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WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$250 a month and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 236 Carlton Bldg., Chicago.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beck's the Signature of *Wm. A. Parke*

OUR NEWEST DEPENDENCY

Interesting Facts About the Danish West Indies.

The Treasury report just issued contains the latest information concerning the Danish West Indies. As the lower house of the Danish Legislature has approved the treaty, and the upper house is expected to do likewise, these islands will soon be a part of the American West Indies.

The three islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz (called also St. Croix) constitute this new dependency. They are conveniently located near Porto Rico. St. Thomas is 38 miles east of Porto Rico. St. John is 12 miles east of St. Thomas, and has been regarded as a dependency of that island. Santa Cruz is 50 miles south of St. Thomas, and 90 miles southeast of Porto Rico. Thus the four islands form one group, with no foreign possessions intervening. Two little islands, Culebra and Vieques, which lie nearer to Porto Rico than St. Thomas, are considered part of Porto Rico, and so belong to this country.

St. Thomas has an area of 32 square miles, and in 1890 had a population of 12,019. St. John's area is 21 square miles, and the population in 1890 was 984. Santa Cruz, the largest of the group, contains 81 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 18,783. Thus the three islands contain together 134 square miles and the present population is estimated at 32,000, substantially the same as 1890. The largest town is Charlotte Amalia, on St. Thomas, with a population of about 10,000, five-sixths of the whole population of the island. Christiansted, on Santa Cruz, with 5500 inhabitants is the second in size. Fredericksted, on Santa Cruz has 3500 population these two towns holding about half the population of the islands. Of the three islands, Santa Cruz alone has any considerable area in cultivation. Nearly a third of the island, 16,500 acres, is in sugar, 30,000 acres are under pasture, the remainder being uncultivated. The island has been exporting about 15,000 tons of sugar yearly, an amount probably too small to awaken the jealousy of the beet sugar people in the United States.

Of the population, only about one sixth are white, the remainder being descendants of the slaves brought from Africa. English is chiefly spoken, though Danish, Dutch, Spanish, French and German are also represented. The trade of the islands is, of course, small. For the decade ended 1894 the average annual imports of St. Croix were \$740,000 in value, and the exports \$606,000. For the same period St. Thomas and St. John, which form one customs district, imported goods to the value of \$1,307,000, a little more than one-fourth of which was from the United States. More recently the imports from and the exports to the United States have been each of the value of about \$600,000 for the three islands.

The principal advantage to the United States of the Danish West Indies is for marine stations. The harbor of St. Thomas, though described by one authority as deficient in size and depth, is said by others to have room for 500 vessels with very extensive wharves alongside which vessels drawing 27 feet of water may be coaled. The harbor has two forts at the entrance, and it is said that it is capable of being

so fortified as to make it a veritable Gibraltar.

The question of providing a government for the people of these islands is likely to occasion some perplexity. A dispatch from Copenhagen a day or two ago stated that trustworthy information had been received from the islands that there was great enthusiasm among the negroes at the prospect of annexation because they thought that the consequence would be that they would get universal suffrage and possession of many offices. As this was directly contrary to other reports of the opposition of the people to the sale, it is very likely that it was circulated in Denmark to facilitate assent to the treaty. If the natives of the islands really have such expectations, they will probably be disappointed. Whatever the measure of local government which they may attain, it is not at all probable that many offices of profit will fall into their possession. There would, perhaps, be no serious opposition from domestic interests to putting them on an equality with the Porto Ricans, unless that it would be a bad precedent in connection with the Philippines.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Relief of Oregon Settlers.

Washington, March 25.—The House committee on public lands today authorized Representative Moody to make a favorable report on his double minimum land bill, which is identical with the Mitchell bill reported by the Senate committee yesterday. This bill, which provides for refunding \$1.25 an acre to those settlers who located on lands included within grants along unconstructed portions of the Northern Pacific, inferentially carries an appropriation of approximately \$1,500,000. The great bulk of settlers who would be benefited by its passage are located on lands between Wallula and Portland, on both sides of the Columbia. Representative Brundage, a member of the committee, will, as in past Congresses, file a minority report on the bill, although the measure has the indorsement of the Republicans on the committee.

Some of the candidates for office is lak a man on a rail fence wid a hongry alligator on one side on a mad bull on de yuther. Ef de bull git him he mouf toss him in a tree, whar he kin ketch hold, but ef de alligator git him, whar is he?—Ex.

