

THE OBSERVER

BRUCE DENNIS, Editor and Owner

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McCOLLOCH AND HIS JOB.

We cannot call to mind a young man whom we would rather see have a good state job than Claude McCulloch of Baker. But it is a question of right as to whether the governor is justified in appointing him as attorney for two distinct commissions, each of which is to pay him \$125 a month, making a total salary of \$250 a month.

It is indeed unfortunate for both the governor and Mr. McCulloch that such a deal was ever made, for if there was a transaction in public life that looked like making a place for a friend, it is the one now being threshed out at Salem.

Tom Kay, state treasurer, refuses to pay the warrant for McCulloch's salary, and it seems to us, he is justified in the refusal. The people of the state are with Kay almost to a man on this question.

Then there is another side to it. McCulloch is a bright, capable, young man. The governor is doing him an injustice by offering him a political job, for political jobs are bad things, for young men, especially attorneys. The Claude McCulloch developed without the aid of a state pay check each month will, in our opinion, be a much stronger character, a more useful man than the man drawing a monthly salary from the public.

In other words, public jobs to a great extent destroy man's ambition and energy.

WITH A STONE AROUND ITS NECK.

The progressive element of the Republican party of Oregon is struggling hard to reorganize along correct lines, and yet it is burdened with such men as Charles B. Moores, who hold the machinery of the party and are only stones around the necks of earnest, progressive Republicans. These "stones" do more in one communication or one speech to tear down than the progressive element of the party can do in weeks of effort.

Recently Mr. Moores, in a communication, chastised every progressive in his own party and by inference renewed his allegiance to Ralph Williams and the Republican national committee.

While Editor Piper of the Oregonian, and many other sincere Republicans are working hard to convince the state that the Republican party of Oregon is progressive, they are handicapped by political characters of the Moores type who step in

and annihilate the work that is honestly being done, which work is prompted by sincere motives.

Anyone who observes political conditions in this state knows the rank and file of the Republicans is progressive. As a proof of this statement let Charles B. Moores or Ralph Williams or Judge Carey or Mr. Campbell run for office in Oregon. The result of the election will undoubtedly prove these men have misrepresented their party and continue to misrepresent it when they stand out against progressive Republican ideas.

ECONOMY IS BEST.

If there is a time in the whole year when economy should be exercised it is during the holiday period. The habit of giving expensive presents is all wrong and people will be much happier when they overcome it.

Be cheerful and speak well instead of ill of your fellow citizens. Do the square thing at all times, but especially observe this during the holiday period and you will not feel that you must invest several months' earnings in order to make your friends think of you.

LA GRANDE HAS PARK ADDITION

Sugar Factory Site Will Be Turned Into Residence District.

There is to be a Park addition to the city of La Grande. Mr. J. A. Russell, who recently purchased the so-called sugar factory site stated this noon that he had now made the plat for the same and that he would have the land on the market at once. In speaking of this and other land he said: "The land has been in demand and some of the tracts have been sold before I had the plat made. I also have some lots near Palmer mill on which I will build houses and sell them at reasonable terms. Also a tract near Oro dell consisting of 100 acres part of which is on this side and part of which is on the other side of the river. Five acres near Conardale addition and near to Adams avenue will also be on sale. I am going to sell this on long terms and on easy payments so as to give the young men a chance to secure some property."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Market quotations today are:

FRUIT.

Oranges—50@60c dozen.
 Grape fruit—20@35c.
 Cranberries—20c; 3 for 50c per qt.
 Grapes, tokay—20@25c.
 Bananas—40c per doz.
 Apples—\$1.00@1.25.
 Lemons—50c.
 Chili peppers—40c.
 Dates—15c package.
 Figs—5c and 10c package.
 Sugar—Cane or fruit, \$5.65 a sack, cash. \$6.05 for 30 days. Beet sugar, \$5.35 cash, \$5.85 for 30 days.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 cents, 1 lb. roll; 2 lb. roll 85c.
 Ranch butter—1 lb. roll 35c; 2 lb. roll 70c.
 Fresh ranch eggs—50c.
 Packed eggs—40c.

