

WOMEN NEED HIGHER EDUCATION

(By Hon. James Bryce.)

It has become a trite remark in these times that women within the last fifty or eighty years have made more progress towards an equality of man in many departments of work than they made in the centuries that went before. Great Britain this has been notably the case with regard to the facilities for education and the standard it has attained. I can remember a time when those of us who were founding colleges for women were obliged to defend their claim to a university education at all. Those days people asked what was wanted with a higher teaching in languages or science. It was argued, turn a young man into what was then termed a stock. Learning would be the ruin of her acquirements. She would refuse to marry any man less learned than herself, or, if she married, she would neglect her domestic duties and refuse to sew on her husband's shirt. None of these things happened. Women who have received a university education at Girton and Newnham, near Cambridge, at Somerville, the other colleges near Oxford, have been quite as agreeable members of society as their sisters taught in the safe seclusion of their homes. They don't display their attainments. Their husbands are as well cared for as any other husbands and have the benefit of no intelligent advice.

It is true that the greatest geniuses have not been women. Perhaps they make a better showing against the world of affairs than in the world of pure thought, which is odd when one considers how often they have had the chance of showing high statesmanship. But the argument that the greatest men have surpassed the greatest women is quite beside the present question. Colleges and universities are not intended for Platos, and Goethes. They are intended for young persons of ability and intelligence above, but not necessarily far above, the average. It is enough for us to say that, taking all the few leading spirits of each sex, the faculties of men and women are practically equal and generally equal. Girls may have more quickness, men more solidity; girls more receptive, men more constructive power. But this does not affect the general proposition that the intellectual training fit for the one is fit for the other.

Is there anything in the society of modern countries, and especially in the United States and Great Britain, that can suggest any part which women are especially called to play in the community for its benefit and for their own?

For myself, I am struck by three things:

One is the incessant occupation of men in the active business of life, commercial and professional, under the growing stress and strain of modern business competition, as compared with the greater leisure that women enjoy. Another fact is the growth in America of wealth and the habit of displaying wealth. The third fact is the growing discontent here, and perhaps even more in Europe, of many among the poorer part of the population. Large sections of the workers view with a kindly eye the luxury of the rich and ask of what use is their political power if they cannot by means of it improve their own condition.

These facts suggest to me that there are two fields of work which the average educated citizen of the male sex does not find time to enter, and into which women have more time to enter. One is the cultivation of a thorough knowledge and a fine taste in literature, the habit of reading that which is not ephemeral and which is of permanent literary value.

The other field includes the study of those economic and social phenomena to which I have referred, and to mitigate the contrasts of wealth and poverty, how to adjust the burden of taxation, how to deal with intemperance, with unhealthy dwellings, with discharged criminals, with vagrants, with neglected children, how in various ways to help those who need help.

Here, then, are two aims to which the education of women in universities might be directed. American women, if I am not mistaken, already in literature, the habit of reading widely and taking a greater interest in current literature than do

the women of any other country. The provision made in your universities for the study of literature in its philological and historical aspects probably is larger than what women can enjoy anywhere in Europe. I do not at all suggest that your universities are deficient in this respect. I wish to applaud what they are doing, thinking it important to maintain through women, who have more leisure, a high standard of taste and critical appreciation in the whole community. It is not reading about the great authors that is wanted. The shops are full of commentaries on them.

The other field—the investigation of economic and social phenomena—is one in which some American women have labored with the best results. Several state legislatures have been largely influenced in passing wholesome legislation by the efforts of public spirited women. But there is room for much more effort that yet has been expended. In European countries people look to governments and parliaments for reforming legislation. Here in America you look less to congress than you do to public opinion, and however zealous and active a particular administration may be, neither the federal government nor that of a state can do much without the active and constant pressure of public opinion upon the legislative body. Now, women can do a great deal in rousing and shaping public opinion. Women are quite as well qualified to master economic principles as men are, and they even are better qualified to apply those principles in the daily work of administration. They have more tact, more sympathy, more patience, more willingness to take trouble to comprehend the smallest details. Where the work to be done is for the benefit of children, and no work is more important than that, they are the best fitted for it. America never will forget what was done by the women who came from the north to teach the colored children after the war.

What has led me to suggest these two aims as fit to be especially considered in women's colleges is the conviction that every one among us, young or old, man or woman, ought to have some kind of interest, some line of study, or some form of practical work outside the direct and main business of his life, something to which the mind can turn for relief from that business. It often is hard to secure this second outside interest, perhaps as hard for women as for men, because they are subject to more frequent domestic interruptions and are apt to be entangled in a coil of so-called social duties mostly useless. But we must all try to secure it.

The Charming Woman

Is not necessarily one of perfect form and features. Many a plain woman who could never serve as an artist's model, possesses those rare qualities that all the world admires; neatness, clear eyes, clean, smooth skin and that sprightliness of step and action that accompany good health. A physically weak woman is never attractive, not even to herself. Electric Bitters restore weak women, give strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, beautiful complexion. Guaranteed at J. C. Perry, druggist, 50c.

THE GREAT COAL FIELDS OF ALASKA

Of the 600,000 square miles forming the territory of Alaska it is estimated that 12,644 square miles are underlain by coal-bearing rocks—that is, rocks that probably contain coal seams; 1238 square miles contain known deposits of coal, ranging in age from carboniferous to tertiary and in composition from anthracite of good quality through high-grade semi-bituminous steam and coking coals and ordinary bituminous coal to lignites of various characters. Many of the known coal deposits are of great thickness, especially where the coal carries a large carbon content; but, unfortunately, high grade of coal and great thickness of beds are as a rule accompanied by geological structure unfavorable to mining.

