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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENING: OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Witte has arrived in Europe.

Roosevelt will visit New Orleans in October.

Anthracite miners are preparing to make new demands on operators.

Physicians attending Baron Komura have decided that he has a mild form of typhoid fever.

Fires at Rome, September 13, destroyed 60 buildings and caused a monetary loss of \$390,000.

President Roosevelt has yielded to the czar the honor of issuing the call for a second peace conference.

Norway and Sweden have agreed to sign an arbitration compact and the details of separation will be left to a committee.

Russia has purchased a number of steamers from Great Britain to be used as troop ships to carry prisoners home from Japan.

All rivers in Kansas and Missouri are on a rampage and large areas are under water. At St. Louis the water rose 10 feet in 24 hours.

Capitalists from New Mexico have purchased a site in the suburbs of Portland and will erect an immense wool scouring plant.

The big tent of Ringling Bros.' circus collapsed during a performance at Maryville, Missouri. Two men were fatally injured, five seriously hurt and more than two score others bruised and trampled on.

Chinese are returning to their homes in Manchuria.

The czar has ordered more troops to Baku to guard the oil fields.

Nan Patterson has married her former husband, Leo G. Martin.

Norway and Sweden are said to have compromised on terms of separation.

The mikado has cabled Komura that he wishes the peace envoy to speedily recover.

An official report says the recent riots in Japan were not in any manner anti-foreign.

Heavy rains have caused much damage in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

The presidential campaign now on in Cuba is proving decidedly strenuous. A number of prominent men on both sides are in jail.

Lieutenant Mitchell, son of Senator Mitchell, discovered a plot of 21 Federal prisoners at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, to escape.

A plan is on foot to have the government move the navy yard from Bremerton to Lake Washington. The latter place is more convenient to railroads.

A formal call has been issued for a convention to meet in Chicago October 26. The object is to impress upon congress the extent of the demand of the people for railroad rate legislation.

Slight earthquake shocks continue in Italy.

Wholesale assassinations are the order at Baku, Russia.

The yellow fever situation at New Orleans is improving.

Five cases of yellow fever have been discovered at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The gulf between Norway and Sweden is widening and they are on the verge of war.

Foreign engineers on the consulting board believe a sea level canal at Panama will prove best.

The government has completed its side in the third trial of the Williamson-Gesner-Bigge case.

The old Grant farm of 440 acres near St. Louis, long the home of General U. S. Grant, has been sold for \$113,000 and will be converted into an amusement park.

By an explosion in a fuse factory at Avon, Conn., seven persons were killed and seven more fatally burned.

Western Iowa and Eastern Nebraska have been visited by a tornado. Five people are known to have been killed and many hurt. The property loss will be heavy.

Spain has ordered a quarantine against German vessels putting into her ports.

The state auditor of Indiana has been removed by the governor and accused of embezzlement.

Admiral Rojestvensky has entirely recovered from the wounds he received in the battle of the sea of Japan.

Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, is recovering from his illness and expects to start home October 2.

The president has approved the contract for the hotel and subsistence concession on the Panama canal zone, let by Chairman Shonts.

Oyama and Linievitch have arranged an armistice.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Prefers to Seek Knowledge From Her Neighbor.

New York, Sept. 19.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propaganda of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Ibuka, president of an institution of learning in Tokyo, and himself a Christian.

"That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began, I and my fellow Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

REVISE LAND LAWS.

One Great Measure Roosevelt Will Recommend in Message.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message to congress, will urge the remodeling of the public land laws, and among other things will specifically recommend the repeal of the timber and stone act, the law which has been responsible for more fraud and which has caused the government greater actual loss of money than any other public land statute. The president will base his recommendation upon the report of the Public Lands commission, consisting of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation service, and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

This commission submitted to congress at its last session a second report on its investigation, and, among other things, said:

"Instances of the beneficial operation of the timber and stone act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public, it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed."

Since the foregoing report was published, the commission has submitted to the public printer a great appendix, containing data and facts upon which its conclusions were based. This appendix has not yet been made public.

SCARED BY THE TARTARS.

Russian Troops at Baku Refuse to Leave Barracks.

Baku, Sept. 19.—The situation through the Caucasus continues to grow worse and worse and the authorities are unable to do anything towards checking the Tartars, who continue to ravage the countryside, murdering all who oppose them and ravishing and torturing all females without regard to station. The troops are so badly scared by the rioters that they refuse to leave their headquarters and content themselves with firing a few shots at long range at small bands of armed Tartars, who occasionally approach the barracks.