VEGETABLES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes—1½c.
 Onions—\$5.00 cwt.
 Lettuce (hothouse)—30c lb.; head, 2@15c.
 Cauliflower—25c.
 Honey—30c. 3 lbs. for 50c.
 Squashes and pumpkins—2½c lb.
 Celery—10c and 2@25c.
 Beans—White, 1½c. Lima, 10 cents.
 Cabbage—2½c lb.
 Sweet potatoes—7 lbs. for 25c.
 FLOUR, HAY, FEED, ETC.
 Blue Stem flour—\$1.40.
 Patent—\$1.30.
 Snowdrift—\$1.45 sack.
 Sea Foam—\$1.20.
 Barley—\$1.07½.
 Wild hay—(to producer)—\$8.00.
 Timothy—\$11.00.
 Alfalfa hay—(to producer)—\$12.00.
 Oats—(to producer)—\$11.00.
 Bran—\$1.15 per cwt.
 Rolled oats—\$1.45 per cwt.
 Rolled barley—\$1.35.

HOGS.

Best—\$6.50@7.00.
 Common to good—\$6.00@6.50.

CATTLE.

Best steers—\$6.35 @ \$6.85.
 Common to fair—\$5.50 @ \$6.00.
 Cows, top—\$6.50.
 Medium cows—\$5.25.
 Calves—\$7.50@8.00.
 Bulls, \$3.50@4.00.

SHEEP.

Best spring lambs—\$3.75.
 Yearlings—\$3.50@4.00.
 Old weathers—\$3.15@3.25.
 Ewes—\$2.80@3.00.

CHICKENS.

Turkeys—24@28c, retail.
 Spring friers—22@25c, retail dressed.
 Hens—10c retail.

Meat Cuts—Retail.

Neck boils 12 1-2 to 15c; brisket loins 12½c; soup bones, 6c to 8c; plates 12 1-2c; sh. pot roast 18c; arm cuts 18c; 1st cuts sh. steak 15c; good cuts sh. steak 18c; prime ribs 16 to 20c; whole sale 16, retail 20c; flank boil 12½c; kidneys 8c; kidney stew, 12c; sirloin steak 20 to 22c; tenderloin steaks 25c; T-Bone steaks 25c; rump roasts 18c; round steak 20c; hind quarter steers 18c; hind quarter cows 15c front quarter steers 14c front quarter cows 13c; hog, half dressed 13c; pork loin chops 20c; pork loin whole 16c comb pork 14c; shoulder pork, whole 13c; link and bulk sausage 15c; hamburger 15c; steer loins 18c; cow loin 17c; mutton legs 18c; mutton rib chop 20c; mutton loin chops 20c; mutton sh. 15c; mutton stew 12 1-2c; whole mutton 14c; half mutton 14c; veal round steak 25c; veal loin cuts 25c veal rib chops 20c; veal sh. steak 20c veal stew 18c; half veal 16c; smoked ham, whole 22c; brk. bacon, light 25c; brk. bacon sliced 30c; salt pork 18c; sliced ham 25 to 28c; boiled hams 28c; boiled ham sliced 40c; smoked shoulder 15c; lard 16c; liver 8 to 8c; tongue 15c; hearts 8c; salmon 20c; halibut 18c; smelt 10c;

The Six Best Sellers and Others

"Captain Charlie"

By M. QUAD

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To begin at the beginning, Charles F. Thorpe was the son of an innkeeper near Cheltenham, England, and at the age of eighteen had the reputation of being a roysterer. He did not drink or gamble, and no one could say that he was dishonest or unfaithful, but he craved adventure and was constantly in trouble.

He accidentally shot a gamekeeper and was sent to the penal colony at Botany Bay, Australia. He escaped from there and became a bushranger. I was herding sheep on the Bogan river when one evening young Thorpe walked in on me. He was in good health, full of good nature, and his convict life had not hardened his heart. Young Thorpe had no sooner taken to the bush than he was given the title of "Captain Charlie." For the first seven or eight months he had no companions. During this time all his work was on the highway. He held up several stages and half a hundred lone travelers and on three occasions shot men from their saddles. He had the reputation of being brave to recklessness and of being a "square man." He would not rob a poor man, nor would he shoot unless fired upon first. If he stopped a stage and there were women passengers he treated them with the utmost courtesy. He would take nothing from a settler without paying for it, and now and then he gave them warning that the natives were out on a raid and gave them time to prepare for defense.

He would probably have continued to work alone had it not been for an escaped convict named Trent. This man was thoroughly vicious and had not one redeeming trait. In escaping from the penal settlement he killed two of the guards, and he was no sooner in the bush than he gathered around him five or six other hard cases and began a merciless war on all outsiders.