G. W. Clevenger is doing some very neat work in the cabinet-making line. For such as commodes, bookcases, cupboards, tables, you should consult him and examine his work. His combination kitchen table is something that every woman needs.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WORSE THINGS THAN WORK

Sentiment Against "Child Labor" Again Rampant.

Sentiment against "child labor" is again on the rampage, and wherever children are at work or proposed to be set at work, their employment is denounced as a "terrible evil." The abuse of childhood through unnatural hardship, unhealthy confinement and dangerous occupation is indeed an evil, and laws for its suppression have been framed in many of the states. But the undertaking in its mitigation, like most reforms, may easily out run the bounds of good policy.

The chances are that more children are in peril today, body and soul, through neglect and idleness, than through overwork. Hard application and severe labor are a sad and execrable misuse of childhood's tender years, but employment of some sort is almost as good for most children and vastly better for some than the idleness in which many of the offspring of the rich are maintained in the period devoted exclusively to their "education."

Some people are so poor that their children have to work. In the country they work on the farm and in the city in factories. Abuse of child labor in factories are many and should be abolished; but a child can work as healthfully and lucratively in a box or bag factory, under humane and sanitary conditions as it can in a cow pasture, a hopyard or a fruit canery. Most of the men who amount to anything today had to work when they were boys, splitting wood, hoeing corn, selling papers or running errands in offices. Most women who amount to anything today were taught habits of industry not merely by precept but by example and in practice.

Child labor is not as bad as child idleness. More anxious fathers and sad-eyed mothers are made in Portland by children running the streets day and night than by the exactions of factory or mill. The boy selling papers is better off than the one who has no more profitable employment than learning to smoke cigarettes and tell smutty stories. The little miss in the boarding school without a duty to perform the livelong day but imitate her elders in dress and manners will probably be no happier at 50 than her less favored sister who tends the door at the great department store and takes home her little earnings every Saturday night to a humble but happy home.

Things have to be looked at as they are. The best thing for a boy or girl is a home where each has regular duties whose performance inculcates habits of industry and capacity for self-support. But, unfortunately, relaxation of parental discipline and conscientiousness leaves the community with a large population of children to whom such a home is denied. They are neither sent to school nor taught to work. Better far for such ones to be trained to work in childhood, so that later years will find them independent, than to grow up in idleness, the boys to vagrancy and crime and the girls to wantonness, shame and ruin. If neglectful parents continue to send criminals of both sexes upon the community to its cost both in money and in peace, society will have to increase its espionage, disposition and control of idle children. Nor will it be able or willing to support and educate

them in idleness. They will have to work. Many a shipwrecked life might have been happy and successful if in its early years, when, if ever, correct habits must be formed, a firm hand had wisely led it into the ways of honest and strenuous industry.—Oregonian.

Copies of the world's most famous paintings are to be hung on the walls of the Kentucky state penitentiary. That kind of hanging is good for all criminals.

Prince Henry believes in "nature's sweet restorer." As soon as he was away from the fetes of America he slept 48 hours at a stretch, while recovering from the fatigue of his trip.

Mr. Cleveland says he is not at all troubled about Mr. Bryan's comments. The "traitor, ingrate, and nonentity" evidently thinks that it is better to be a "has been" than a "never was."

Another sword has been subscribed for Major Jenkins and President Roosevelt will present it at the Charleston Exposition.—The Tillmans to the contrary notwithstanding. The Tillman sword cost \$65 but the new one is to cost \$500.

Henry Watterson thinks that the Philippine issue is the only one for the democrats to use next time. Others are equally as strong for tariff reform, and Mr. Bryan nails his flag to the popular election of senators. At the present rate there will be as many issues as fissures in the democratic party.

In 1892, John Vaughn, then leader of the "push," went to the County Central Committee with 10 proxies and delegates were elected to the state convention. Six years ago the County Central Committee elected delegates to the State convention, one of these being A. W. Gowan, now howling against the action of the recent Committee meeting. Here are two instances where the gang now headed by "Slick ear" Hasley sent delegates to the state convention from the Central committee. Why their howl now? They want to go again.

The proposed action of the gang to bullyrag the candidates into line at the County Convention for their delegates to the state convention, was the chief reason for the action of the committee in forestalling their scheme.

Oregonian and Items, \$2.00

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness. It is a disease that disappears when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine smells the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kline & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

