EAST OF THE RIVER

The Residence Part of Portland-Attractive Home Sites.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

The Fine System of Sewers and Electric Lights-The Modern Business Blocks Recently Erected-The Pressing Demand for a Central Bridge.



is sparsely settled, but it is rapidly filling in onstructed on a modern design. It is now been opened by platting and improvement. The big Ladd tract, on Hawthorne avenue, has been platted and is being improved on an elaborate plan. The Guarantee Company has expended a wast some of money in improving the tract between East Twenty.

While the erection of homes on the East | \$200. Side has been somewhat slow the past year, there has been much more done in this line than any one would suppose, and modern brick on Williams avenue and to obtain the necessary evidence one must visit the various districts. It will be found that in the matter of small homes a large that in the matter of small homes a large number has been built. About the same ing a two-story brick in Lower Albina at facilities in water, light, fire protection and police found on the West Side are afforded on the East Side. A complete system of electric fire alarms has been introduced.

In a cost of \$800. At Portsmouth, Francis police found in a cost of about \$500. This is the electric fire alarms has been introduced. connecting all the engine-houses, and, on the whole, the property districts are fairly well protected. A recent addition to the fire protection on the East Side was the placing of a fine chemical in Holladay's addition and a hose company at Sanny-side. Without doubt some of the outside districts now asking for protection would be favored, but the commission is without the necessary funds and cannot supply the apparatus. It is alleged that the East Side is better supplied with electric lights than the West Side, and there is no question but it is well favored along this line number of school children on the East Side already nearly equals that of the West Side, while the East Side school facilities are ample. The district this year erected two schoolhouses, one at St. Johns and one at Fortsmouth, besides making extensive improvements and en-largements. The East Side will share with the city the advantages from Bull Run water, arrangements having been completed for this purpose. Eventually the entire East Side from Sellwood to St. Johns will be supplied with this water. Unquestionably the East Side as a whole has profited wonderfully by consolidation in securing free bridges and ferries, a splendid electric-light system, water facilities, fire protection, and in all things which go to make up the advantages of a great city, although a considerable tion of its territory might yet be called

With consolidation the East Side secured two free bridges and one ferry, but the people are not all satisfied and are work-ing differently for another one. It may be the free-bridge agitation was the most potent argument for consolidation. Lack of sound judgment resulted in placing the main free bridge where it does not accommodate the greatest numdoes not accommodate the greatest num-ber of people. The outcome of this failure to ber of people. The outcome of this failure to locate the main bridge in the central portion of the city is discontent over an unjust discrimination by which in the central portion of the city property has decreased in value, and this has caused a demand for another bridge located where it will accommodate the whole city. Until this bridge shall have been erected, the full advantages of free transportation cannot be fully realized. It, however, can be ascertained approximately. Recently he ascertained approximately. Recently an official count of the footmen and vehi-cles crossing on all the bridges and ferries over the Willamette was made by the bridge commission, with a view to least the Morrison-street bridge and making it free. While the count was continued for seven days, it was not completed on the Madison-street bridge for the count son-street bridge for the reason that it was out of order and closed for four days while the count was in progress. The result of the count was as follows:

Route Taken,	ootmen.	teams
Steel bridge	2,667 29,671 4,000	459 7,745 1,622
Stark-street ferry	2.533 10.555	26 1,462
Total	57,516	22,654

remarkable one, and should the result for one year be figured from the above statement the sum total would be startling. It indicates with unmistakable certainty that the East Side is rapidly becoming the residence portion of the city. Construction of a central bridge would throw a considerable proportion of this enormous traffic back to the central pertion of the city, where it logically belongs. Unquestionably free bridges have been the means of inducing considerable inevenment on the East Side, principally in the way of homes, and no better proof of this can be seen than the tin-bucket brigade which one year be figured from the above state seen than the tin-bucket brigade which crosses the bridges and ferry to the West Side in the morning and returns in the evening on each working day of the week. Purchase of the Madison bridge induced construction of a number of extensive warshouses at the exci. construction of a manner warehouses at the cact approach. It has always been maintained that the low ground of old East Portland would event ually furnish the sites for Portland facto This will doubtless be realized on when the central district has been placed on an equality with the two ends.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

