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Union Mills	G. J. Trullinger
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New Era	W. S. Newberry
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Currinsville	Geo. J. Currin
Marmot	Adolph Aschoff

CLIMATE IS NOT CHANGING.

The remark is not infrequently heard that climatic conditions are materially changed from what obtained several years ago, which, perhaps, is so to some extent, but certainly not to the degree that the expressions of ordinary observers would indicate. No particularly good reason is advanced to substantiate the argument further than unreliable recollection, too often nothing more than vague imagination. Thomas Jefferson was the first scientific weather observer of whom the government has any record. On July 4, 1776, he took three observations of the temperature at Philadelphia. It is interesting to note that the highest temperature he observed that day was 74 degrees. Contrary to this the writers concerning the exciting events of that day are agreed that the temperature was very high and the day sultry. Even so, Jefferson was probably right, as he made the record in his pocket note book merely as a matter of habit; the others trusted to memory.

Mr. Jefferson was also curious to find out if there had been a general change in climatic conditions in Virginia, as the oldest inhabitants were fond of talking about in those days, as now. The snows were deeper when they were boys, then as now, and the spring rains were earlier and the autumns pleasanter. He conducted his own observations over a period of fifteen years and inquiries extending over a longer scope. He became convinced that there were no progressive changes on account of the march of civilization. Willis Moore, chief of the weather service, when questioned whether or not climatic conditions have undergone any material changes replied:

"Civilization has caused no appreciable climatic changes we know about. I know that it is a common impression that the changes which civilization has made in the surface of North America has caused climatic changes. It is said that the denuding of the land of forests and the coming of irrigation on a large scale have and will make large changes. There are many excellent reasons for reforestation of the land, and as good for irrigation, but neither will have or has had any effect on the climate. One asks of the telegraph and telephone wires the barb-wire fences and railroads in the middle West have not influenced the electric currents of the air. Not the slightest. There has been only one thing which I can think of which may have made a difference. That is the vapor rom the countless fires of homes and factories. Every day many cubic miles of vapor is turned loose. Yet the volume of the atmosphere is so great that I am convinced that even this has caused no appreciable change in the climate. Near a city the effect is to be noticed, but in a short distance from the city the air is in a virgin state. Every ten years, approximately, the weather will average for localities. The rainfall equalizes itself and the winters and summers are of average length. Floods are greater now than formerly, but the general climatic conditions have not changed and doubtless will not change for many centuries."

A TROUBLESOME TAX.

Since it was reported that Great Britain and China had arrived at a satisfactory trade agreement there have been rumors of a hitch in the proceedings because of the enormous difficulties in the way of a readjustment of the tariff and the likin. This latter tax is as peculiar as the heathen Chinee himself, and was instituted as an emergency tax just after the Taiping rebellion, when the government was in desperate straits for revenue.

It is a sort of provincial, or we might almost say township or village, tariff. When goods are carried inland they must pass what are called barriers, that is, stations where the likin is collected, and there are so many of these barriers that the multiplied transit dues impose a very heavy burden on trade. Thus it is said that in the eighty miles between Shanghai and Suchau the number of barriers is ten.

But while it is manifest at a glance that such a system must hamper trade terribly, it is also clear that the revenues would suffer very materially by its withdrawal. Domestic as well as foreign merchandise must pay the toll, and it has grown to be considered indispensable by most of the local authorities, from the viceroys down.

It was said, however, that the two great viceroys of the Yangste Valley had memorialized the throne for its abolition throughout the empire because of the compensation to be found in the new treaty, and there can be no doubt that with its disappearance a great impetus would be given both to foreign and domestic trade.

JUDGE HOLMES, JUDGE GRAY.

The best traditions of American politics was observed in the appointment of Oliver Wendall Holmes to be a judge of the United States supreme court. Judge Holmes was called from the supreme court of Massachusetts, like Judge Gray, whom he succeeds, and Judge Gray is himself proof of the wisdom of selections from the bench for the highest court in the land. He has made an admirable record, and there can be no doubt that his long experience of judicial workin his native state was of great value to him at Washington.

