

The School Question.

Mr. Editor: If you will permit me to occupy a brief space in your columns I would like to have a word on the school house question. I see in the last issue of The Review that a writer who signs his letter, "T. J. M." and we all know who he is, is opposed to building another school house and wants the patrons of the school to vote to build another addition to the present building. This scheme is not a good one, first, because at the election held Nov. 8, the voters of the district voted against such a move, and it is not likely they would so soon change their minds. Second, the district school population is increasing rapidly, and scattered over a large territory, and it is only a question of a short time when a second, and a third addition would have to be built. The proper thing to do is to build a second school house nearest the center of population as it exists today, then when we get our five or ten thousand people, build the third where it will be most convenient. For a district to be niggardly and stingy in providing school privileges for our children is criminal neglect, and these privileges should keep ahead of the district, not behind. I am in favor of doing the best thing for all, and believe that the present overcrowded condition of our school, and the prospects for still greater demands for room, the best and most economical thing to do is to build another school house somewhere most convenient in the north end.

Before closing Mr. Editor, I want to extend my congratulations to you for the excellence of The Review. It is a good, clean local paper, destined to do good for the community and worthy of the support of all our citizens.

Yours very truly,
PROGRESS.

A QUESTION.

To the Editor: Will you kindly inform a taxpayer why the city should employ a marshal at a salary of \$80 or \$75 a month, when there is practically no use in the world for such an officer to be on duty constantly? A good man could be hired for one-fourth the amount, a man who has some other occupation, and who could easily find time to attend to all the duties of the office in addition to his regular occupation. It seems to me the amount of money saved could be well applied to building street crossings, sidewalks, etc.

AN OLD TAXPAYER.

NOTE.—No, we are not in possession of the knowledge required to answer your question. It is true, the marshal's time may not all be required by the duties of his office, but a marshal is an absolute necessity. The present marshal has agreed to serve without salary for the present, hence our correspondent can rest easy.—Editor Review.

The Mayor and Council Say No.

Editor Review: At the late election the precinct vote of St. Johns was against prohibition which certainly meant that the majority was in favor of saloon licenses. If the vote meant anything, it must have meant that. If so, why can't saloon license be obtained in St. Johns? If a responsible man should apply for license wouldn't the city council be compelled to grant such license providing the state law was complied with?

ANTI-PROH.

(Most certainly not. Notwithstanding the result of the vote, it is still within the province of the council to refuse to grant license to sell liquor, and the mayor and councilmen have said "no" in most emphatic terms. St. Johns does not want a saloon, and if the question of license or no license in this city was put before the electorate today, we believe the result would be two to one against. No, saloons are not wanted, nor will there be any during the life of the present city council.—Editor Review.)

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AN EVERY-DAY PROBLEM.

Should Slow-Paying Patrons or Disappointing Dressmakers Stand Loss?
Mrs. Bixby's side of the case is set forth by that lady somewhat as follows, although she uses more words, and warmer:

For her husband's business welfare and her own social advancement it was necessary that she should make a good appearance at the first reception given by the Grays, who are rich newcomers to the place. Mr. Bixby strained a point to provide fifty dollars for a new gown.

The order was given in ample season to the dressmaker, who promised that the gown should be ready for the reception. It did not come, and Mrs. Bixby, having "nothing fit to wear," was denied her expected triumph and compelled to send her regrets. The dressmaker sent home the gown the morning after the reception, but Mrs. Bixby declined to receive it or pay for it.

The dressmaker says she was rushed with work for that reception, and attended to her cash customers first. Mrs. Bixby does not pay her bills promptly, and since there are many of that kind, so many that the dressmaker was "behind" with her silk merchant, there was delay in obtaining the material for the Bixby gown. It was finally procured, however, the dress was cut out, and it would have been ready at the time appointed but for two mischances—the forewoman fell downstairs and broke her arm, and the dressmaker herself was taken ill.

Mrs. Bixby declares she is justified in refusing payment. The dressmaker insists that the material at least should be paid for, and points out that if Mrs. Bixby had given her something on account when the gown was ordered, the first delay in obtaining the silk would have been avoided, and that would have left a liberal margin of time, with the chances favoring the completion of the order.

"The lady or the dressmaker," as the circumstances are set forth above, is an actual problem now engaging the attention of social circles in England. In vital interest it surpasses Mr. Stockton's "lady or the tiger" problem; for controversies, essentially similar, between people who sell and people who buy are taking place continually.

Our cousins across the water, who are furiously arguing the case in the newspapers, have not requested an American opinion. But it will strike the unprejudiced observer at a distance that the aggrieved lady might have been saved a deal of unpleasantness if she had established a reputation for paying her bills.—Youth's Companion.

THE WAY OF A MAN.

Does Not Understand Why Women Take So Long Arranging Their Hair.

"What a lot of time and thought you women do give to your hair," said Mr. Blank, with good-natured raillery, to his wife one morning when she was preparing to go down town with him, and was standing before the glass attending to her "front hair." "I wonder what would become of my business if I spent as much time over my hair as you do over yours."

