

Flag Legislation.

Congress is urged to enact a law prohibiting the use of the flag as an advertisement on the ground that it is "desecrating." It will not pass at present any more than the bill forbidding the use of the word "congressional" on signs in the capital city. Why should it? What harm is done by such advertising? Does it not promote patriotism instead of "desecrating the flag?" All nations use their banners for advertising purposes. In London it is the commonest of sights. There, indeed, for fifty years, the revered portrait of Queen Victoria has been used for advertising purposes of every kind, from calico to colic and corns, as is now the portrait of King Edward. No; it would not "desecrate the flag," but would be a most wholesome sight to see it painted on every sack of Oregon flour and to have every ham swathed in it that goes to feed the hungry armies of the east. There is only one way to desecrate our flag; that is to use it in unrighteous wars to destroy the liberty or territorial integrity of other republics, or to plunder the weak. Patriotic legislation, so called, to protect the flag, to keep it flying over school-houses and like the is mostly nonsense, anyway. So long as the stars and stripes stand for justice, equality and liberty they will be respected of all men, and American fathers and mothers will instill into their sons and daughters a respect and veneration for the emblem of their country that will protect it from vandalism and guard its honor at the cost of life itself. Legislation as a cure is being overdone, and flag legislation is the most absurd of all, if not positively vicious in its tendencies.

Note and Comment.

A physical fact has been demonstrated in the Guard office, and that through chance at least so far as we are concerned. The newspaper press weighing nearly three tons has heretofore caused an unpleasant vibration of the building notwithstanding the floor foundation is thoroughly braced. The press frame sets directly on the floor, but in putting in a folding machine the press had to be raised seventeen inches to make proper connection between the two. Two timbers twelve inches wide and seventeen inches high and the length of the press frame were placed under it, one on either side and about five feet apart. With the same ground foundation the placing of the timbers and raising of the press have killed about all the vibration caused by the thousand-pound bed of iron with its load of several hundred pounds of type running back and forth in its space of four feet every two seconds or thereabouts. It may be imagined that the sudden reversal of that amount of weight running at that speed could not be accomplished without considerable jar even though the reversing process is assisted by powerful coil springs at either end of the press. The solidity of the timbers else raising the weight from the floor has practically destroyed the vibration. Which was it? Maybe both.

People should not give advice about things they know nothing about. Here is Cardinal Martinelli giving the Pope advice to put American priests in uniform—to everywhere wear the gown, three cornered hat and tonsure "in order to uphold the dignity of the church." The cardinal should understand that in this country of democratic simplicity the less markedly a priest dresses, the better will the "dignity of the church" be upheld.

Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Since the construction of the Trans-Siberian railroad it is possible to make the trip around the world in 40 days. Even this time will be lessened when the system is fully completed. The distance which is tra-

verses are so great that the trip from the eastern terminus to the western is a formidable one, even by rail. From Moscow to Vladivostok is 5317 miles. To Peking it is 5,746 miles. Port Arthur is 5,423 miles from Moscow. From London to Port Arthur is 7,267 miles.

Leaving Moscow the traveler crosses, a few hours later, the tumultuous waters of the mighty Volga, the greatest river in Europe.

It is spanned by the famous Alexander bridge, over 4500 feet in length. Then begins the gradual ascent of the Ural mountains, nature's great rampart between Europe and Asia. The mountain slopes are clad with forests of fir, and the scenery is almost unequalled in its grandeur. At the very summit of the range stands the stone pyramid which marks the boundary line, carved upon one face with the word "Europe" and on the other "Asia."

From this point the descent into Siberia begins. Western Siberia is rich in gold, silver and other minerals, and the mines have been extensively developed. Many populous cities lie along the route, though even their names are unknown to the average American reader. The Obi, the largest of the Siberian rivers, and the Yenesei, are crossed upon bridges which are regarded as triumphs of engineering skill. At the end of the seventh day the traveler reaches Irkutsk, the second largest city in Siberia, but a short distance from the shores of Lake Baikal. It will be six years next August since the first train rolled into Irkutsk. The remainder of the route through Siberia is but sparsely populated and the towns are few and small.

Turning to the southeast the road enters Manchuria. At Suifu the line divides into two sections. One continues eastward to Vladivostok, and the other runs south to Port Arthur, both on the Pacific.

It will soon be summer, then Russians and Japs can fight to their hearts' content in Siberia. Too cold now. Winter is very discouraging to martial ardor.