Judge Holmes has had an even longer preliminary training, his term of twenty years in the Massachusetts courts having exceeded Judge Gray's by about three years. For the last three years he has served as chief justice, thus following again in the footsteps of Judge Gray, and he has come to be regarded as one of the ablest jurists in the entire country. His title to preferment is based almost exclusively upon his service, and the reputation he has acquired from it and from the authorship of law books. To be sure, he is a republican, and the appointment went in accordance with precedent to a certain district; but neither partisanship nor sectionalism has prevented essential fitness from determining the choice. The president has perhaps saved himself considerable trouble by keeping the resignation of Judge Gray secret; he has certainly done as well in his quiet search for a successor as he could if he had been assisted by all the politicians of New England during an open contest. Such an appointment assures the hearty approval of the legal profession, of the press and the people.

A CRITIC OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

A Minneapolis correspondent of the Springfield Republican presents certain facts as an indictment of the direct primary system.

He says that a candidate for a county office who was nominated by the voters of one party was "a salaried officer, against whom a suit was pending for appropriating some $10,000 of fees illegally. The suit was sidetracked for election purposes, but the Supreme Court has finally ordered him to cash in." Another candidate for a county office who was nominated under the new system and elected has since been removed from office for misappropriation of fees. Both parties have nominated no fit candidates for county judge. Then there is the Ames case, which has attracted so much notice of late that the mere mention of it tends to throw discredit on the law.

The citation of these instances in which the workings of the system have fallen short of the expectations of its promoters serves to direct attention again to a feature of it that is unsatisfactory to many earnest friends of electoral reform. It is the feature to which the correspondent refers when he speaks of the system as one which compels the voter to wear a party strait jacket at the primaries. The suggestion has often been made that what we need above all things in local nominations is to get away from party tickets entirely because the national party names are not relevant to local elections and confuse the issues. It is thought that if their use were forbidden on the local ballots and all nominations were made by petition there would be a much more convincing promise of a thorough reform.

THE CHEEK OF A FRAUD.

Mr. Rathbone, who came home from Cuba a few months ago loudly declaring that he would not rest until he was vindicated, seems to have quieted down. Mr. C. W. F. Neely is, however, to let the public know that there is as little shame as honesty in him. Neely was convicted of stealing postal money at Havana, and should now be serving a term in prison for it, but through the generosity of the Cuban government he was permitted to go free.

At the time of his arrest he had in his possession funds amounting to $6,234. The money, a part of what he had stolen, was taken from him and put in possession of the Secretary of War. The latter sent it to Cuba, at the time of Neely's trial, to be used as evidence. It was then returned to the War Department, where it remains, as nobody seems to know just what disposition should be made of it. Now comes Neely, the convicted fraud and thief, and applies to the Attorney General, to be reimbursed for this money—money that he had stolen and which formed a part of the evidence on which he was sentenced to serve a term in prison.

The brazen impudence of this man would be a fine thing for armoring war ships, if it could be extracted and hammered into proper shape. The most effective projectiles would fall from it as pebbles from a brick wall. It is too bad that the Attorney General does not employ a good, vigorous bouncer with a boot of about two tons displacement who might operate on Neely when he again applies for "his" money.—Record Herald.

IMPORTS GAIN, EXPORTS LOSE.

A Washington dispatch calls attention to the fact that our imports of iron and steel manufactures increased by $10,000,000 during the last year, while the exports fell off to the extent of $19,000,000. This is one of the most interesting features of the foreign trade, but it is to be noted also that the totals show a very large increase of all imports and a still larger decrease of exports by comparison with the previous year. The figures are as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1901	$823,172,165	$1,487,754,991
1902	903,327,071	1,391,719,401

It will be observed that the increase of imports was over eighty millions, while the decrease of exports was about 106 millions. Outside iron and steel there were such import increases as silk, twelve millions; silk manufactures, four millions; lumber, four millions; wool, five millions; wool manufactures, three millions, coffee, eight millions; fibers and textile grasses and manufactures thereof, fifteen millions; cotton and cotton manufactures, nine millions; hides and leather, ten millions. There was such a general advance, moreover, that the total increase of eighty millions is arrived at in spite of a decline of thirty-five millions in sugar imports.

