

LOCAL BRIEFS

W. W. Everhart, of Molalla, was in town Wednesday afternoon. H. W. Swales, a Loran farmer, was in town on business Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henras, of Canby, visited in Oregon City Wednesday. Superintendent Calavan spent Wednesday out among the county schools. Mr. N. E. Hinkley, of Eagle Creek, visited Tuesday with Harry Kellogg and family. Miss May E. Renne, a teacher from the Stone county spent Monday in Oregon City. F. W. McLaren, of the Wilhoit Springs hotel, spent Monday in Oregon City on business. Perry O. Stacy, of Canby, was in town Wednesday afternoon transacting business matters. Earl Wink, of New Era, was in the county seat over Friday night to attend to business matters. Richard Wright, a well known farmer of the Molalla county, was in the city on business matters Monday. H. M. Everhart, of the Molalla district, was in the county seat several days this week to attend to business matters. A. M. Barrett, of the Ogle Mountain mine, was in Oregon City Monday. He reports things in a flourishing condition at the mine. Robert A. Booth, Republican candidate for United States senator will address the people of Oregon City Monday evening, October 26. O. H. Mason and wife of Hood River were in Oregon City Wednesday. J. H. Trullinger, of Molalla, was on the streets yesterday afternoon. Mrs. William Moehsle and daughter are in this city the guests of relatives and friends. They just returned from a several weeks' stay at Eagle Creek. Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Herring, who spent the summer near New Era, were in Oregon City the latter part of the week to attend to business matters. Their home is near Roseburg. J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, was in this city Saturday and spoke before 75 teachers gathered at a county institute in the Oregon City high school building. He returned to his home in Salem Saturday evening. Miss Myrtle Buchanan of Lebanon, formerly of this city, who is the guest of Miss Anderson of Estacada, was in Oregon City Saturday visiting friends, accompanied by Miss Anderson. They returned to Estacada Saturday evening. Miss Buchanan will visit in this city on her return home. Mrs. Fred Shannon and two children, Marlan and Jeanette, of Oswego, who have been in this city visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kellogg, have returned to their home, being accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg, who will spend a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Shannon.

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CLACKAMAS TEACHERS FORM ASSOCIATION

BRENTON VEDDER CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF NEW BODY—LOCAL INSTITUTE DRAWS 75. The Clackamas County Teachers' association, an organization to promote the interests of better teaching in the public schools of the county, was formed at the local teachers institute which was held in the Oregon City high school building Saturday. Seventy-five teachers were present at the institute and practically every one joined the association. The officers are: President, Supervisor Brenton Vedder; vice presidents, Robert Goetz and Mrs. Minnie Altman; secretary, treasurer, J. R. Howland; and executive committee, T. J. Gary, O. A. Vreel and Miss Lena Ulen. The program of the institute included talks by several of the best known educational authorities in the state. State Superintendent J. A. Churchill spoke on "The Complete Record," taking up thoroughly subjects pertaining to a record of grades of the pupils in the schools. Miss A. M. Cowell spoke on "Industrial Work," J. Teuscher, of the Boys and Girls Aid society, on general school problems, and Dr. H. D. Sheldon on "The Problems of the School in Civic Education." E. F. Carlton, of the state department of education, was unable to attend. Superintendent Calavan presided.

DIPHTHERIA SOURCES FOUND AT MILWAUKIE

UNAFFECTED "CARRIER" SAID TO HAVE SPREAD SERIOUS EPIDEMIC. What is medicinally known as a "carrier" has been discovered by the state board of health in the Milwaukie diphtheria epidemic, and it is believed that the spread of the disease can now be successfully combatted. County Health Officer Van Brakle stated Wednesday that a Milwaukie youngster has been carrying the disease germs in her throat, and although without symptoms of the malady herself, has conveyed the disease to other children with whom she has associated. Owing to the fact that two families afflicted with the disease have been found disobeying the quarantine restrictions, Dr. Van Brakle has appointed Dr. W. R. Taylor a special deputy, and Mr. T. W. Kelly as a special guard at the homes where the laws have been disobeyed. With the "carrier" now under quarantine, and a strict observance of the health restrictions, it is thought the epidemic can be checked.

