

DENMAN'S REPLY.

TO THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT PHILOMATH.

He Explains why There is Delay in Passing on Examination Papers—Says Similar Delays Occur in Other Counties—Other Local News.

Editor TIMES: In the TIMES of February 23rd, an article from Philomath over the signature of X. giving an account of the work of a local parents' meeting at that place an extract of which is: "The question of 8th grade examinations coming up for discussion, and it appearing that pupils of Philomath had been subjected to long and unnecessary delays in the past in receiving returns from examinations, thus subjecting them to much inconvenience, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved that the county superintendent be requested to appoint an eighth grade examining board from Philomath to grade papers of applicants from said district, and that the marking of said board be accepted by him."

Kindly permit me to reply to the same in order that the readers of the TIMES and the writer of the said article may understand the extent of this work, and what we are trying to do along this line. This article says, "it appearing that the pupils of Philomath had been subjected to long and unnecessary delays in the past in receiving returns from examinations, etc." This sentence might lead one to infer that this school has been treated differently than other schools; that the papers of the 8th grade applicants were graded in a way different from other districts. It also shows that the writer is not familiar or has not investigated the extent of this work to be done, and the conditions under which it must be done. He has not considered the number of applicants throughout the county taking these examinations. We admit frankly that it requires three to four weeks to grade the papers of each examination. The examination last February took three weeks, and the class was not an unusually large one. Several county superintendents inform us that it takes three to four weeks to finish their work. I, therefore, takes about the same time in Benton as other counties. Whether there is an "unnecessary delay," we will leave it to every candid person to judge for themselves. There are from 100 to 125 applicants each year taking these examinations in our county. Each applicant last year wrote upon ten branches. There are from four to six pages in each branch on legal cap paper. The 122 applicants at the examinations last year in this county, allowing ten branches for each applicant, had 1220 papers to be graded. Allowing four pages to each paper makes 4880 pages of written matter to be read and graded. "Is it any wonder that it requires considerable time to do this work. Then remember that after all papers are graded, the work must be tabulated. The grades of each applicant must be added together and the general average obtained. Again remember that in all cases where the applicants fall below 70 per cent, the papers are re-examined by the county superintendent to see that no mistakes are made. Letters or reports must then be made out either for each applicant in case the school has been closed or sent to the teacher. All this work requires much work and time to do it correctly.

Now, how are we trying to handle this work in our county? The rule provides that this work must either be done by the county superintendent or a committee of teachers selected by him. If the county superintendent undertook to do this work for the April and May examinations, it would require most of the summer to finish the work, unless he would stop all other work which is impracticable. At some examinations he does the entire work himself, in order to lessen the work of our already overtaxed teachers. These examinations occur in January, April, May and June of each year. With the exception of January, these are the busiest months of the year for him. Last year there were 86 applicants at the May examinations. This meant 3440 pages of legal cap paper to be graded. This examination occurred on May 11 to 13. Allowing three to four weeks to grade these papers would take into June before results could be known, pro-

viding nothing interfered with the regular work. Realizing that many schools close about that time of the year, it frequently happens returns cannot be made until school closes. Especially does this occur during the May examinations, the heaviest month's work of the year. At this time the county superintendent cannot possibly do the work personally.

Our plan is to send one or two branches to some of the most efficient teachers of the county with suggestion to complete the work as quickly as possible. Say there are 40 applicants at an examination. This means 860 papers to be graded or 1440 pages of legal cap paper to be read and graded. Two subjects would increase it to 2880 pages. Now as our teachers have their regular work to do, this extra work of grading must be done out of school hours. The time for such work is therefore, limited. Is it any surprise then that it takes so long to do the work? Again, when the law makes no provisions for paying for such work, there is but little inspiration to push the work. Our already overworked teachers must, therefore work without remuneration or even a little glory. Where no pay is allowed, we cannot expect the average teacher to rush such work, neglecting their regular duties or even burn a little midnight oil. Although we believe that some do this very thing, they try to grade the papers as quickly as possible.

It has happened that on special request for the immediate grading of papers for a district, special efforts are put forth to finish the work as requested. We fail to recall a single instance where this request was made that it was not granted. To do such work requires special arrangements, in order to complete the work within the time specified. Unless such a request is made the papers take their natural course, and are graded along with those of other applicants.

As county superintendent we are far from being satisfied with the present method. But until some better plan is suggested, we must worry along doing the best we can. We do not know of a single county superintendent in the state who is not having the same trouble in handling this work. It has become a serious problem with them to finish the work in a shorter time. We believe the law should be so changed that those grading the papers will be paid for their time. This work should either be done by the county board of examiners or by a special committee appointed by the county superintendent. These papers on once returning to the school superintendent's office should never leave it. It has frequently occurred in our county that papers after leaving the office have become lost or were missing. One year all the papers in two branches from Philomath and other schools of the county were missing and did not reach this office for weeks afterward. For a long time we thought they were lost. In this case, we allowed every applicant whose paper was missing a grade of 80 per cent. At another time the teacher kept the papers for two or three weeks, then returned them only partially graded. The work after waiting this long, had to be done by the county superintendent personally, as time permitted.