The Modern and Handsome Bricks

Recently Erected. Erection of business buildings on the East Side for the past two years has been

pproximate figures time it was built it was thought to be in advance of the times, but the investment has proved a paying one. All the apartments have been rented almost from the day of its completion. Charles Logus erected a four-story modern brick on Grand avenue and East to the city by taking to the leaving and the want of owing to the leaving and the want of in new territory there are 3 square miles, including the river front, while the West Side has but II square miles. There are 11 miles of water front on the East Side, reaching from the extreme south end at the matter of toils, the owner will realize or the money he has invested it is a miles of water front on the rant state, reaching from the extreme south end at Bellwood, and terminating at the north end at St. Johns. If one should start from central district. In early days Joseph central district. In early days Joseph central district. the Morrison-street bridge and travel entirely around the city boundaries on the East Side, by the time he should have returned to the same point from which he started he would have gone 2 miles.

Within this territory the population is about 5,000, and it has greatly increased since the exection of bridges, and especially free bridges. Of course a considerable portion of this expanse of territory a considerable portion of this expanse of territory in feet and is 100 feet deep. The building is constructed on a modern design. It may each year. Some of the big tracts that Burkhard acquired a half-block on East

tween East Twentieth and East Twentyseventh streets, making heavy cuts and
filling up deep ravines. In the newly acquired territory on the peninsula toward
the north there has been a quiet and constant development in the way of buildings
and opening streets. put up by Mr. Harris, at a cost of Both of these buildings are occumost pretentious in that vicinity. J. A. Logan erected a considerable building on Union avenue and East Alder in 1833 for popular rents, and has succeeded in keeping it pretty full of tenants most of the time. It cost \$8000, Mrs. R. L. Hawthorne's wooden building, on East Morrison and Union avenue, cost \$400. All of these new buildings represent an outlay of \$195,000, which, considering the dullness of the times, is a good showing along this particular line. A number of buildings are projected, which will be erected when the stringency of the times has passed away.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

of the New Churches on the East Side. NDICATIVE of the growth on the East Side is the erection of church edifices. Along this line there has been unusual activity the past year. Tak-ing advantage of cheap mate-rial and reduced price of labor, church societies have put up

a large number of building of this kind. Chief amon them, and most pretentious is size and cost, is that of the Westminster Presbyterian church, erect ed on East Tenth and Weidler, in Holla day's addition. Erected on a pian drafted during the prosperous times of 1832, when the cost was estimated at \$12,000, the actual cost did not exceed \$8000. In thish inside and outside the principles of harmony of color in arrangements and design are closely adhered to, and the architect and orkmen jointly produced a house of wor ship of exceptional beauty and complete ss. Next in cost and importance is the ilding erected by the United Brethren ople on East Morrison and East Fif-mih, at a cost of \$500, in a unique but cautiful design. Its appearance on the beautiful design. Its appearance on the outside is certain to attract attention. The Third Baptist church of Upper Albina dedicated a building recently which cost about \$5500. Modern methods were used in the construction of this edifice, used in the construction of this edifice, especially on the inside in the arrange-ment of the auditorium and gallery, by which nearly 500 people can be accommodated, although the building is compara-tively small. On Union avenue the United tively small. On Union avenue the United Presbyterian people have erected a church and parsonage at a cost of about \$500 on plans somewhat different from those usually adopted, but the effect is for excellent. In Upper Albina the Clfristian denomination has put up a house of worship at a cost of \$1550, which is a neat structure and will seat about 500 people ensity. On East Eleventia the Second Sec

and East Everett streets the Second Sev enth-Day Adventists dedicated a new building December 16, which cost about \$4600. At Sunnyside the Methodists erected a building costing \$150, and the Congregationalists have a building under way that will cost \$200. At Woodlawn a United Brethren church and Christian church is in course of erection, each to gationalists have a building under way that will cost \$200. At Woodlawn a United Brethren church and Christian church is in course of erection, each to cost about \$1600. The Episcopalians have put up a new building in Upper Albina at a cost of \$2000. Three new churches have been erected at Mount Tabor. One is the Presbyterian church, on the motor line, and which cost \$1500. The other two in Mount Tabor. Williages the Methodist. Mount Tabor Villa are the Methodist and Baptist, costing \$1500 each. An Epis-copal chapel has also been erected at Lents, Mount Scott, the terminus of the Portland & Mount Scott railroad. Memorial Evangelical church was erected on East Eighteenth and Ellsworth and at a cost of \$1890. The Independent Evangeli-cal church, built on the corner of Madison and East Elighth streets, cost with the parsonage \$360. These is churches men-tioned represent an outlay of \$38,850 in ar-tual cost, to which must be added at least \$19,600 in labor donated and material donated, which will bring the cost of church

rection and extension on the East Side STREETS AND SEWERS.