ELECTION BALLOTS REG'LR BED SHEETS

SOME FIFTY THOUSAND ENORMOUS ELECTION BALLOTS, fresh from the Enterprise presses, are being sent out over the county by Clerk Malvey, in preparation for the coming election. The ballots for this year, due to the large number of offices and office-seekers, and also the great variety and number of legislative measures to be voted upon, are of momentous proportions, and measure exactly 2 feet in length by 1 1/2 feet in width. The task of conscientious voting will be unusually severe this year, owing to the enormous ballot, and especially will the burden fall heavily upon the women voters, who are unused to the intricate puzzles which appear on the bulky ballots about general election time. If the task proves a stumbling block for the voter, it will fall doubly hard on election clerks and judges, however, and those who are doomed to this heculean task may well expect to hold an all-night session.

LAND SHOW GREATEST WEST LINN HAS FIRST CITY TRIAL

O. E. Freytag, of this city, is superintendent of exhibits of the Portland Land Products show which opens in that city October 26. He has been spending the last week in Salem where he collected and prepared many of the entries at the state fair for the Portland show. Mr. Freytag declares that the Land Products Show will be the greatest exhibition of products in the northwest. He says: "The Land Show at Portland will demonstrate to the people of Oregon just what the soil will produce. The exhibition will not show picked exhibits, but will be a truthful representation of the agricultural greatness of Oregon. Representatives of counties in Oregon and adjoining states to make exhibits at the coming exposition are enthusiastic over the show, and this indicates that there is interest in the various communities, with the result that the agricultural displays will be complete and well put together, and that the show will not doubt attract a good attendance from cities, towns and farming districts near Portland."

DOLLAR TO RULE THIS FALL—BOURNE

EX-SENATOR BELIEVES VOTERS WILL SEEK TO BETTER THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION

RIVAL PARTIES ARE COMPARED

REPUBLICANS CONSTRUCTIVE AND DEMOCRATS DESTRUCTIVE, STATES OREGON MAN—WILSON VIOLATES PRE-ELECTION PROMISES. (By Jonathan Bourne) To the voters of Oregon: It is frequently remarked and probably is true that "the dollar will vote in the coming November election," meaning thereby that voters will be guided chiefly by their economic interests in marking their ballots. Yet, to my mind, issues more deeply affecting our National welfare are involved in this campaign. It is inevitable that economic problems shall figure in every political contest. To be guided by self interest is elemental in human nature and voters so influenced will drive Democracy from control of the House of Representatives and perhaps from control of the Senate. The history of the Republican party is a record of successful constructive effort. Democratic policies have been destructive. Under recent Republican administrations such postal savings banks and parcel post were created, the pure food and meat inspection laws were enacted, bureaus of labor and of mines were established, a workmen's compensation law was passed, the Panama Canal was acquired and the Panama Canal was planned, authorized and nearly completed, the income tax and popular election of senators amendments were submitted to the states, The Interstate Commerce Commission was vitalized and such transportation abuses as free passes, rebates and favoritism were abolished, internal improvements were conducted in a business-like manner and American industries were fostered under a tariff law that protected home producers from competition with cheaper labor abroad. Since the beginning of the present administration Congress has been kept in almost continuous session, enacting laws which have proved destructive or ineffective. The new tariff law forced American producers into competition with cheap labor abroad but did not bring the promised reduction in the cost of living. In a frantic effort to overcome the evil results of its tariff legislation, the administration passed a currency law the ineffectiveness of which is demonstrated by frequent appeals of high officials for the confidence of the business men of the country and by recent threats of the Secretary of the Treasury to retaliate upon bankers for taking advantage of the opportunities the law expressly gave. The depressing effect of these policies has been recorded by business barometers in no uncertain manner. Since January 1, 1913, stockholders in American enterprise have suffered losses of \$104,000,000 per annum, exclusive of deferred dividends. One hundred and forty corporations have reduced their dividends or passed them entirely. Of these, 16 were railroads and the balance industrial enterprises. Some \$10,000,000 of corporation securities will mature before the end of 1915 and everyone knows that it is impossible to liquidate the debts or renew the securities at the old rates of interest. Four hundred million dollars of new capital are needed for the normal development of American railroads, but investors are lacking in these uncertain times. If corporation managers alone were interested in these conditions, it need not concern the average citizen, but every citizen is vitally interested in the facts I have stated, for in the final analysis the people pay the bill. Employee and employer, producer and consumer, are equally interested, for all business is based upon credit and credit is based upon confidence in governmental operations, measured by market values of collateral and indicated by interest rates, which are now from 7 to 10 per cent as against 4 to 6 per cent a year ago. Unsound Democratic economic policies mean increased interest rates, followed by business contraction and cessation. It certainly looks as though the present administration would pass into history as one noted for recidivism, business stagnation and economic waste. The remedy is the process of elimination and substitution—the defeat of Democrats and election of Republicans. In recent conversations with some of the leading business men of the country, I have stated that Republican success in November—the election of a Republican House and a material increase in Republican membership in the Senate, would in 30 days thereafter increase the market value of all securities at least 20 per cent. In every instance, my hearers have said that my estimate was extremely conservative and many believed that the result would be even better than I predicted. But, as I said before, there are stronger reasons why the present administration should be denied the approval it seeks. The whole trend of the Democratic party and of this administration is against popular government and for dictatorship under centralized power. President Wilson has assumed and the Democratic Congress has recognized the right of the Executive to indicate measures that shall or shall not be considered, the language in which such measures shall be drafted and the time in which they shall be passed. The Democratic Congress has practically abdicated its constitutional function as a legislative body and the Capital has become but an echo of the White House. With all other advocates of popular government, I applauded Woodrow Wilson when, as a candidate, he repudiated those of his early writings which condemned the initiative and referendum, but I watched in vain for that vigorous activity which the American people had a right to expect him as Governor of New Jersey to exert for the adoption of those fundamentals of popular government in his own state, nor do I know of any advocacy of same since he became President. I rejoiced again when Candidate Wilson proclaimed pitiless publicity as one of his principles, and, therefore, have seen with astonishment the withdrawal of the policy in this regard which has been pursued by his administration.



Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will help you, as they have helped others. Good for all kinds of pain. Used to relieve Neuralgia, Headache, Sciatica, Kidney Pains, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxia, Backache, Stomachache, Caricacis, Irritability and for pain in any part of the body. "I have always been subject to neuralgia and have suffered from it for years. While visiting my son and suffering from one of the old attacks, he brought me a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I used them as directed and after taking them I was the first time in years free from the neuralgia caused from the use of medicine." MRS. E. C. HOWARD, 402 Greene St., Des Moines, Iowa. At all druggists. 25 cents per box. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION HALTS FOR WINTER

THE EXTENSIVE PERMANENT ROAD CAMPAIGN PURSUED BY THE COUNTY THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER, AND BROUGHT TO A HALT DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS, OWING TO THE ADVENT OF THE FALL RAINS, HAS RESULTED IN APPROXIMATELY FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES OF PERMANENT ROADS. The highways are built of a combination of asphalt and mac-sam, and are 16 feet in width and were built under the personal direction of Road Engineer Hobson. The roads comprise three sections of the county which are extensively traveled. The first stretch to be completed was the strip of road running from Clackamas station on toward Portland, about 1 1/2 miles in length. This strip was finished a few weeks ago. The "south end" of Lassele road as it is called, is not quite finished but has been through out public travel throughout the winter. The rains have prevented the final coating, but the macadam and oil are already packed down and the road can be used with safety throughout the winter. The strip begins about 1-3/4 miles out on the New Era road, and is one mile in length. The "river road," when completed, will run from Meldrum to Oak Grove, and is now finished as far as Jennings Lodge. Between Jennings and Oak Grove, however, a small section is still unfinished, and it is hoped that this section may be in a state to be thrown open to the public within the next week. The river road will be 2 1/2 miles in length. Clackamas' first experience in better roads is not quite so wholly successful, it is believed. Eugene, for example, estimates the cost at about \$6,000 per mile. It is believed that this is only the beginning of an extensive road campaign in this county.

Candidate Wilson, not only as an endorser of his party platform but by his own specific utterances, was an unequivocal advocate of free tolls for American coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal. President Wilson repudiated both party and personal pledges and forced repeal of the free tolls provision. For years and years Woodrow Wilson was known to the world as an aggressive advocate of Civil Service Reform and was the recipient of the votes of hundreds of thousands who would have marked their ballots otherwise had they not been misled by the fully justified in voting against endorsement of the Wilson administration solely upon the ground of the economic blunders it has made, I feel more strongly compelled to pursue that course through loyalty to the popular government principles for which I long have fought. It shall be my effort, therefore, to induce as many as possible of my fellow citizens to express disapproval of the administration by voting to subject the country to the domination of one man—one who seems to take delight in violating pre-election pledges.