It is hard to believe the reported massacre of a large village of Northern Manchuria, women and children included, by the Russians, simply because the town officials did not frustrate the blowing up of a bridge by Japanese spies.

Paris enthused over a reported Russian victory at Port Arthur and later when the reports were greatly modified continued rejoicing. They were out to rejoice and were not to be disappointed.

The Mississippi legislature is tending to business and not playing favorites these days. Wednesday it voted down a resolution to invite Grover Cleveland to address it, and Thursday a resolution calling on Wm. J. Bryan for oral instruction met the same fate. They are right. Let the dead past bury its dead!

Captain Hobson and General Wheeler touched hands in Washington last week and enthusiastically agreed that Japan would have Russia on her knees in about ten days—or a fortnight at the furthest. These distinguished gentlemen should not be so positive in their opinions if they desire to retain their reputations as military experts.

France is strengthening her fleet in Asiatic water and is evidently aching to get into the present mix-up in behalf of Russia. Her statesmen feel that if they can place Russia under obligations that the bear will help to regain Alsace and Lorraine. But the Germans are also displaying a warm friendship for the czar's government.

William McDonald, chief engineer of the steamship Lyro, which has made many trips to Port Arthur now at Tacoma, says the Siberian railroad is no better than the ordinary street railway, and that it will be found unequal to the emergency of transporting large bodies of troops. He says the rails are light and that the equipment is worse than will be found on any of the third class American roads.

There are in Washington 225 army officers on the active list. They are, of course, presidential favorites, and they swarm like flies in bureaus, hotels, and lobbies. The people pay for the luxury, and pay well too.

Eggs and diamonds seem to be engaged in a vigorous rivalry to see which can show the biggest percentage of increase in price, with the odds decidedly in favor of the eggs, says an Eastern exchange.

Secretary Hay wants Russia to be sure and remember to keep open for United States vessels the valuable ports of Mukden and Antung. He ought to insist on Russia's cutting a canal to these ports, as one of them is 200 miles from sea.

A son has had his father put under guardianship at Portland for squandering his, the father's, patrimony and being under the influence of a woman. Should all such cases be so treated what a rush there would be in the probate court.

Judge Parker is the choice of the Brooklyn democrats and very strong with the party up the state, but Sagamore Murphy of Tammany insists that the delegates from New York shall go to the national convention unpledged. We shall see.

Admiral Alexieff read messages from the czar to his troops the other day, after which each man swore with uplifted hands to avenge the dishonor of his country, and then received the benediction of the church; all of which recalls the time when the Pilgrims fell upon their knees and then upon the Indians.

A Seventh Day Adventist got jammed into a bathtub among the debris of a residence blown down by the Portland-Mt. Tabor cyclone Friday forenoon, narrowly escaping with his life. Such an experience should not be surprising to an Adventist. They are supposed to be ready for a cataclysm at almost any moment.

Commissioner Ware, Chief of Pensions, has an idea which has shaken the clerical citadel like an ague. He wants to retire all clerks before they become superannuated. It is understood that the republican platform will revise the Ten Commandments, making one of them read: "Thou shalt not steal except in the interests of collective civilization."

It seems this government has no respect for Noah Webster. A clerk in the quartermaster's office at Fort Sheridan, Wyo ming, has been discharged because he would not spell "routing" with an "e," "routing," as ordered by his superior. What should the clerk have cared about the spelling so long as his pay came regularly?

Secretary Hay is fighting tooth and nail for open ports in Manchuria. Yet Secretary Hay's party closes all our ports to trade except a tariff varying from ten to two hundred per cent is paid. Consistent? No. But whoever heard of a high tariff advocate being consistent? Secretary Day should turn his attention to home. The trusts flourish like the firs of our mountains under the tariff monopoly given them by the government.

The decision of the United States supreme court that the heirs of a man who was killed while riding on a pass may not recover damages, while perhaps working a hardship on the heirs, is on the face of it a good law. If a man accepts a favor in the shape of a pass from which the railroad derives no benefit whatever and specifically contracts not to hold the company liable for any injuries that might occur, it would not seem just to hold the company liable for an accident that might happen. The purpose of the law that makes a transportation company liable for an accident is to make the company as careful as possible, and not run risks for the sake of making a few extra dollars. When the passenger is transported free, and the company receives nothing in return, the principle fails, and it would seem but just that the passenger should run the risk.