The Complete and Costly System of

HERE has been but little activ-liy in the improvement of streets within the past year, although the little that has been done has been of a per-manent character. In the early history of the East Side gravel was used and thougravel was used, and thou-

sands of dollars was expended—money which was practi-cally thrown away, as such improvements have failed in nearly every instance to meet expectations. East Burnside street, which connects with the Burnside bridge was improved for a distance of 2t blocks with timbers 6x6 laid on heavy bearings have been a number of fine blocks put up recently, the construction of which introlved considerable expense. The Brown brick, on Hawthorne avenue and Grand avenue, cost \$80,000. It is 100x50, and five stories, and modern in design. It is the only building on the East Side provided with an elevator. At the suburbs, there yet remains just outside beautiful and attractive suburban dis-tricts reached and made convenient by the numerous railways extending into the

ter material was used and better work-menship employed in its construction. The improvement of the II blocks cost \$1500, but the improvement will last sufficiently

but the improvement will last summertly to justify the expenditure. Property-owners on this street have made great sucrifices. The street was improved a few years ago with gravel, but it proved a miserable failure and wore out within a year. Then the street was widened to 89 feet, involving sacrifice of considerable property and some money. Upon the heels of the widening came the expensive improvement which has just been finished. Four blocks on Union avenue, connect-

Four blocks on Union avenue, connecting with East Burnside, similar to the Grand-avenue improvement, have just been finished, and measures are being taken to still further improve Union avenue.

ne about a mile northward. There is litnue about a mile northward. There is an the doubt that the kind of improvement used on East Burnside street and Grand avenue is the best for the East Side, where the general traffic is not so heavy as may

that it costs less and lasts longer than any material that has has yet been used. All improvements under contemplation will be made with timbers \$x\$ or 5x5. In

will be made with interest improvement completed during the year 1894 is Mississippl avenue, work on which was commenced in 1892. It extends from Lower to

Upper Albina, and is simply an old-style

plank rondway. A few other streets have been graded out in Albina and down on the peninsula, but work of this sort can-not be called permanent improvements. East Stark street for a distance of 21

blocks was improved with planking and elevated roadways through the central portion of old East Portland at a heavy ex-

pense to property-owners. There is a di

East Side, but progress along that line has been retaded by stringency in money matters. Some important street improve ments for 1825 are under contemplation

which will be developed as the year pro gresses. Streets which have been county roads have been condemned and placed under the control of the city with a view to their improvement.

In this connection the extensive boule

In this connection the extensive boule-vard system laid out by the old city coun-cil of Albina may be mentioned. It is still in an undeveloped condition outside of the \$6,500 expended in grading the Willamette boulevard. Should this sys-tem of boulevards, laid out on an elabo-

rate plan, be developed as contemplated it will provide a beautiful driveway of 15 miles within the city limits, but the cost of the improvements contemplated will

run up into the hundreds of thousands and this contemplated heavy cost post-

pones for some time the development of

the boulevard plans, unless the enterpris-ing spirit of the property-owners should take hold of the matter. It may be stat-ed that the cost of actual improvement of streets on the East Side the past year has not exceeded \$100,000.

Construction of sewers on the East Side has gone forward constantly for the past two years, resulting in the estab-

lishment of several independent sewer districts. Principal in these districts is the famous Sunnyside conduit, built of stone

and brick, from the river to almost the city limits, at a cost of \$124,000, extending

through and accommodating a great ter

ritory. Next in importance is the terra

cotta.

uary, 1892. When it

otta system accommodating another ortion of the East Side, costing \$68,567.

This sewer system is in the most thick-

sewer system constructed on the East Side was the one on Holladay avenue, at a cost of \$23,168. Recently a terra cotta

sewer was put out down south of the

lowing is a recapitulation of the amount of sewerage constructed on the East Side, taken from the surveyor's books:

Sewers constructed on the East Side-Lin. ft. Miles. Brick and stone sewer. 19.872 17.76 Terra-cotta pipe sewer. 19.777 17.76

When it is remembered that two years ago there was little or no sewerage on

the East Side, and that this enormous

outlay has been made recently, some idea of the tax on property may be obtained. The improvements in this line are per-

manent and will answer for the next 20 years. The great objection to the East Side regarding an absence of sewers is

ELEEMOSYNARY AND OTHERWISE.