WEST LINN HONOR ROLL. The following pupils of the West Linn public schools were neither absent nor tardy during the school month ending Oct. 16: John Zandnik, Herman Buse, Claud Montgomery, Leonard Schwartz, Emmet Shields, Lloyd Mathers, Mabel Ford, Ella Karlik, Francis Freeman, John Schwede, Frank Pickle, Amber Ford, Mildred Kanak, Ruth Robinson, Robert Pickle, Otha Wood, Odella Armstrong, Dorothy Downing, Violetta Ford, Edna Montgomery, Fernella Sanders, Marie Bittner, Fernella Kanak, Jennie Karlik, Lester Farmer, Charles Nelson, Herman Taylor, Charles Winkel, Herman Zirkel, Ralph Guynes, Adelbert Lystell, Ralph McCoy, George Papoun, Dempsey Powell.

GRANGE FAVORS THE "PROHI" AMENDMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FAVORED BY THE GRANGE. Prohibition amendment 332—Yes. The saloon business is right or it is wrong. If it is right and tends to develop a better manhood and womanhood, if it is a benefit to the community at large and to those who patronize it, we should advise our young folks to cultivate the saloon habit and the drink habit; we should encourage the establishment of more saloons just as we would grocery stores, hotels and confectionaries; we should remove all license and restrictions and require that they be kept open on Sundays and election days and all night. They should be permitted to sell booze to women, children and Indians. Why restrict a good thing? If the saloon business is wrong, if it does not have a tendency to develop a higher manhood and womanhood in the community, then it should be put out of business and we should not accept a license under the name of saloon license to permit a bad business to prey upon the people. If it is wrong we can not afford to sanction and protect the saloon for the sake of the license money. Let us do our duty by voting out the legalized liquor traffic.

WIFE SUES. Cruel and inhuman treatment is the ground for a divorce action in the circuit court filed by Desale E. Gibson against Horatio Gibson. They were married in Moscow, Ida., August 1, 1898.

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FIGURES FORETELL COUNTY'S GROWTH

STATE IMMIGRATION FIGURES PLACE THIS COUNTY THIRD LARGEST POPULATION

According to figures compiled by the State Immigration commission, in their statement of the growth of state population, Clackamas county shows a remarkable gain during the period from 1910 to 1914. A gain of 8,789 in Clackamas population has been made during this time according to the figures, giving Clackamas a total of 28,711, over 29,841 in 1910. The land area of the county is also shown to be 1,152,968 acres or 164 square miles, with a population of 263 per square mile. This remarkable gain places Clackamas as the third largest county in point of population, in the state, whereas in 1910 it ranked fourth. According to the figures Clackamas now has a little more than Lane, but only Marion and Multnomah have a larger number of people. The total state population is 822,556 as against 672,765 given in 1910. The population per square mile land area for the state at large is shown to be 8.5. The estimate is based on the population of the counties of the state as shown by the United States figures on population and the per cent increase in the school census as taken in each school district in the state. The estimate is based on the population of the counties of the state as shown by the United States figures on population and the per cent increase in the school census as taken in each school district in the state.

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JIM AND MANDY

(Tune—Yankee Doodle). Right now there are some little folks—We'll call them Jim and Mandy—Who wear whatever they can get, And eat when it comes handy. Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Naughty little sinners—Stealing apples on the street Because they have no dinners!

The shack they live in has no room, Uncarpeted, unpapered; Their bread is stale, the fruit decayed, When they have meat, it's tainted. Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Naughty little sinners! Their naked feet are blue and cold Their tummies crave their dinners! Their mother in a faddy work—Pale-faced, she coughs so often, If she's not rescued very soon She'll rest within her coffin. Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Naughty little sinners! Save their mothers to them now, And let her cook their dinners! One time they had a tidy home, A mother well and happy; No man in all the world so kind As good, hard-working Pappy! Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Wonder they are sinners! Running wild upon the streets, Their tummies crave their dinners! For all is changed since Pappy goes To John McManis' saloon, sir, Tho' father once sang hymns he now Sings quite a different tune, sir. Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Tell me who are sinners— People who vote for the saloons, Or children without dinners!

"I wish," cries Mandy "when her sob, That Pappy didn't drink so, 'He'll quit it if he sees saloons!" And Jim replies, "I think so." Jim and Mandy, oh, oh, oh, Naughty little sinners! We'll vote saloons out of the state Then they'll have shoes and dinners!" MARY NEWTON BADGER.

