated by the government statisticians at 11 per cent, become charges on the public.

Figure over this thing a little while, and see where it leads. In old slavery days in the south a well-trained negro was worth often as high as \$3000, and any able-bodied slave would bring nearly \$1000.

The white man is a far more efficient worker than the negro, and considerable proportion of this industrial killing is among the very best of the white workers. Say that the average workman is worth \$1500 to the state—a moderate estimate—and the money value of the lives wasted in this country each year is \$750,000,000, one-quarter of the cost of the civil war. It is useless to estimate the life cost, the cost in pain and heart-ache, for no method has yet been devised for measuring these.

What is the remedy? No hand-me-down prescription of a street corner quack. That is pretty certain. But it is equally certain that some remedy is terribly needed. And much relief can be given by judicious legislation.

The employers' liability laws can be made effective, for one thing, and reforms could be introduced which would make it possible to get a personal damage suit settled in a reasonable time. That would help very much to start with.

The employment of children around factories and mines could be absolutely prohibited. That would stop the most distressing of the losses.

And our tariff could be revised so as to put less burden on the farmers and give less unnatural encouragement to our trusts, which, in addition to the money price they cost us, levy most of this blood tax as well. With farming made more profitable, the employers who wanted hands in the factories and mills would have to improve conditions to get them.

And the rest of the improvement will have to be left to the slow growth of intelligence and justice among us. It takes time, it comes high—but it comes.

PROFIT IN TREE PLANTING.

The government forest service is sending out valuable suggestions for tree planting and is trying to emphasize the possibilities for conservative and highly-profitable investments in forest plantations.

More and more, according to one of the recent bulletins, railroads and other corporations and farmers throughout the country are establishing commercial plantations to supply the timber for their own needs or for commercial profit.

Financial profits in commercial forest planting can be best obtained by the selection of species which will produce the most valuable product in the least time. Many planters are not aware, however, that each tree has

a definite geographic and climatic range, beyond which it will not grow with sufficient vigor to justify its use for commercial planting.

Each region has certain trees adapted to it. It is in selecting the proper trees for a given region that the prospective investor must use good judgment if the venture is to be successful. Mistakes are not only extremely costly, but they may not be found out for a number of years.

The forest service has investigated problems of tree planting and has recently issued planting circulars on the trees best adapted for timber production in the United States. These circulars give a general description of the tree and its uses. They also give detailed instructions in regard to the methods of propagation, planting, cultivation and care.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

The city of Los Angeles surely has the spirit of progress. The great need that the city has felt is water for the lands surrounding the city. There are millions of acres of the finest land in southern California adjacent to Los Angeles which are not under cultivation for the simple lack of water for irrigation purposes.

To remedy this fault, the authorities of the city resolved to bond the city for the monster sum of \$23,000,000.

The election was held last week and the project carried by a vote of 10 to 1, although there was organized opposition to the plan, and although the voting of those bonds gives Los Angeles the heaviest per capita of indebtedness of any city of the entire country.

It was argued that the burden of taxation imposed would be oppressive, but the people evidently believed that with all that rich land under cultivation and producing crops of fruits, alfalfa or other products instead of lying idle, the growth of the city in population and assessable wealth would more than offset the increased taxes required so that instead of a burden, the new indebtedness would prove to be a source of relief from present taxation.

That is the kind of spirit of progress that makes cities, and it will not be surprising with a very few years to note that Los Angeles had passed her older sister city of San Francisco.

THE LAWYER.

The Baker City Herald, published in a city which has almost as many capable and brilliant lawyers as Pendleton, pays the following deserved tribute to that profession:

Law has been rightly termed the "crowning profession" of life. There is nothing of more help to the world than a bright, scholarly and gentlemanly attorney.

In that profession, the same as in many others, a comparatively small number rise to prominence. The law schools of the country each year turn out a host of young men who hang out their shingles and commence the struggle for an existence, but as the years go they drop out one by one until only the few get any place.

The really big lawyers of the country are common men; men of practical sense, for after all, law is nothing but the commonest kind of reasoning and good horse sense.

They do not place themselves in the foreground any more than is necessary; they really shun publicity, but when they are employed on a case their time and energy is devoted to that case the same as the hod carrier or any other laborer's time is given to his employer.

Lawyers of much account today do not resort to vilification or abuse when trying cases. The time was when the smartness of a man was judged by the amount of mean and sarcastic things he could say about his opponent, but that day has gone by. The attorney who can question a witness and use courtesy and gentleness of manner is the one who gets the best results.

There has been great improvement in everything during the last quarter of a century, even the legal profession.

The plea of the timber speculators now at the Denver convention that the forest reserve areas are needed for actual settlers is a dishonest claim on their part. Not one small fraction of the present forest reserve areas could be utilized for agricultural purposes and the real facts are that the land speculators want the reserves thrown open that they may further enrich the millionaire companies and control the timber of the world.

The Portland rose show and fiesta, the Portland business men's excursion, the Portland agitation for cheaper railroad freight rates into the interior and for increased river navigation to the upper country along the Columbia and Snake rivers, should all be made regular events.

Abe Ruef will be sentenced June 26.

THE ROSE IN ROMANCE AND IN HISTORY.

From its close association with the drama of human history, the rose has a peculiarly intimate place in the affections of the race. Moreover, this is a blossom which endears itself to the heart—no tender nursing, but a vigorous, sturdy outdoor creature, which generously breathes its fragrance out upon the air to bless all mankind. In the remotest wild places the tender blossoms of the wild rose curl to the sun and the fragrant briar flings its dainty pink banners to the breeze.