Port Arthur. Until 1881 Port Arthur, which is now engrossing the world's attention on account of the clash between Japanese and Russians, was merely a convenient harbor into which coasting junks would run for safety when great storms swept the seas outside. On the cliffs and in the valleys thereabouts there lived only a few hundred wretched Chinese coolies.

Then the great Celestial empire began to wake up. Foreign engineers were sent along the coast to pick out a safe harbor, which might be fortified and made the chief station for the new and modern navy of China. They settled on Port Arthur and it was planned to transform this place into an immensely strong and completely fitted naval station. Plans were drawn for great dock yards, workshops, dry-docks, refitting basins and founderies, while above them on the commanding cliffs strong fortresses were to be erected. The contracts for all this work were let to French contractors, so that it was France which first among the nations had to do with this Gibraltar of the Far East. French contractors, with the aid of swarms of Chinese coolies, working like slaves for 15 or 20 cents a day, labored for years on the works in and about Port Arthur. Not until 1891 was the place turned over to China, ready for occupancy as a great naval station.

Lewis and Clark Fair Forestry. The Forestry building at the Lewis and Clark Fair will stand out in bold relief among the array of snow white staff buildings which are to adorn the Exposition grounds.

Every part of the building will be from timber that has not known a mill of any kind. The walls will lie horizontally as far as the top of the first story, while the upper part will be finished in durable barks. The roof will be covered with shakes. The interior will savor quite as much of the forests and the frontier, as all the furniture will be rustic design, and the inside colonnade will be formed of logs 32 feet high and five feet in diameter and will not be stripped of their bark. There will be but one spacious room wherein will be exhibited the wonderful resources of Oregon's forests. The exhibit that will be gathered together under this roof will be the most complete and comprehensive exhibit of forest products ever shown at any exhibition in the United States. The design of the Forestry building is by Director of Architecture Ion Lewis. The building is to be 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. The appropriation for its erection is \$20,000.

Count Tolstol is on the fence. He declares he is neither for Russia nor Japan, but that he is for the laboring people of both countries, who, he asserts, are deceived by their government and are obliged to fight against their welfare, conscience and religion. Apparently the Count has but little sympathy from the Japs at least, who fight as though they enjoyed it and give no indication of grief over their sad lot.

General Kouropatkin of the Russian army takes occasion to valiantly remark that no Japanese landed on the mainland to fight Russia will ever return home. It will be taken as evidence of the general's insincerity, though, that he has gone to visit his mother, presumably to bid her farewell preliminary to making a start for the Far East. We have heard about "Bluff" being a good dog but "Hold Fast" a better!

Russia has a population of 113,000,000 while Japan has less than 45,000,000. Russia's native and reserve army footing is 1,200,000, while Japan's total force does not exceed 421,000. If the outcome of the conflict between the two nations could be correctly predicted by their relative strength it would seem that they could be but one ending, and that favorable to Russia. But the Russian base of supplies is a long way off, some six thousand miles. Food and other war supplies and troops must be transported that immense distance over a single track railroad to meet the Japanese practically on his own ground. Russia has a big job before her.

U. O. NOTES.

A very important and valuable edition of the University Bulletin is just being gotten out by Professor E. H. McAllister, Dean of the Department of Engineering at the University. It is the report of the hydrographic survey made in July, 1903, of the McKenzie river and basin, and contains also botanical notes by Professor A. R. Sweetser, State Biologist. It gives a complete description of the McKenzie, showing the available water power and available locations. A map and profile 25 inches long shows the course of the river and the various elevations from Hayden's Bridge to Belknap's Bridge. In addition it contains four half-tones, showing the instruments, botanical specimens, Martin's Rapids, and incidents of the trip. It will be a very valuable addition to the knowledge of Lane county's resources.

Next Saturday evening, March 5th, the friends of the University are cordially invited to attend the first annual Alumni prize debate on the question, "Resolved, That the history of trade unionism in the United States for the past twenty years shows a general tendency beneficial to the best interests of the country." The following debaters will participate: Laurean—Ralph Bacon, '06, Herbert Clair Eastland, '05, Frederick Stewier, '06, Philologist—John Rice Cain, '01, Joseph Wilbur McArthur, '06, Henry Miller McKinney, '06. The speaker adjudged to have made the best debate will be awarded a gold medal. The question is of general interest to all and is the same as debated by Harvard and Yale last December.

BAD DREAMS.

Where Do They Come From?