DANGER SIGNS ARE TAKEN FROM STREET

THE DANGER SIGNS, after having been up a month, came down Friday at the order of the council. The motion removing the signs was passed at a special meeting of the council Thursday afternoon. For the short time the notices were up, they were among the most discussed topics in the city. Arguments on the advisability of posting them were daily occurrences on every part of Main street. They were posted at the order of the council after an ultimatum had been delivered to the property owners. The Board of Trade was instrumental in inducing the council to remove the signs. The business men's organization is planning a "Main Street Day" when every merchant will patch the holes in the street in front of his own place of business.

COUNTY WINS. Circuit Judge Campbell signed a decree Saturday sustaining a demurrer filed by District Attorney Hedges, representing the county, in the suit of Walter S. Asher et al. against Clackamas county for \$1500 damages alleged due for the removal of rock from property belonging to Asher.

Tax Measures On Ballot Should Get Straight "No"

F. M. GILL SHOWS THAT THE SIX TAX PROPOSITIONS TO BE VOTED ON ARE NOT UNIFORMLY BENEFICIAL. (By F. M. Gill) There are six tax propositions on the ballot. Not one of these would reduce the cost of government one single penny. Not one of these would lessen the whole a moment of taxes that we would need to pay one cent. Ballot Nos. 310 and 311 is too sweeping. It would allow the legislature to pass a law to collect all state taxes from railroads. This would prevent the counties from levying on this class of property. It would reduce the taxable property of Clackamas county almost a third for county purposes. This would undoubtedly increase taxes on other properties. Ballot Nos. 308 and 309 might do no harm and it may do no good. So I suggest that the voter vote "no" on all six of the tax measures. There are some reforms needed, but the reforms should be definitely set forth. The \$1500 home tax exemption amendment so-called, is simply a single tax proposition. It is the hope of the single tax authors of this amendment that the property holder and his wife, and sons and daughters each will get \$1500 of exemption, so as to bring about a condition as near to the single tax as possible. Else why did they say "every person" shall be exempt \$1500 of improvements? Why did they not say every taxpayer shall be exempt in the sum of \$1500 for improvements? It is clear that this "every person" is intended to give just as much exemption as possible. Some families will get from \$1500 to \$5000. On the Dalles some well known single taxers already have placed a house and lot each in the name of the wife, the sons, and the daughters. One in particular has deeded a house and lot to each of three sons and to his wife. The property is sufficiently valuable so that they will each be exempt \$1500. In this instance five times \$1500 is \$7500 of exemption to this one family. There were 7116 homes in Clackamas county in 1910 according to federal census. There must be 7500 now. If the average exemption per home is \$1,000 which I think it will be there will be exempted \$7,500,000—\$7,500,000. The total assessment of Clackamas county is about \$30,000,000. Hence 25 per cent of the present assessment will be exempt. It will therefore be necessary to increase the millage rate 33-1/3 per cent to raise the necessary revenue to run the county government, as there will be no decrease in the cost of government if the \$1500 amendment passes. So if the tax rate were 15 mills under the present law it would have to be 20 mills after the exemption passed. You must bear in mind the fact that it costs just so much under any system of taxation to run the government. If John Jones escapes taxation on \$1,500 on which he now pays a tax some body else or several some bodies else, must pay it for him. The man who is willing to dodge taxes on \$1500 is no whit better than the man who dodges taxes on \$150,000. The single taxer says you place a fine on industry when you build a house and it is taxed. It looks plausible. But suppose I sell a piece of land for \$1500. I build a residence with the money. The single taxer says this \$1500 should be taxed if it is in land. Is it not the same \$1500 in value when it is in a house? Then why should we not pay a tax on it. We did not create a value when we built the house as they assume. We used a value already existing. That value in land they desire to be taxed, but the same value invested in improvements they desire to exempt. Their position is not logical. But there is a second veiled joker in the \$1500 amendment. No corporation is to get any exemption. This fact is mentioned in their argument. Why should not the small corporation of from \$1000 to \$10,000 capital be entitled to an exemption if the individual person is entitled to exemption? There is no good reason why every corporation little or big should have its taxes increased one-third. Another proposition nudged along in this amendment is that any value added to land by clearing it, draining it, or ditching it is exemptible. The county judge of Wasco county owns 9 acres assessed at \$50 an acre. Unimproved land in that community is assessed at \$20. The difference between \$20 and \$50, or \$30 is exempted under this amendment. Of the \$720 now assessed \$540 would be exemptible. I have \$1800 of the same kind of exemptible improvements. My total of exemptible property is \$2960. By deeding my wife the 20 acres on which is the house and barn, I can secure the whole \$2,960 and my assessment will be reduced from \$2,680 to \$730. My taxes will be reduced, but some one else less able than I am to pay will have to help pay what I get out of paying. I do not care to dodge my share of the cost of government in any such manner. The young man paying for a piece of land in order some day to build a home on it will have his tax increased because there are no improvements on it. Will this encourage him? The exemption amendment will cause many inequalities. There will be many injustices in its workings. If you want to bring single tax about vote for the \$1500 amendment. If you do not wish single tax against it. I suggest that the safest way to vote on the tax measures is to vote "no" on all of them.