During the past 24 hours armed bodies of Tartars have attacked and burned the remaining oil towers in the district and at the present time not one of them remains standing.

No one can estimate the loss, which will run into the millions. A conservative estimate of the killed during the past week by Tartars is 5,000, including many women and children.

Few New Cases.

New Orleans, Sept. 19.—The comparatively few cases reported today added additional encouragement to those in charge of the fever campaign.

Among the new cases is Dr. C. M. Shanley, of Barataria, the physician who is in charge of the district of Upper St. Charles, in Jefferson parish. He reported the existence of the fever in that territory and was placed in charge by the State Board of Health. He moved to that territory from North Dakota a few years ago, and owns a small plantation there.

Embezzlement in Japan.

Tokyo, Sept. 19.—The information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extended over a period of three years without discovery is said to arouse a feeling of dismay, and it is said, arouse a feeling of distrust and uneasiness toward the naval administration, and furnish a weapon to the parties opposing the government.

Old Ship May Turn Turtle.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Herald tomorrow will say: "The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the 'Old Ironsides,' is in danger of turning turtle," and it is learned that the ship cannot last many years in its present state.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ERRORS IN STATE CENSUS.

Careless Work by Enumerators Evident From Returns.

Salem—That some very careless work has been done in taking the state census is evident from the returns thus far received by Secretary of State Dunbar from county clerks. Only a few counties have sent in their census returns, but if the reports from these few are a fair sample of what the whole will be, it may safely be said that the census will be very unsatisfactory. Not only are there many glaring errors in minor details, but the totals show that in the enumeration of population thorough work has not been done.

The returns from Klamath county, for instance, will scarcely be pleasing to the people of that growing section of the state. The footings of the column devoted to population show that Klamath has now 3,836 inhabitants, while the Federal census of five years ago disclosed a population of 3,970, or 134 more. Only seven Indians are reported as residing in Klamath county, according to the state census, taken by the assessor, while the Federal census contained the information that Klamath had 1,136 Indians. Of the 3,836 inhabitants reported in 1905 by the assessor, 2,220 are males and 1,616 are females. There are 1,337 legal voters and 1,047 men liable for military duty.

The Klamath county returns also fail to show the population of the incorporated cities, an item of information always desired. Among the minor errors are such as classing a woman or a minor as liable to military duty. Errors of this kind were apparently due to making a mark inadvertently in the wrong column, and such errors make no material differences in the total. The most important matter is that of securing a full enumeration, and it is doubtful whether the people of Klamath county will want to have the records show a decrease in population in the last five years.

Run Night and Day.
Eugene—R. A. Booth, manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, makes the announcement that the company's big mill at Springfield will, as soon as enough men can be secured, begin to run at night, thus doubling the present capacity of the plant. It is said that the company's mill at Wendling, which has been idle ever since the great shortage of cars on the Southern Pacific railroad seven years ago caused it to be shut down, will resume operations in a short time. The matter of a small difference in freight rates on the Mohawk branch is said to be all that prevents the immediate resumption of operations at Wendling.

No Timber Has Been Burned.

Tillamook—The recent soaking rain was timely. All fear of forest fires this year has been allayed, for the timber in the mountains had a thorough soaking, as well as the meadows, which will help fall pasture. The rain also put out the fires of the settlers who are clearing up and burning brush. Most all the settlers have been engaged in clearing up land more or less this summer, and County Clerk G. B. Lamb has issued 5,850 fire permits. Settlers have used great care in not allowing the fires to get away from them, and as a result not a stick of timber has been damaged this year by forest fires.

Cement Right at Hand.

Klamath Falls—After a thorough search and much experimenting, the government experts have discovered a formation here for the manufacture of Portland cement. The exact location of this formation is kept as a close secret so far, but those connected with the government work here say the samples have stood the test and a plant will be put in here to manufacture the cement. Samples of the formation were sent to the government mill at Roosevelt, Ariz., where a small briquette was made.

Hop Yield Good.

Grants Pass—Reports from the hop fields of Josephine county along the Rogue and Applegate rivers state that the output will be up to standard, both in quantity and quality. The hops are firm, well filled and free of lice. The hot summer was a benefit more than a detriment, as the pests were destroyed by the heat. Nearly all of the larger yards are irrigated, and damage by drought was thus obviated. Several hundred persons are employed in and about the Ranzau yards.