The principal loss on exports was in breadstuffs, sixty-two millions. The next heaviest was in cotton, twenty-three millions, and then came the iron and steel manufactures. But cotton manufactures showed an increase of twelve millions, and this loss of exports is not so generally distributed as the gain in imports.

To My Friends.

It is with joy I tell you what Kodol did for me. I was troubled with my stomach for several months. Upon being advised to use Kodol, I did so, and words cannot tell the good it has done me. A neighbor had dyspepsia so that he had tried most everything. I told him to use Kodol. Words of gratitude have come to me from him because I recommended it.—Geo. W. Fry, Viola, Iowa. Health and strength, of mind and body, depend on the stomach, and normal activity of the digestive organs. Kodol, the great reconstructive tonic, cures all stomach and bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia. Kodol digests any good food you eat. Take a dose after meals. Geo. A. Harding.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade

stops itching scalp upon one application, three to six removes all dandruff and will stop falling hair. Price 50 cents at all druggists.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The temperature of the mind has an undoubted influence upon the temperature of the body. Numberless teams patiently travel the dusty highway, plodding along the same route every day. The writer often wonders if they realize the meaning of their existence, especially when the thermometer is "way up in the nineties." The drivers themselves seemingly feel no mental disturbance. They stolidly hold to their places on that extremely jiggery seat—the top most stick on a high-piled load of wool. The sun pours its hot radiance over them, or a thick cloud of dust buries them in its density. Surely it must be a cool philosophy in brain of man or beast that supports life under such conditions.

Not long ago a good woman, a pioneer of 1853, remarked, "I do wonder what the people of Oregon City are thinking and doing that they are so careless in regard to its tidy appearance. I've often thought, if only a few years younger, I would certainly organize a league or society which should have for its object this matter of the cleanliness of streets and yards." The speaker was one whose own premises are are a model of neatness and beauty. Comments are frequently heard from visitors to our city on the unsightly, slovenly appearance of the streets. The rinds, peelings, paper and other rubbish scattered promiscuously about, not alone in back alleys and rear yards. We are a busy, hard working people, but life will seem brighter if we wreathe its hard, prosaic facts with the simple grace and beauty at our command—the grace and beauty of neatness and order. Such places as are notable exceptions to our gentle criticism prove the truth oft quoted, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Who can explain the charm there is for youngsters in the thick dust of the highway? Yonder are two cute little tots, whose mother has evidently just arranged them in fresh, clean garments and sent them out to play. See how quickly they slip through the open front gate. Now the tiniest one has plumped herself down where the dust is deepest, and is pouring the fascinating stuff over her fat, little legs, red shoes and all. The older sister gathers the grit in handfulls, tossing it as high as she can and shrieking with delight as it comes down over her curly pate in showers. As the cool shadows of evening begin to fall, a set of larger children gather on the corner. Back and forth, up and down they chase, kicking up big clouds of dust, or scuffing it along with their bare feet. Often they throw it over themselves or each other, 'till sweaty faces are smeared and their clothing—oh my! One little chap has a small cartwheel and his face is not more than six inches from the ground as he trundles the plaything along in estatic enjoyment. Happy childhood. We rejoice when reading in the Book, "There shall be boys and girls playing in the streets of the Holy City," but we query, how will it be if those streets are paved with gold?