An hour later Mr. Blank was surveying himself anxiously in the mirror before him, as he sat in a chair at his barber's, and the barber was holding a mirror back of him, while Mr. Blank said, "Yes, I guess that will do. You might take just the least little bit off the front part of my hair, and clip off a trifle more just above my left ear. Seems to me you've left it a little longer there than it is above the right ear. And I think I'll have you part my hair a little lower on the left—just a little! No, not that low. A little higher. That will do. No, don't comb it down quite so flat, and brush it back more above the ears. That's better, but it's still too flat in front. Here! let me take the comb. See? I like it combed rather loosely. Let me see how it looks in the back again. Just hold that hand mirror back of me again. Isn't there a hair or two longer than the others right back of the left ear? Getting thinner and thinner on top of my head, isn't it? By Jove! I'd give ten thousand dollars for something that would keep my hair from falling out and leaving me bald! Couldn't you comb my hair somehow so that bald spot wouldn't show up quite so prominently? Yes, I've tried massage for it. Had my scalp massaged an hour a day once for seven weeks, and was baldier when I left off than when I began. Yes, you might powder my neck a little, and just twist the ends of my mustache into something of a curl. That will do. Now do I look all right. Good-day."—Woman's Home Companion.

A Hard Knock.

"There's an awful row on in the ladies' literary club."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, the president requested Grace to write an article on her personal reminiscences of the Civil War."

"Well?"

"Well, Grace claims she wasn't born until ten years after the war was over."—Detroit Free Press.

Science AND INVENTION

A new vegetable for table use is the Crambe tataria, an umbelliferous plant resembling sea kale. The sweet roots, raw and cooked, are eaten by Tartars and Cossacks, and for these and the sprouts also, it is recommended for cultivation by a prominent member of the Academie de Cuisine of Paris, who declares that it is finer in flavor than asparagus and cauliflower, which it suggests. The roots are boiled in salt water and seasoned in butter, a salad of young leaves and slices of roots being another dainty luxury.

Additional particulars about the new species of white potato, which is now cultivated in France from plants found in Uruguay, indicate that its importance as a substitute for the Irish potato has not been exaggerated. Originally a very bitter tuber, the new vegetable becomes, after three or four years of cultivation, an admirable food product. Its yield is enormous, and it is exempt from the maladies that attack the ordinary potato. It grows best in moist soil, its native habitat being the marshy shores of the River Mercedes in Uruguay. Its flowers have a jasmine-like odor, and a delicate perfume has already been extracted from them. After one planting the plant perpetuates itself from the broken roots left in the soil.

Recent advances in the price of shellac, due partly to its use in electrical works and in making gramophone records, have led to the collection of facts about its production. Lac is an incrustation on the branches of certain trees in India caused by insects. It is found throughout India, but is most abundant in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam. It is collected by natives, who break off the incrustated branches. The gatherers and local dealers sell it in the form of "stick lac" to manufacturers, who turn it into the shellac, or "button lac," of commerce. Nearly the whole of the shipment takes place from Calcutta, and the chief markets are the United States and Great Britain. In India lac is made into bracelets, rings, beads and other ornaments.

The apparatus by which Dr. Arthur Korn, a German inventor, has succeeded in transmitting photographs about 500 miles over telegraph-and-telephone-lines depends for its action upon the changing electric resistance of selenium under the influence of light of varying intensity. A ray of light, caused to pass systematically over the surface of a transparent film containing a photograph, falls upon a selenium cell whose electric resistance varies with the amount of light passing through different parts of the photograph. These variations are transmitted to the electric wire and at the receiving end they vary the illumination of a small vacuum tube, which passes over a sensitized photographic paper synchronically with the ray of light moving over the film at the sending station. Thus a copy of the original photograph is produced.

Although the problem of color photography is still far from solved, progress is being occasionally made. A new German discovery—that of Dr. Koenig—relates to printing from tricolor negatives, and depends upon the use of paper coated with collodion solutions of colorless compounds of greenish blue, cherry-red and yellow dyes that develop the original colors on exposure to light. The set of three negatives is first made under the usual light filters. The printing paper is first coated with the solution of the dye that is changed by light to greenish-blue, and, after drying, it is exposed about thirty seconds under the negative taken through the red filter. When the required depth of color is reached, it is fixed in a solution which removes the unaltered dye compound. The paper is then recoated, this time with the collodion for the red print, and exposed in exact register under the green negative. After this is fixed the third coating is made, and the yellow image is developed under the blue negative.

By Wire and Air.

An accidental experiment in the velocity of sound is recounted by a correspondent. He went to his telephone, and just as he put the receiver to his ear he heard the click of another telephone. Another receiver had been removed and the line was open.

Then he heard through the telephone the shriek of a locomotive whistle, and a few seconds later the sound came through the open window in the usual way. Looking up, he saw a locomotive half a mile away, passing the house of a friend.

The mystery was solved. The telephone that was open was that at the distant house, and the sound of the whistle had come through its transformation into an electric current quicker than it had traveled through the air.

A widower can start a new story on himself every day in the week, if he wants to.

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Station B

Job and Book Printing

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