Romance and history cluster around the fragrant rose. For 30 years in England during the fifteenth century the rose was a symbol on both sides of war—bloody, cruel war—every Lancastrian with his red rose, and every one of the York side wearing a white rose in his bonnet. There is a gracious tradition that when the war was at last ended by the marriage of Henry VII of Lancaster to Elizabeth of York, a rose bush which during the conflict had borne roses of both shades now blossomed forth which had petals of mingled hues. Such a rose is known today and bears the name of the York and Lancaster rose.

If, as suggested, the Romans carried the rose of cultivation into England and perpetuated there a custom of the planting the rose over the graves of their dead as a symbol of immortality, the rose was even then freighted with a wealth of tradition.

A Roumanian tradition, as told in Dyer's "Folk Lore of Plants," curiously accounts in this way for the origin of the rose. One morning, just at the peep of day, when the sun came up, he stopped to gaze upon a beautiful princess sporting in the laughing waters of the sea. He was entranced at her beauty, covered her with kisses and forgot his duty. Once, twice, thrice night advanced to take up his scepter and rule over the world, and still the sun occupied the sky. Then the lord of day changed the princess to a rose, and this is why the rose always hangs her head and bushes when the sun gazes on her.

The two flowers which are from earliest times dedicated to the Virgin are the lily and the rose, and these emblems are used in this connection in the earliest statuary.

The institution of the ceremony of the golden rose is one of the oldest observances of the Roman Catholic church, which is still followed. This ceremony dates from the year 1049, under the pontificate of Leo IX. This pope, wishing to establish his right of patronage over the monastery of the Holy Cross in Alsace, exacted from it every year a golden rose. This custom still exists and the rose is blessed by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent. Formerly in the solemn papal procession of the day the pope carried it in his left hand while with his right he blessed the people. It is usually presented to the individual or the city which during the year has best deserved the favors of the holy see. The rose weighs two ounces and was formerly colored red to typify the blood of the Redeemer shed for his people. It is now made only in pale gold. The gold, as the noblest of metals, is intended to represent Christ, and the fragrance of the rose refers to his resurrection.

The republic of Venice, which was the birthplace of several popes, possessed five of these roses in the treasury of St. Mark's church, but during the wars they were lost or stolen.

LONELIEST SPOT IN THE WORLD

Where is Tristan da Cunha? It is a mere mass of desolate rocks away out in the South Atlantic ocean, midway between the Cape of Good Hope and South America. The colony numbers only 72 people, and their only link with the rest of the world is the annual visit paid by a British third class cruiser from the South African squadron.

Last year the British ship Odin called at Tristan to see if any of its strange inhabitants wanted medical aid or cared to come out into the world. The men have a few canvas boats, and come out to meet their visitors, to trade mutton, butter and albatross skins for any thing they can get. They own quite a number of cattle, sheep and pigs, and grow excellent potatoes. They gave us unlimited fresh milk, which is the strongest beverage to be found in Tristan.

The islanders have a patriarchal form of government under John Swain, the oldest inhabitant. To him are referred any disputes that may arise, which appear to be very few.

The 17 families of Tristan have intermarried for several generations; and weddings and baptisms are performed by the captain of the visiting man of war. Last year we baptized three babes and celebrated two interesting marriages.

All around the settlement, and extending for about a mile out to sea, there grows gigantic seaweed, or kelp, which reaches to the surface in 150 feet of water and forms a treacherous trap for any castaway craft that may find itself in these little known waters.

The sea hereabouts fairly swarms with fish. Drop a line baited with anything from salt pork to a piece of bread and you will haul up a delicious seven pound five finger, or a kind of bass weighing from 10 to 60 pounds. The lack of wheat, owing to the swarms of rats, is a serious drawback. Frequently the islanders never taste bread for eight months out of the 12, and most of them subsist on slight variations of a meat and potato diet. The climate never goes to an extreme.—Prentice Bradbury in Saturday Record-Herald.

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ABE LINCOLN AND ABE HUMMEL.

Abraham Hummel was born in Boston, July 27, 1850. In the same year and the same month, and almost the same day, another Abraham, surnamed Lincoln, talked out at Springfield, Ill., to a group of young lawyers concerning their profession, saying to them:

"Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses and waste of time. As a peacemaker the lawyer has superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough."

"Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles, whereupon to stir up strife, and put money into his pocket? A moral tone ought to be infused into the profession which should drive such men out of it."

"There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say vague, because when we consider to what extent confidence and honors are reposed in and conferred upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their impression of

dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression is common, almost universal. Let no young man choosing law for a calling for a moment yield to the popular belief—resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

The fair express service, between Springfield and Boston could not have been operating in the summer of 1850. Certainly what was said in one place could not have been whispered above the cradle in the other. So Saturday has been fixed as the day for a notorious lawyer, who thought he was clever enough always to cover his tracks, to make a melancholy journey over the river. Lincoln's words and Hummel's example taken together make up a lesson of wholesomeness.—New York Globe.

The depressed condition of the coffee market in all the producing centers of the world has led the coffee planters of Brazil to concoct a scheme to bull the market by deliberately destroying the next crop, which is beginning to mature. It is believed it will amount to 8,000,000 bags.

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