Fruit Drier Burns.

Eugene—The fruitdrier of Hensill & Stinson, five miles north of Eugene, one of the largest in the Willamette valley, was destroyed by fire last week. The origin of the fire is not exactly known, but it is supposed that sparks from the flue or furnace ignited the woodwork. About 17 tons of fruit and a large quantity of cordwood burned with the building. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, with \$2,000 insurance.

Say Fish Are Destroyed.

Pendleton—No fish and game warden has yet been appointed for this district, and many violations of the laws are reported. The Northwestern Gas & Electric company, which is taking water from the Walla Walla river through a large pipe in Umatilla county, is said not to have provided a screen for the intake, and as a result many fish are claimed to be drawn through the pipe and destroyed.

PRUNES ALL SOLD.

Willamette Valley Growers Get Good Prices for Their Crop.

Salem—Practically all the prunes grown this year in the territory tributary to Salem have already been contracted or sold outright, at prices very satisfactory to growers. The basis price generally paid has been 2 1/2 cents, though a premium of 1/2 cent was paid on the largest size.

As a rule, the Italian prunes average in the 40-50 size, thus giving the grower 4 1/2 cents a pound, or a fraction better, for his entire crop. There are a few orchards that have yielded prunes that will average 30-40 to the pound, thus giving the grower 5 cents a pound for his entire crop.

Petite prunes in this vicinity generally average in the 50-60 size, making the average price for that variety 3 1/2 cents a pound. Since the bulk of the crop was marketed, prices have stiffened a little, and orders have been received here at a basis of 2 1/2 cents and even 3 cents.

Manager H. S. Gile, of the Willamette Valley Prune association, estimates the prune crop tributary to Salem at 75 carloads, or 3,000,000 pounds. Of this, 600,000 pounds are Petites and the remainder Italians. The prune crop of this vicinity will therefore yield in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The yield is only about one-third of a normal crop.

The stockholders of the Willamette Valley Prune association held an adjourned session of the annual meeting last week and received the manager's report for 1903 and 1904. The report shows, among other things, that in the last two years the association handled 6,000,000 pounds of prunes. A stockholder's dividend of 10 per cent was ordered.

Hop Pickers Are Scarce.

Salem—"Short of pickers," is the cry that is going up from nearly every hopyard in Marion county. Nearly every important yard in this vicinity is short from 10 to 200 pickers, and all efforts to fill the deficiencies have been in vain. As an inducement for more people to go to the hopyards, some of the growers have raised the price paid from \$1 to \$1.10 a hundred pounds, or 55 cents a box. The rains of last week discouraged many pickers already in the field, and wagon loads of families and camping outfits have come back to town.

May Go Into Bankruptcy.

Pendleton—The announcement has been made here that proceedings will soon be taken in the Federal court of this district to throw the Pendleton Woolen mills into bankruptcy. The suit is being brought by H. C. Judd & Root, of Hartford, Conn., which holds a claim for \$1,500 against the company. For some time past it has been known here that the affairs of the company were in poor shape owing to a heavy indebtedness, and not long ago an attachment was filed against the mill by the Baker-Boyer bank, of Walla Walla.

Claims Hop Crop Record.

Salem—Marion county claims to have the record for a heavy hop yield in 1905. The yard believed to excel all others in weight of hops produced this year is a ten-acre field south of this city, and owned by H. J. Ottenheimer. It is river bottom land, with alluvial soil. The yard yielded 108,533 pounds of green hops, which will dry out to at least 27,133 pounds, and probably more. This will be a yield of 2,713 pounds per acre.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.

Wheat—Club, 69@70c per bushel; bluestem, 72@73c; valley, 71.

Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$22@23.

Rye—\$1.30 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @15 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain hay, \$8@9.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; peaches, 60c@1.15 per crate; plums, 50@75c; cantaloupes, 50c@1.25; pears, \$1@1.25 per box; watermelons, 3/4 @1c per pound; crabapples, \$1 per box; blackberries, \$2 per crate; huckleberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 1@1.4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c; cauliflower, 75@90c per dozen; celery, 75@90c; corn, 8c @9c; cucumbers, 10@15c; pumpkins, 1 1/4 @1 1/2c per pound; tomatoes, 25c @30c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50; beets, \$1@1.25.