Some of the More Prominent Institu-

whose efforts a building was erected, but

cilities. At present there are 13 inmates

all of whom are contented and comfortable. The institution is supported by subscriptions, donations, and at the last meeting of the legislature it received an appropriation of \$250, which enabled the building to be enlarged. Applications are

being received constantly for admission to the Home from different portions of the state, but the facilities have been limit-ed, and these applications have been re-fused. The directors believe the work is

a worthy one.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society secured a building on the East Side on Hawthorne avenue, where it has ample quarters, and its work has gone forward successfully. The Refuge Home has also moved to the East Side the past year, and is doing its work in a quiet way. The other institutions on the East Side are the Portland hospital, the Baby Home and the Magdalen Home, which have been established some years.

After extraordinary exertions a new

After extraordinary exertions a new building was erected on East Sixth and East Salmon streets by the East Sid de-partment of the Y. M. C. A., at a cost of

about \$300. It is a two-story frame, and designed for the work of the association.

It has a symmatium and audience-room on the first floor, while reception, library, amusement and reading-rooms are placed in the second story. On the whole it is

HE Patten Home, of Albina, was organized about six years ago for the purpose of fur-nishing a home for friendless

nishing a home for friendless old people, in accordance with the will of the late Mat-thew Patton, who donated the ground on which the building stands. For a time the institution was under the management of the Ladies' Aid Society of Albina, through the a building was executed but

sition to make improvements on th

ind on the West Side, for the reason

OLD MARYLAND HOMES.

Frederick Douglass Visits the Place From Which He Han Away.

Dr. John Williamson Palmer has an interesting paper on "Old Maryland Homes and Ways" in the December number of the Century. The article is beautifully illustrated by Helmick and Castaigne,

who show themselves in perfect sympathy with the spirit that pervaded the time. Dr. Palmer says:

If one might be frisked by the mere magic of a wish away from the vulgar scrambling and the din and all the heart-less impertingence of this impatient time. ss impertinence of this impatient time back to those ways of pleasantness and paths of peace which were the familiar conditions of old Maryland, he might choose to find himself trundling in an antiquated gig through the long, dim stretch of woods, and the double colonnade of locusts and beeches which formed the approach to the "great house," and ended in the graveled drive that belted the noble lawn-from five to seven acres of close, clean sward, dotted with firs and cedars, and terraced from end to end. Here stood the sturdy domicile, broad and square, built of bricks brought over from Engiand in the ships that came for tobacco. It was flanked on each hand with offices and strung out to the very edge of the woods with outpublicings kitchen, dairs. woods with outbuildings-kitchen, dairy, ice-house, overseer's lodge, and the "quar-ter" for the dusky colony of slaves. This latter might be either a group of cabins or a single, spacious tenement of logs or atone, affording one big sitting-room below, floored with earth, and rude dormi-tories, bunked and blanketed, above. On the ground floor the negroes loved to lie around the great hearth, with their feet to the fire, and to sleep that sleep of insouciant beatitude which was broken only by the familiar cry of warning: "Some

fool-nigger's heel a-burning!"
In the distance was the clumsy windmill for the grinding of the maze, which was presently to find itself transformed and famous in coquetries of johhny-cake and pone, and flay-jacks flattered with golden butter, and beyond between the willows. butter; and beyond, between the willow by the creek, glimpsed and glanced the rippling silver of the bay, with its sleepy coves and inlets dotted with canoes and barges, and with the slender spars of pungles in among the cuddling little isles.