Lastly, as county superintendent, we will only be too glad to have a committee appointed either by myself or the directors of Philomath, to grade the papers of that school. This privilege is not only given Philomath district but every district in the county desiring it. We want this work done as quickly as possible. The quicker the better. Therefore, anything tending to expedite will be gladly welcomed. While granting this request, we reserve the right to re-examine all papers.

Again assuring our friends of Philomath of our desire to have this work accomplished in the shortest possible time, we are only too glad to grant the request of the resolution.

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. DENMAN.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 22.—James Martin was hanged in the county jailyard in Butte at 4:42 o'clock this morning for the murder of John R. Williams on May 19, 1902, at the railroad junction near Butte. Robbery was the motive for the crime. Martin's alleged partner, Charles Lennox, participated in the noted jail delivery at Butte several months ago, and is still at large. Martin's last words were: "Good-bye. God bless you all." A few days ago several prominent members of the W. C. T. U. pleaded with Governor Toole for clemency on the ground that Martin was in a dying condition, but the governor declined to interfere.

BENTON PIONEER.

JOSEPH WHITAKER BURIED IN CATHOLIC CEMETERY YESTERDAY.

Startling Discovery of Method for Viewing Internal Organs of Human Body—Summit News—Telegraphic Brevities.

Joseph Whitaker, an Oregon pioneer of 1851, died at five o'clock Wednesday evening at the home of his nephew, Hon. John Whitaker. The funeral occurred at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the Catholic church in this city, and was largely attended. The service was conducted by Rev. Father Springer and the interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

The deceased was born in Germany March 12, 1817. Sixty years ago he left Germany for the United States, and settled in Ohio. In 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon and settled in Benton County. He was a carpenter by trade, and immediately after his arrival began an active career in that line. Many of the old time residences in Southern Benton still stand as a monument of his handicraft. He built the well known Irwin home at the Buttes, the residence of John Rickard near Bruce, the William Porter house, the house of Mrs. Arch Johnson and many others. In all of them the joiner work, the window sash and doors were all made by hand.

After conducting a successful business in the vicinity for several years, he went in the latter part of the Sixties to San Francisco, where he became extensively engaged in contracting and building. While thus engaged he sustained a terrible fall of forty feet, from a tall building and received injuries from which he never recovered. After ten years in California, he returned a complete invalid to the home of John Whitaker in Benton where he resided during the twenty years of time left until his death. He lacked but 17 days of attaining the age of 87.

At Summit.

Dr. Luther of King's Valley was called to see Mr. Pettit last week.

Mrs. F. E. Baker, formerly Miss Clara Duncan, is visiting her parents. She arrived a few days ago from Kalispel, Mont.

Mrs. G. M. Mulkey is on the sick list this week.

Summit school closed Thursday, the 25th.

J. R. Graham and wife arrived from Portland on Saturday's train. They were married there.

Mrs. George McDowell has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. V. Moore, of Corvallis.

There is a rumor of a new store being opened at this place soon.

They are moving the little saloon building and will convert it into a blacksmith shop.

Helen Harrison is now at Ellensburg, Washington.

New York, Feb. 24.—In the current number of the medical Journal Dr. Robert Coleman Kemp, consulting physician at the Manhattan State Hospital, tells for the first time the result of a series of experiments with fluorescein, which may forever do away with the X ray in the treatment of internal diseases.

By use of the fluid, a harmless crystalline compound dissolved in water, the entire internal organs of the body become at once exposed to the naked eye as clearly as through a transparent film of glass. The membranes of the stomach are so distinct that their outlines can be traced on the outside of the body in a dark or light room.

The new use of the fluid is of incalculable value in the treatment of abdominal disease. Its efficacy was demonstrated before a body of students at a clinic in the College of Physicians and Surgeons a week ago.

Fluorescein is a non-toxic, absolutely harmless, and is taken by the patient on an empty stomach in a glass of water, in which from fifteen to twenty grains of sodium bicarbonate, one dram of glycerine and one-eighth of a grain of fluorescein are dissolved.

"The patient is then conducted into a dark room," says Dr. Kemp, "and the electric light introduced. The picture obtained is much superior to that produced by the method of plain water. It shows the size and location of the stomach, and the light is so excellent that I believe it would aid in differentiation of the tumors of the liver and intestines. In addition subjects with thick abdominal

walls or much adipose tissue can be thus satisfactorily examined—which was unsatisfactory heretofore."

The experiments of Dr. Kemp, have been going on for a year or more, with the object of finding a substitute for the X ray in the illumination of the internal organs of the body. None of the medical profession outside of his immediate assistants, Dr. Traub and Dr. Graham Rodgers, and a few of Dr. Kemp's most intimate friends were admitted into the secret, and these, while they greatly assisted in the work of experimenting, refrained absolutely from any discussion of it outside of their little circle. The practical demonstration of the new method of internal illumination came as a surprise therefore to the young students of the clinic, who were loud in their praise of the discovery.