Two little friends of the writer were given a canary, a pretty fellow and a fine singer. For months he received the best of care and attention. But as time wore on Dickey was not the most important thing in the world. His needs were quite frequently neglected. "Dear me!" exclaimed the housemother one bright morning "This bird must have better care or I shall set him free." Once again she found him without food or drink, and she opened the door of the cage. Happy Dickey! Out in the fresh air, out in the big world to fly far afield or sour toward the deep azure of the sky. So airy and light of wing was he to revel in the soft spring sunshine. But soon a change came. His sky grew bleak and grey; cold winds blew about him. Heavy showers drenched the beautiful plumage. Where could wee Dickey bird find a shelter. Some God-implanted instinct guided the little creature home. The door of his old cage was still ajar. Chilled and weary, he crept within its cozy shelter, sweeter now than liberty, for he trilled forth his gratitude in a full, rich gush of melody. So we sometimes let loose from an environment, scanty and cage-like, and enjoy our freedom for a time. Later the winds and storms of adversity drive us home. What seemed like prison bars are only a dear shelter for our sorry plight.

M. L. C. HAYWARD.

His Sight Threatened.

"While picnicing last month my 11-year-old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Dibble, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for a while we were afraid he would lose his sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him and in a few days he was as well as ever." For skin diseases, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, is sure cure. Relieves piles at once. Beware of counterfeits. Geo. A. Harding.

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"PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME."

[Says Prof. Talfourd Smith, of Georgia.]

PROF. TALFOURD SMITH.

Professor Talfourd Smith, Principal Siloam High School, Siloam, Ga., writes:

"With much pleasure I recommend Peruna to all who may be suffering with any trouble of the respiratory organs. I have been using it in my family for the past five or six years and find it to be almost a household necessity. ***Peruna is truly a grand catarrh remedy and general tonic and will do all that is claimed for it by the manufacturers.***"

—*PROF. TALFOURD SMITH.*

Catarrh is inflammation of the mucous membrane. It may be in the mucous membrane lining the eyes or the pelvic organs, throat, stomach, liver, bowels or kidneys.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is an internal remedy, not a local application.

Catarrh is a systemic disease, not a local disease. If Peruna will cure catarrh in one place it will cure it in any other place, because Peruna is a systemic remedy. It reaches the disease through the circulation in each organ. It eradicates the disease by eradicating it from the system.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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Excellent train service and cheap round trip excursion rates via A. & C. R. R. enable everybody to visit the Seacoast and appreciate the story "What the Wild Waves Say at Seaside" so strikingly told in a handsomly illustrated and descriptive pamphlet just issued by Mr. J. C. Mayo, G. P. A. Astoria, Ore.

Through train between Portland, Flavel, Gearhart and Seaside leaves Union Depot at 8.00 A. M. daily. Portland-Seaside Express leaves Union Depot every Saturday at 2.30 P. M. Round trip excursion tickets between Portland and all Clatsop and North Beach points sold every Saturday at rate of $2.50, interchangeable with all boat lines and good to return Sunday night. Warm salt water baths at Seaside now open to the public.

Popular Seaside Schedule and Round Trip Excursion Rate Via Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

Beginning Saturday, July 5th, the A. & C. R. R. will resume its regular Seaside schedule and every Saturday thereafter during the summer season the Portland-Seaside Express will leave Union Depot at 2.30 P. M. and run through direct without transfer to Flavel, Gearhart and Seaside. In addition to this excellent service, an additional train will be run between Astoria and Clatsop Beach points, thus affording patrons of south beach unexcelled facilities for traveling between beach points.

In connection with this improved service, round trip excursion tickets between Portland and all Clatsop and North Beach points (except Flavel) will be sold every Saturday at the rate of $2.50 for the round trip tickets being interchangeable with all boat lines and limited good to return Sunday evening.

Upon application to J. C. Mayo, G. P. A., Astoria, an elaborate album of seaside views and points of interest on the Lower Columbia River will be mailed your address free.

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Oregon's Favorite Seaside Resort.

Recognizing the advantages of Newport as a summer resort over other seaside resorts to the northwest, and to make it possible for all who desire to do so to spend their vacation by the seashore waves, the Southern Pacific Company in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad, will place on sale, effective June 15th, round-trip tickets from points in Oregon on the Southern Pacific to Newport, good for return until September 10th, at specially reduced rates.

For full information please inquire of your local agent.

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