LAWYER SUMS UP SIX PROHIBITION POINTS

PENDELTON ATTORNEY REACHES CONCLUSION ALL EVIDENCE FAVORS DRY STATE

PENDELTON, Ore., Oct. 14.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—This communication is offered for publication as expressing the results of a dispassionate study of the liquor question pursued by one who is not a radical, and who neither regards prohibition as a panacea for all evils nor anticipates that a prohibitory statute, if adopted, will be thoroughly enforced. Nevertheless, upon moral grounds the conclusion has been reached that the state cannot longer afford to lend countenance to traffic in intoxicating liquors, and upon economic grounds that the commonwealth will be improved by the elimination of the saloon. Weighed by the rules of evidence which govern courts of justice, the following facts have been proven by an overwhelming preponderance of evidence. They are sufficient to induce the writer to espouse the dry cause in this campaign, and are presented in the hope that their consideration may aid others in reaching a conclusion upon this vexed problem. First—The best authorities in modern medical science declare that alcohol is a poison, and that its use undermines character and lessens vitality. Any step, therefore, looking toward its ultimate disappearance is worthy support. Second—The experience of life insurance companies through a long series of years has demonstrated that the use of alcoholic beverages shortens life, and decreases the desirability of insurance risks. Third—The great employers of labor have concluded that alcohol diminishes efficiency, and they are refusing places to men who drink. There is no sentiment in business. In the future sober men alone will find employment. Labor and capital have common interest in the banishment of the saloon. Fourth—The athletic world no longer stands sponsor for the drinking man, and proclaims through the mouths of its leaders, that clean living and quick thinking, the prime essentials to success in athletic sports, are impossible in association with alcohol. Fifth—The general business of a dry town, its collections, its morals, are all universally better than in the presence of the saloon. When payday comes men then use their money to purchase supplies for family use, the bills are paid promptly. Careful investigation in any town which has passed through both wet and dry periods will demonstrate this. Sixth—Prosecuting officers testify almost without exception that the majority of criminal cases which come before them have their source in the use of intoxicating liquors. Where crime diminishes taxes will decrease. The criminal courts, the jails, the penitentiaries and the reformatories are all tax-eaters pure and simple. Seventh—The liquor interests generally oppose any movement looking toward improved moral and civic conditions, and their engine of operation, the saloon, must be eliminated in the interest of progress. Just as slavery, lotteries and open gambling have been eliminated. It was a long, bitter fight to accomplish the suppression of these recognized evils, and it might be profitable to remember that their supporters made in their day substantially the same appeal to business men as the liquor people are making now. Respectfully, STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

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EGG MARKET HAS A FIRMER TONE. The egg market is extremely firm and best candied offerings are being very firmly held along Front street, Portland, at 87 1/2 a dozen. Some ordinary stock, which cannot be placed in the first class by any means, is being sold at 35c. There is little demand for anything except the best fresh stock and select offerings of storage. Chinese eggs, which are considered about fourth class storage by the general trade, are selling very slowly and then only by force. There is practically no open demand for these Mongolian offerings because of their dirty chocolate brown color and small size. Receipts of fresh eggs along the street are exceedingly scarce. It is stated that some of the valley merchants are sending their selected stock to the northern markets and sending the refuse to Portland, while demanding extreme prices for the latter. Those that have received the latter supplies are naturally experiencing much difficulty in disposing of them except at sharply reduced values. For use in certain types of restaurants as well as for taking notes a new chair with one wide arm on its right half of the back cut away to permit free use of the right arm of an occupant. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of