From the Pacific coast to Bering sea and the Arctic slope, through the valleys of Copper and Yukon rivers and their tributaries coal beds are widely distributed, and although it is unlikely that any except the high-grade coals of the Pacific coast and the Matanuska and Bering river fields are suitable for shipment far from the mines, many others may be

Personal

There is a delicate matter which no one will speak to you about.—Never allow the breath to become tainted. Take good care of your teeth and assist Nature to obey the bodily laws by an occasional dose of

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

locally of extreme importance and great value.

The coal mining industry of Alaska is still practically undeveloped, the total production for 1906—the year of greatest output—being but 6660 short tons, valued at \$20,000. The most active mining operations have been on Cook Inlet, in Southwestern Alaska, on the Yukon, in Seward peninsula, and at Cape Lisburne. All of these were for the purposes of local fuel on small coastwise or river steamers at mining camps and at canneries.

Alaskan coals have in recent years been the subject of a large amount of special investigations by the geological survey, and in addition much information concerning coal has been gathered each year since regular geological work was begun in Alaska by survey parties working primarily on other problems.

A brief summary of the results of these investigations, illustrated by a map showing the distribution and area of coal and coal-bearing rocks, is included in the report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1906, published by the survey as Bulletin No. 314. This summary, prepared by G. C. Martin, is not intended to be complete in itself, but it supplements more complete and comprehensive summaries which have already been made, and is preliminary to more detailed discussions that will be published on the completion of investigations now in progress.

The work of the season of 1907 will include studies of the coal-bearing rocks of the southeastern part of the territory and of the Yukon coal fields so far as they are accessible from Yukon river. Field work was begun early in May by W. W. Atwood, who is assisted by H. M. Eakin, and Mr. Atwood reports the work in southeastern Alaska already completed. It is believed that the investigations this year will add materially to existing knowledge of the coal resources of the territory.

Take the Postmaster's Word for It.

Mr. F. M. Hamilton, postmaster at Cherryvale, Ind., keeps also a stock of general merchandise and patent medicines. He says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is standard here in its line. It never fails to give satisfaction and we could hardly afford to be without it." For sale by Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

Mark Twain's admission that he started the rumor himself of his offer to buy Windsor castle partly explains why he doesn't need any other press agent.—Newark Star.

Your Liver

is out of order. You go to bed in a bad humor and get up with a bad taste in your mouth. You want something to stimulate your liver. Just try Herbine, the liver regulator. A positive cure for Constipation, Dyspepsia and all liver complaints. Mrs. F., Ft. Worth, Texas, writes: "Have used Herbine in my family for years. Words can't express what I think about it. Everybody in my household are happy and well, and we owe it to Herbine. Sold by D. J. Fry."

After the meat trust has been broken up by everybody refusing to eat meat, everybody will go barefooted to bust the shoe trust, of course.—Philadelphia Press.

He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the walking-stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns etc., by J. C. Perry druggist. 25c.

Senator Beveridge alludes to Roosevelt's policies as "the historic movement of the last five years." He meant, perhaps, the hysteric movement.—Houston Post.

The Texas Wonder.

Cures all kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 1936 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by Stone's drug store. 4w-177

Notice of Intention to Improve a Portion of Broadway Street in the City of Salem, Oregon.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, deems it expedient to improve, and proposes to improve, Broadway street in said city from a point 518 feet south of the center line of Belmont street, northerly to the center line of Norway street in said city, except a strip eight feet wide in the center of said portion of Broadway street now occupied by the track of the Oregon Electric Co., with full intersections in the following manner, to-wit:

By grading the roadway of said portion of said street full width except a said strip eight feet wide in the center of said portion of said street, with full intersections to the proper sub-grade, and by thoroughly rolling the sub-grade of said street and by placing thereon crushed rock in layers to the depth of eight inches, and by thoroughly rolling said crushed rock.

Also by constructing wooden curbs along both sides of said portion of said street.

All of said improvements to be made in accordance with the charter of the city of Salem, Oregon, and the plans, specifications and estimates for the doing of said work heretofore adopted by the common council of said city and now on file in the office of the recorder of said city, to which said plans, specifications and estimates the attention of all persons interested in said improvement is hereby called.

The cost of all of said improvement to be assessed to the owners of property adjacent to said portion of said street hereby proposed to be improved.

Remonstrances against the above improvement may be filed in writing with the city recorder of said city within ten days from the final publication of this notice.

By order of the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon.

W. A. MOORES,
Recorder.

Date of final publication of this notice is July 26, 1907.

Portland General Electric Co.

To gas stove patrons of this company we will give for the next five days or until the limited stock is exhausted, free of charge, a Crane toaster to demonstrate the advantages of toasting by gas.

Cor. State and Commercial St.

MEALS 15c AT THE Salem Restaurant

339 COURT STREET.

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Made by THE SYDNEY POWELL COMPANY, Sidney, Oregon. Made for family use. Ask your grocer for it. Bran and shorts always on hand.

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AGENT

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153 High Street, Upstairs.

First-class in all appointments. A place for ladies and gentlemen to get all kinds of Chinese dishes and the famous Li Hung Chung Chop Suey and Yakama.

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Successor to Whey Sen Yow Co., Prop.

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Ladies' \$2.25 Tan Shoes now\$2.00
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A Buxy Medicine for Buxy People. Brings Glands Health and Restored Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Stomachic Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis. GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE.

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A SAFE, CERTAIN RELIEF FOR MENSTRUATION. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid for \$1.00 per box. Will send three on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Sample Free. If your druggist does not have them send your order to the

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