Onion—Oregon, 90c@1 per sack; Globe, 75c.

Potatoes—Oregon extra fancy, 65@75c per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26@27 1/2c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2 @14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 @13 1/2c; old roosters, 9@10c; young roosters, 11@12c; springs, 13 1/2 @14c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 20@21c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 13 @14c.

Hops—Nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c; mohair, choice, 30c per pound.

Beef—Dressed hams, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4 1/2c.

Veal—Dressed, 3@3c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6 1/2 @7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7 @7 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Peace in Orient Clears Way and Call Will Be Issued Soon.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt has decided to shortly issue a call for the peace conference at The Hague. This information is from a high source. The time of the meeting has not been determined, but it will be decided before the president returns to Washington. His great victory in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan has encouraged his belief that a great step forward can now be adopted in promoting international peace.

Several months ago he had the matter under consideration and received satisfactory assurances from all European nations except Russia. The czar informed him that, while he favored another peace conference, he could not see his way clear to aiding such a movement until war between Japan and Russia had been brought to a conclusion.

It is understood that the United States and the leading European powers have practically agreed upon a provision which stipulates that war shall not be waged except for vital reasons and only after exhaustive efforts have been made to adjust the differences.

Other subjects that will receive consideration are the firing of explosives from balloons; better protection for the Red Cross; floating mines; ownership of interned ships.

HIGHEST ON COAST.

Mt. Whitney, of California, Accorded Honor by the Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A report fraught with deep interest to the people of the Pacific coast has just been forwarded to Washington by Professor Alexander McAdie, who is at the head of the Weather Bureau service in this section of the country. The report states that, according to measurements made during the summer of this year, Mount Whitney, situated in California, is the highest peak in the United States. It reaches 14,502 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Rainier, situated in Washington, ranks second, its height being 14,394 feet. The figures for Mount Shasta are not definitely fixed, but are known to be between 14,200 and 14,380.

This report will settle the question which has occupied the attention of scientists on the Pacific coast for several years. Professor McAdie states that his figures may be considered as final, for the variation will not exceed more than a few feet in either case.

Mount Rainier was measured in July, and at that time the announcement was made that it overtopped Whitney. Calculations have shown this to have been incorrect. The figures for Rainier were found to correspond closely to those obtained by Professor Edgar McClure, the well known scientist, who lost his life on the great peak after he had completed his measurements.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

Navy Department Will Not Discriminate Against Puget Sound.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Through his secretary, Senator Piles today made inquiry at the Navy department regarding the report that the force of employes at the Puget sound navy yard was to be materially reduced on account of the lack of work. He finds, on the contrary, that abundance of repair work has been set aside for the Puget sound yard, which will give employment to all the men now on the rolls. Some say \$112,000 will be expended in repairing the transport Zafiro, necessary repairs will be made to the cruiser Chicago, the revenue cutter Perry will go out of commission at Bremerton for extensive repairs to be paid for by the Treasury department, and as soon as some vessel is found to relieve the battleship Oregon in Asiatic waters, that vessel will come to Bremerton for a complete overhaul.

The Navy department assures Mr. Piles that there is no intention of discriminating against the Puget sound yard.

Two Roads on North Bank.

Portland, Sept. 18.—President Howard Elliot, of the Northern Pacific, through A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the company, has announced to the people of Portland and of the Pacific Northwest that the Portland & Seattle Railway company, already engaged in constructing a railroad down the north bank of the Columbia river, is owned jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, and that traffic of both roads will be moved to Portland from Kennewick over the new track.

Norway Mobilizes Her Army.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Despite the contradictory statements made on the subject, information reaching the highest authorities shows that the mobilization of Norway's forces is now going on. The French government has made contact with a view to averting a rupture. Official sentiment here tends toward an arrangement whereby Norway would be permitted to continue some of her frontier fortifications.

Iowa Losing Population.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 18.—According to preliminary figures of Iowa's state census the state had a total population January 1, 1905, of 2,301,372, a loss of 30,451 since the census of 1900, when the state was accredited with a population of 2,331,823. Practically all of the larger cities and counties showed gains. The loss was almost entirely in the rural sections.

ONLY FOUR REMAIN

Many Changes To Be Made in President's Cabinet.

SPECULATION ON NEW MEMBERS

Roosevelt Will Consider Man's Ability Before He Considers His Place of Residence.