Experiments were also made on a dog and a rabbit, which were treated subcutaneously with alkaline and alcoholic solutions of fluorescein two grains and one grain respectively, and two patients underwent the treatment or internal application for stomach troubles with excellent results.

According to Dr. Kemp, the fluorescent medium increases in activity on exposure to light, and can be prepared a long time ahead. The solution leaves a slight yellowish stain on the hands. It can be drunk in large quantities with impunity.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay has received information that Japan has negotiated a treaty with Korea, whereby the guarantee of the independence and integrity of Korea.

This is regarded here as one of the cleverest of the many startling diplomatic moves that have been made in connection with the whole Eastern question. The effect is to place Japan on a high moral plane, for it is understood here that this treaty is an acknowledgment to the world that if she prevails in her struggle with Russia involving military occupation of Korea, Japan will take no advantage of that fact, but will maintain the independence of the Hermit kingdom.

On the other hand the Russian note complaining of the violation of Korean neutrality by Japan is believed here to be intended to pave the way for future heavy reclamations, indeed, involving the seizure of Korea and its annexation for violation of neutrality in the event that Russia triumphs in the present struggle.

Contrasting the two positions, an official here pointed out that the attitude of Japan toward Korea was very similar to that of the United States to Cuba when the former occupied the island with its military force only to withdraw them and free Cuba after it had rid her of Spanish control.

No details of the new Japanese-Corean treaty have been announced at the state department, which confines itself for the present to the brief announcement of the treaty's conclusion. It is known, however, that Korea in turn gives Japan extensive military rights, and the officials here regard the negotiation of the treaty as a declaration by Japan of her protectorate over the Hermit kingdom, and a move which has long been expected. It is supposed that Japan is given the right to fortify Corea in any way she wishes, and practically assume control of all Corea's defense.

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No. 62—5 acres all out to prunes on College Hill, \$1350.

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No. 70—Fine large house and barn and two lots on Third and Washington streets. A bargain at \$1700.

We are in receipt of letters from parties in the East who are coming to Oregon this spring. Several of the parties are chartering cars to this point, and we would be glad if you have a house to rent if you would let us know; also if you have property of any description you wish to sell, we would be pleased to have you list it with us.

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First door South of Reading Room.

E. R. Bryson,

Attorney-At-Law.

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Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton.

In the matter of the estate of Jane E. Fisher, deceased.

To Ethel E. Sokou, Ida R. Morris, Margaret Fisher, and Rowland Fisher, heirs and devisees of Jane E. Fisher, deceased, greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Benton, at the Court room thereof at Corvallis in the County of Benton on Tuesday the 8th day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made as prayed for in the petition of E. E. Wilson, administrator of said estate of Jane E. Fisher, deceased, of the following described real property to-wit:

Beginning at a point 37 1/2 chains east of the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 29, T. 11 S. R. 5 W. and run thence north 69 chains; thence east 230 chains; thence north 30 chains; thence east to the West line of the donation land claim of Philip Mulkey, No. 938 in T. 11 S. R. 5 W.; thence south 1/4 a point 9.30 chains south of the southeast corner of donation land claim of J. C. Roberts, No. 240, same T. and R.; thence north 20 degrees 30 minutes west 10.62 chains to a point 4.25 chains west of said northeast corner of said Roberts claim; thence west to the place of beginning. Also lot 10 in section 22, T. 11 S. R. 5 W. except therefrom the following, beginning at a point 50 links east of the southwest corner of said lot 5 and run thence north 4.03 chains; thence south 73 degrees east 10.23 chains; thence south 24 degrees east 1.48 chains to point on south boundary line of said lot 5 (said point being 4.40 chains west from southeast corner of said lot 5) thence west on south boundary line of said lot 5 a distance of 10.53 chains to a point 1.2, 3, 4, and 5 in section 21 T. 11 S. R. 5 W. except therefrom the following, beginning at the N. E. corner of claim No. 55 T. 11 S. R. 5 W. run thence W. 18 chains; thence S. 91 chains; thence E. 18 chains; thence N. 9.31 chains to place of beginning. All the above being in Benton county, state of Oregon.

It being the intention to include in the above description all lands described in mortgage given by Jane E. Fisher and husband to the State Land Board, bearing date December 8, 1890.

And you are further notified that this citation is served upon you, and each of you, by publication thereof in the Corvallis Times, newspaper for four weeks, under an order made by the Hon. Virgil E. Winters, Judge of said court bearing date February 3, 1904.

WITNESS, the Hon. Virgil E. Winters, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Benton, with the seal of said Court attested this 5th day of February, A. D. 1904.

Attest—
VICTOR P. MOSEF,
Clerk.

By the Governor,
F. I. DUNBAR,
Secretary of State.
(SEAL)

L. G. ALTMAN, M. D.
Homeopathist
Office cor 3rd and Monroe sts. Residence cor 3rd and Harrison sts.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M.
Phone residence 315.