where Sambe tonged for "eyesheters" in the sun, and the larger fisher took his finny treasure from the weir. Here was a land flowing with mint-juleps and blooming with delectable dam-sels. Mistress Rebecca Lloyd, beautiful sels. Mistress Rebecca Lloyd, beautiful and gracious, greeted the new-couner with a winsome courtesy on the broad plazza, and the grizzled butler, who had "toted" his young missus around so long that there were still times when he forgot himself and called her "honey," brought you the beguiling beverage on a silver salver engraved with the family arms, and was distressed if your straw refused to draw. That broad plazza was burned, with the rest of the noble house burned, with the rest of the noble house of Wye, on March 12, 1871, when a Brit-ish marauding party looted the planta-tion and the mansion, and carried off plate, jewelry and watches, swords, spurs, ly settled portion of the East Side, and there has been great activity since its completion in putting down laterals for sashes and cocked beavers, muffs, tur-bans and tippets, wigs, and embroidered waistcoats, plumed hats and cardinals— the whole splendid plunder of brave ap-parel and dainty bedeckings. The fair Rebecca has long since been choired among the angels, and the grizzled butter sleens with his foes turned on to the domestic connections, a work that will go on until the houses are nearly all con-nected with the main conduits. The first among the angels, and the grizzled butler sleeps with his toes turned up to the mint; but when I crossed the lawn one kindly day in last December, I was greeted as graciously by Rebecca's later kinswoman, and conducted into the great hall, which never yet, whether in the parent house or to this, was big enough for the hospitalities it has harbored. The grand old manor house gave its body to the flames, but its soul survives in the later mansion, where its traditions of courtesy Holiaday condult. Sewer construction in Albina has been somewhat irregular. In anish has been somewhat tregular. In early days, a large terra cotta sewer main was laid through the heart of old Albina from the top of the hill to the river, and the laterals have been all connected with this one. So far it has answered very well. The main conduits, with the secondary sewers or connections, represent an outlay of \$294,687. The following it is a reservisibility of the amount.

mansion, where its traditions of courtesy and kindness are piously cherished. Near the site of the historic domicile, a fragment of which still remains, stands the beautiful structure, impressive by its proud simplicity, which invites the way-farer today in the name of eight genera-tions of Maryland worthles who have kept house there since Edward Lloyd I. the Purlian, in 1588, set up his son Phile-mon to be lord to the manor of Wye and master of Wye house-incunabula ma-jorum. The main building of two lofty stories, including the hall, drawing-room, parlor, dining-room, and chambers, all of noble proportions, is connected by corridors with one-story wings, in which are the library on one side and the domestic facade of 200 feet, looking out upon

lawn and the leafy avenue, and over the woods to Wye river and the bay. In Governor Lloyd's time there was a certain steward, or bailiff, at Wye, one Captain Anthony, of St. Michael's, at one time master of a bay craft in the service of the governor. This man was the owner of a likely negro boy who es ped from bondage, and by his remarkapowers, acquirements, and address came known to the world as Frederick louglass. In 1881 Mr. Douglass, being then marshal of the District of Columbia was moved to revisit the scenes of his childhood and his thrall, and one day found himself on the porch of Wye house where he was received by the sons of Colonel Lloyd, their father being absent, with that courtesy which is extended to with that courtesy which is extensed as every stranger who finds his way thither. When he had made known the motive of his viett, he was conducted over the extent, from spot to spot, that he remembered and described with all their childish associations; here a spring, there hedge, a lane, a field, a tree. He calle with consolidation its management changed, and it is now controlled by the Pation Home Association, the board of trustees having immediate charge of the them by their names, or recalled by some simple incident, and all the glowing heart of the man scemed to go out to the place as he passed from ghost to ghost as in a dream. And then a strange ghost as in a dream. And then a strange thing happened; standing mute and musing for a while, he said, slowly and low, as one who talks in his sleep: "Over in them woods was whar me and Mars Dan useter trap rabbits." "Mars Dan" was the governor's son. Was it the man's half-playful, half-pathetic sense of the grotesque incongruity of the situation? Or was it glamor—all the tremendous significance of a phenomenal life compacted into the homely reflection and phrase of a borefoot "darkey."

He plucked flowers from the graves of

He plucked flowers from the graves of dead Lloyds he had known, and at the table drank to the health of the master of the old house and of his children. "that they and their descendants may worthly maintain the character and the fame of their ancestors."

News Indeed of American Girls.