In three months they killed eight travelers, settlers and herders, and, not content with highway robbery, they looted stores, taverns and farmhouses and applied the torch in sheer wantonness. Looking upon "Captain Charlie" as a nifty pambly fellow, who was unworthy of being called a bushranger, they sought to hunt him down. In self defense he organized a band of his own, numbering five, and though they were pretty tough fellows, he held them well in hand and would permit no violence when it could be avoided. The first meeting between the two bands took place on my range. Trent had somehow heard that I was friendly to "Captain Charlie." He made a night ride of thirty-five miles with his band to kill me and destroy the herd. The captain heard of his intentions, and just at sunrise one morning both bands rode out of the scrub within fifty rods of my hut. A fight took place at once, and within ten minutes Trent's band was driven off with the loss of three men. "Captain Charlie" had one man killed and two wounded.

An adventure much talked of through New South Wales was the "bailing up" of sixteen mounted police, who had followed "Captain Charlie" and three of his men into the hills. Worn out with thirty hours of hard riding, the entire band fell asleep at night in their camp. The bushrangers crept in on them and ran off their horses and removed every firearm and then vanished. Every one could have been killed while he slept, but no one was harmed.

On another occasion "Captain Charlie" learned that two bushrangers who had lately set up in business in his territory had made prisoners of three men and their wives, who were traveling by stage, and were holding them in the hills for ransom. He made a ride of forty miles with his men, hunted through the hills for two days and finally found the captives. As the bushrangers refused to give them up without ransom, the captain paid over to them the sum of \$2,000 in gold and escorted the grateful people to the nearest farmhouse. He then returned and warned the two trespassers to leave his territory, and while making

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their way north they were captured by the police.

In only one instance did the chevalier of the bush betray a spirit of revenge. A settler whom he had several times befriended put the police on his track, and in escaping pursuit he rode his favorite horse to death. Later on he captured his betrayer on the highway and tied him to a tree and gave him a terrible whipping.

For a period of two years and a half "Captain Charlie" held full sway in the district, hotly pursued most of the time, but always escaping, but at last his time came, as it came to all others of his ilk. There was a quarrel in his band, and it divided. He came to my hut with a companion one night at midnight, and after I had prepared them a meal they lay down and slept till daylight. Meanwhile the men who had broken away got word to the police, and at daylight the bluecoats were in ambush around the hut. As the two men stepped out they were shot down in their tracks, and both were dead when the officers got them. Somewhere among the hills "Captain Charlie" had planted plunder, believed to amount to \$50,000; but, though it has been searched for by scores of men for the last thirty-five years, it has never been found.

SIEGES OF PERONNE.

They Won For the Town the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The town of Peronne, not far from Amiens, has had the distinction of being decorated with the Legion of Honor and can place the cross so much sought after by every Frenchman in its coat of arms and on its seal.

Peronne has two memorable sieges to its credit, the first in 1530 and the other during the Franco-Prussian war.

During the siege of 1530 Estourmel, governor of the town, held out for more than a month against the Comte de Nassau, lieutenant of the Emperor Charles V. At the end of that time Nassau, who had failed in three assaults, gave up the siege.

The siege of Peronne during the war of "soixante-dix" was one of the blood-

est in history. The Prussians surrounded it on Nov. 30, 1870, and the town held out until Jan. 9, when with half the town in flames, no means of fighting the fire, not to mention the lack of food and drinking water, it capitulated.

The fire was so intense that the bells in the church towers were melted and the stacked silver pieces in the bank were turned into ingots. Six hundred and seventy houses were destroyed by fire and shells, while 3,000 soldiers and citizens were taken prisoners.—New York Sun.

FIRST IROQUOIS TREATY.

It Was Made Between the Indians and English in 1664.

The first treaty between the English and the Iroquois was made on Sept. 24, 1664, and ushered in a friendship that continued for more than a century. The Iroquois had been alternately at war and peace for sixty years, and the English found their dusky allies valuable in the war with the French for North American supremacy.

The treaty with the Iroquois was one of the first official acts of the English governor, who earlier in the same month had taken over the Dutch possessions and changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York and that of Fort Orange to Albany. In 1693 and again three years later the French invaded the Iroquois country, and the redskins lost half of their warriors. In 1713 the French gave up all claim to the Iroquois, and peace reigned for a time, but in 1755 the warriors joined the English in the war for the conquest of Canada.

When the American Revolution broke out the Iroquois adhered to the crown. At the conclusion of the war most of the Iroquois took refuge in Canada.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tact.

Tact is when you cover your mouth with your hand and make the other party believe that the yawn was a smile.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

For Jam Plum Pudding and Mince Meat. We have the Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, also Sweet Cider, boiled, in 25c and 35c Bottles.

None Such Mince Meat in the Package.

Heinz Mince Meat in the Bulk.

Sweet and Sour Pickles in the bulk, also Heinz Chow Chow.

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