A great deal of philosophizing has been done in the endeavor to determine the cause of dreams. At the best, the question is left untaught, the materialist who relates all dreams to physical causes seems to have a shade the better of the argument. It is, however, certain that womanly intuition and motherly experience furnish a solution of the common cause of bad dreams, which appeals at once to practical good sense. When little Willie wakes shrieking in the night and has been quieted and comforted, his mother remarks to her husband: "I wonder what Willie could have eaten to have made him have such frightful dreams." She puts her finger at once right on the ill used stomach as the immediate cause of the nocturnal disturbance. She has right on her side. A disordered stomach can disturb the whole body; set the heart galloping, check the



proper activity of the liver, make the head feel, start the nerves throbbing and the head aching. Almost every day at some time or another experience this physical disturbance as a result of a disordered stomach. But the great evil comes when temporary disorder gives place to permanent disease of the stomach. Then come the disturbing day dreams of the dyspeptic, who sees enemies in his friends and foes in his own household.

A WISE WATCHWORD.

Take care of the stomach and the body will take care of itself, is the watchword of health. True, not all diseases reach the body through the stomach, but in so many cases diseases of other organs may be traced directly to the disordered stomach that it is surely true that the man with a sound stomach has the best chance of preserving sound health. It is because it cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery restores so many broken-down people to sound physical health. Mr. O. S. Copenhaver, of Mount Union, Huntington Co., Pa., (Box 222), writes: "About twelve years ago I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of the stomach, which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vomiting of a slimy yellow wash. I consulted a physician and he told me I had a form of dyspepsia and treated me for about six months with but little result. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk. I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigestion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better, but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronic indigestion, ulceration of the lining of the stomach, torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year, and I felt better but it did not last. I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, but received no more than temporary relief. I then tried Dr. Pierce's

Family Reunion.

Mrs. Sarah Knox, a sister of Dr. W. W. Oglesby, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Kahler, of Tacoma, Mrs. Kahler also being a sister of Dr. Oglesby, stopped over in Cottage Grove Monday for a brief visit at the Oglesby home. On Tuesday they left for Yaquina Bay, and at Albany were joined by Dr. Oglesby on his return from Portland, and the company will visit another sister, Mrs. Malissa Derick, at Eddyville, where they were joined by a brother, A. J. Oglesby and sister, Mrs. Lusetta Grant, and a very enjoyable family reunion was held. Although this well known pioneer family has resided in the state since 1853, many years having been spent in this vicinity, this is the first meeting and reunion in 45 years, and is therefore an important event in the family history.—Cottage Grove Leader.

Mr. Ray Acheson, of the College, returned this noon from Monmouth, where he attended a meeting of the College Athletic League of Oregon. A report was ordered sent to the association in favor of disbanding the League, now practically a failure. The championship in basket ball lay between Monmouth and Newberg and was left undecided—Albany Democrat, Saturday.

John S. Pinney, for three years in charge of the business of the American Type Foundry Company in Portland, Seattle and Spokane, has tendered his resignation, and will go to the head office in New York to accept a position. The resignation is to take effect March 1. O. R. Ball, for many years employed in the Portland office will assume Mr. Pinney's duties. H. W. Rowland will become manager of the Seattle branch, and A. D. Alexander will continue as manager at Spokane.—Portland Journal.

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medicines, using his "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and the "Pleasant Pellets," and in two months' time I was feeling better than I had for years before. I can truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines did me more good than any I had ever taken."

"PLAYED-OUT" PEOPLE.

are usually worked-out people. They are worn-out because they are using up more energy than they can store up every day. Human energy comes from food. Food is the fuel of the body, and its heat is converted into motion. When the fire under the steam engine dies down from want of fuel the power gives out, the engine slows down and ultimately stops. When the food-fuel of the engine of the body is reduced the power gives out, and in time the body stops activity, because it is starved. But if there be abundant fuel in the fire-box of the steam engine without proper combustion, there is a loss of power just the same. And that's the way it is with the man. He may have abundant food, but if it is not properly digested and assimilated, and so converted into blood, the power gives out, the strength fails. Food digested and assimilated furnishes the power that runs the heart, the lungs, the liver, the kidneys—every organ of the body. When the food is not digested and assimilated, then there is a reduction of physical power felt by every organ of the body, and the result is "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, sluggish liver, "weak" kidneys, etc. By enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food eaten, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enables the building up of the whole body into a condition of strength and sound physical health.

Sick people, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free, and so obtain, without charge, the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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