In London we talk of the upper ten in America it is the four hundred; and recently we hear strange things of th younger members of the four hundred-that is to say, among the weaker sex. It is said that plutocratic heiresses like Gertrude Vanderbilt, Pauline Whitney, Edith Shepard, Orme Wilson and four or five other girls, whose families will soon be paying small fortunes annually in income taxes, do not believe in the rights of property. On the contrary, they are very radical young indies, and have come to the conclusion that this social system of ours is all wrong. They have recently formed an organization for the purpose of passing resolutions to that effect. These helresses style themselves the "Downtrodden." They meet regularly for general debate and discussion. Were they to express their opinion in certain places in the second stary. On the whole it is well equipped for its particular line of work for young men. It has a flourishing class in athletics which meets twice a week. Besides this are the various winter classes in writing, penmanship, arithmetic, they would be in danger of punishment as anarchists. All the Vanderbilt young ladies are remarkably radical, and go in sc. reading and the common branches | for all manner of unconventional opin by which a young man may obtain a fair knowledge of the radiments. The reading-room is well supplied with latest daily papers and literary periodicals from the best publication houses in America. The institution is a credit to the East Side.

While the city boundaries on the East all, and so on.



We are fully cognizant of the fact that owing to the prevailing competition in the Plana trace in this city, that in order for us to get business and make sales, we must do a "little better than the other feliers."

We certally have the largest stock of high grade Planos from which to make a selection. We are incorporabed under the laws of Oregon, with a capital stock of 190,000. We own the four-story building which we occupy, the entire four floors being devoted to the music business, embracing Planos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise of every description; and we do an extensive wholesale as well as a general retail business. Correspondence respectfully solicited. Address

THE WILEY B. ALLEN CO.

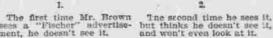
211 FIRST STREET Portland, . - Oregon

BRANCH STORE :

235 Commercial Street, Salem, Or.

HOW THE WILEY B. ALLEN CO. SOLD A "FISCHER"







The third time he becomes conscious of its existence, and it leaves a faint impres-sion on his mind. to him that he has seen the "Fischer" advertisement be-

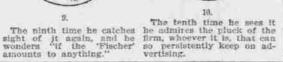


The fifth time he reads the The sixth time he sees it Fischer" advertisement all again, and turns up his nose grough and thinks, "Oh, at it.



The eighth time ne says, The seventh time he reads it through again, and wonders why he should be tau-talized by having it stude tory, under his nose all the time. "Thera's that confounded thing again," and wishes the whole thing was in purga-







The eleventh time he sees it he wenders how in thun-der any firm can afford to



The fourte







The nineteenth time he discovers that he can buy on \$10 monthly payments, figures on standing off his gracery bill and henceforth have music in his house.





The sixteenth time he reads it all through again, and makes note of the agent's address, "The Wiley B. Allen Co., Til First street."



The eighteenth time he ab-The accenteenth time he observed. He would like to my a "Pischer," but can't ard times.



THE WILEY B. ALLEN CO., 211 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.



WHAT HE WROTE ABOUT.

Can't Afford Not to Send Them.

A Slip that Cost Him \$230.00

IT HAS A FINE REPUTATION THERE.

THE DALLES, OREGON, December 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR: My son Henry and my daughter Alice will enter your school on Wednesday, Jan. 2nd. Henry is to take the business course, Alice the shorthand and typewriting. I intended to start them in the fall, but thought I could not spare the money. I have come to the conclusion that I can't afford not to send them. When young people reach a certain age it is hard to keep them interested in school. Besides, times are growing better every day,

I want Henry to get a usable education. One must have this in these days, to make any headway in the Alice is to fit herself to make her own living, if it ever becomes necessary. I have always been sorry I did not send my son Frank to your school before he took charge of my saw-mill on Paget Sound. His education does not seem practical. Last summer he lost \$230 by a slip in commercial law, in making a lumber contract. He also got his books tangled, but a young man employed in a bank over there (a graduate of your school, by the way) straightened them out at a cost of \$40. I want Henry to make sure of a business education first, so as to avoid such blunders. If he wants to go to college afterwards, all well and good.

The Portland Business College has a fine reputation here. All I ask of my children is to accomplish as much as other pupils of yours from this section have. If they do not graduate this season they will return next year, I think this an excellent feature in your scholarship; and your tuition rates are very reasonable. You may send reports of their progress every two weeks, and oblige. Very truly yours,

EDITOR OREGONIAN: You may print the above in the space reserved for this school on the "college page" of the New Year's Oregonian. The letter reached me this morning, and hits the nail squarely on the head, to my thinking. Hastily, A. P. Armstrong.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