Washington, Sept. 19.—It is probable that only four members of the present cabinet will remain to the end of President Roosevelt's term: Elihu Root, secretary of state; William H. Taft, secretary of war; G. B. Cortelyou, postmaster general, and C. J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the future of the other five members of the cabinet, or rather, four members, for it is known that Secretary Shaw will resign next February.

Some speculation is indulged in as to whether or not the president, in reforming his cabinet, will have a regard for geographical lines, or will pick the men best suited for the places, regardless of where they come from. In the present cabinet New York and Iowa have two members, and Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri and California one each. The South is not represented, but all other sections are. New York will continue to have at least two members (Root and Cortelyou); Iowa will lose one in Shaw and another if Wilson resigns, but Ohio and Maryland will retain their representation.

If Hitchcock retires, some Western man is almost certain to succeed him, but it would be utterly impossible to pick the man. And so it goes. The probabilities are that the new cabinet will be composed of men from all parts of the country, but President Roosevelt will consider a man's ability before he considers his place of residence.

BURNING THE FORTS.

Incendiaries Make Repeated Efforts to Destroy New York Defenses.

New York, Sept. 19.—Four mysterious fires in three of the four forts protecting New York harbor within the last two months have caused the military authorities of the department of the East much concern.

Two of the fires have been at Fort Hamilton, one on the night of July 17 and the other last Friday night. On the night in July of the fire at Fort Hamilton there was a disastrous fire at Fort Wadsworth. The latest fire was at Fort Slocum, on the David island, in the Sound, Sunday night.

In each case there have been suspicious circumstances concerning the origin of the fires. Magazines, barracks, hospitals, forage and even big siege guns have been destroyed and damaged in these fires, and despite the most thorough investigation nothing is known definitely as to how the fires started.

NEEDS MANY MOTOR CARS.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Union Pacific needs 300 gasoline motor cars of the type just finished, according to the statement of W. R. McKeen, superintendent of the motive power and machinery. At the rate of 50 a year, he says, the road cannot be supplied with the cars as rapidly as it will require them.

The present facilities for making them are being tested to the limit, but they are far from adequate. Additions to the shops are to be built at once, at a cost of \$700,000, which will increase the facilities. Representatives of other roads and of suburban lines who have sought to place orders for cars with the Union Pacific have been told they cannot be supplied.

Can't Grow Cotton in West Africa.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The department of Commerce and Labor has just published a report stating that the result of the attempt to grow cotton in West Africa has been discouraging, owing to the absence of transportation facilities. The Cotton association tried American seeds, but the plantations did not prove to be a success. Under the most favorable conditions, Sierra Leone could produce 140,000 bales, but for the next ten years not more than 6,000 bales a year may be expected.

Scandal at Bremerton.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The Navy department has received a report on the investigation made at the Puget Sound navy yard into charges against Master Shipwright George W. I. Trahey, alleged to have sold his influence in getting appointments for workmen in that yard. It is not known what the report contains, but it is believed nothing startling will be brought to light, nothing to form the basis of a great sensation.

New Mexico Irrigation Project.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Roswell, N. M., land district, on account of the Carlisbad irrigation project.

Rebels Drive Out English Oil Men.
London, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Baku says that the English oil companies there have been forced to abandon working owing to threats made by the revolutionaries.

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

How Farming Communities and Villages May Secure Good Reading.

The Oregon Library commission created by the last legislature has been given a number of traveling libraries which it can loan to library associations in farming communities and small villages. Each of these libraries contains 50 volumes of interesting and wholesome books. It will remain in a community for six months and must then be returned to the commission, to be exchanged for another.

To secure these libraries the people of the community must first organize a library association which shall include at least ten tax payers. They must elect a secretary, who may also act as librarian, and who shall be authorized to act as the agent of the association in dealing with the commission, receiving and returning the libraries, arranging for its location and for loaning the books.

The secretary and president of the association shall make application for a library on a blank furnished by the commission. The applicant must promise to provide shelves in a suitable place, to circulate the books to all responsible people in the community free of charge; to open the library for circulation of books at least once a week; to take good care of the books, being held responsible for payment for lost or injured books; to pay transportation charges to and from the office of the commission. Libraries will be sent by freight in strong packing boxes.

The money for these libraries has been given to the commission by people who are particularly interested in having them in small places. The first applicants and those which will make the best use of the libraries will receive them. The number of libraries is small and the state