DESK STUDIES FOR GIRLS: MONEY AFFAIRS

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

V. PERSONAL ACCOUNTS AND MONEY AFFAIRS.

The Need of Proper Training. Girls should be taught business-all girls. By business we do not necessarily mean the mechanism of banking or the causes of stock fluctuations or foreign excauses of stock fuctuations or foreign ex-changes, or she production, transportation and marketing of products. Everything nowadays has in it the element of busi-ness. The business training most needed by girls is of a more fundamental character-training in promptness and order, in making receipts and expenses harmon-line, in anticipating financial contingencies, in ordinary fundation customs and usages, in the common formalities of law and in

carrying a purse. Much of this cannot be taught by lectures. Lectures, as a rule, only aggravate the conditions. So long as society orders that the purse shall be carried in the left hand with palm upward, thumb on class and elbow gracefully curved at an angle of 100 degrees, leaving the right hand wholly free to attend to the various other duties for which two hands were origimally ordained just so long will trolley, railway and other public information bu-reaus be required to keep fully equipped st and found departments for the return

Girls ought to know how to write a recelpt, how to make out a check, the wording of a promissory note and its legal significance and such other business forms as are of every-day use. These things may not have in them the same element of culture that is to be found in Dante's "Divine Comedy" or in Browning's "Dramatic Idylis," and their study is in no danger whatever of becoming a fac, but an intelligent grasp of these business af-fairs will give girls a self-confidence which may help them over many discouraging and embarrassing situations. The Use of Time.

The table of time for girls is the same as it is for boys. It has 60 minutes to the hour, and 60 minutes without something accomplished is an hour lost. Gladstone is reported to have said "that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profits beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings." Habits of indolence, list-lessness and pre-rastination, once firmly fixed, cannot be suddenly thrown off. The women who are the most active in church and other charities and in all affairs concerning the best good of the community are as a general rule, the best house and home-keepers. Idleness and indifference never count unless in a negative sense. Give a business girl a moment in which to write a letter and she will dash it off at once and say the right thing in the most pungent way; give a leisurely, idle girl a day to do the same and the chances are that she will put it off until next week. There are a momentum and a buoyancy in active life which carry-everything before them and make for success. There is no excuse for idleness. There are always a hundred and one things undone in even the best-regulated

The Use of Money.

Girls who are not earning salary or wages in outside employment should have a definite weekly or monthly allowance. It is taken for granted, of course, that they carn this at home. Idleness should never be rewarded or paid for by the month. In matters of this kind girls and Note.—These studies will be continued boys should be on precisely the same foot- next week.

ing. To work hard, to improve every moment, to economize, to avoid debt-these are the only sure steps to a comfortable old age. Girls should be taught to feet that the allowance money is their very own; that they have earned it, and that in spending it they are spending the returns for their own labors. To get \$10 from "papa" to buy him a Christmas present is not an evidence of sympathy between capital and labor. The Great Teacher taught the needful lesson of economy by asking that the fragments of loaves and fishes be gathered that nothing be lost. There are thousands of homes in which this same lesson might be repeated daily.

A Book of Accounts. Girls will find it to their advantage to keep personal accounts; a careful record of their receipts and expenses. This may be done in a very simple way and without any attempt at bookkeeping, as this subject is ordinarily understood. It is interesting to know at the end of the year the total money spent for hats or gowns or on the summer vacation and to balance these items up against the money spent for charity or the sum contributed to the fresh-air fund or the items for Christman gifts. This does not mean that one's life is to be measured by a dollar-and-cent rule. It may dull one's sentiment to parcel out a file bill into shoes and ribbone and poor fund and Christmas gift. At the same time the business method is the only safe method; it is the only method which will keep girls from a constant. which will keep girls from a constant condition of insolvency; it is very poor sentiment which borrows a dollar to give

be presented next week.

"REACHING THE MASSES."

to Reach and Hold Them.

hardly knew one doctrine from another, certainly not enough to revolt from them. A farmer was once asked by his minister

if he knew what predestination meant. "Yes, sir; some at about the innards of a pig," was the ready reply. If we appeal

is not an argument that because a man is alone he is in the right, or because he has small audiences he is preaching the truth. The argument is worthless either way.

conviction, and church-going in this country is coming, more and more, to be a matter of habit, fashion and convenience.

You will pardon me if I express a quiet

amusement at the suggestion that the 'new evangel' which emphasizes a code

of conduct will reach and hold the masses, It is an undeniable fact that for fully a

generation, and in some quarters for more

than two generations, the great majority

this "new evangelism," largely ignoring a doctrinal system and pressing home mat-ters of conduct and practical ethics. This

discussion in the papers has sprung up within the last five years or so, and they are giving us the results of this kind of

preaching. And all this time the church which has made the largest growth during

these last years is the most dogmatic of

any that I know. It has always been so. Of the sects of Christianity which have de-

nied this "infernal supernaturalism"—a phrase, by the way, that reminds one of

he accusation against Jesus, he cesteth out devils by the prince of devils-relying on a code of conduct based on the ex-

ample of Jesus, with one exception, Arian-

ism, we would be glad to know of one which has laid hold of the masses and in

the case mentioned, why did it not keep its hold after it had so firmly fixed itself?

Of course, politics had something to do

with it, and prejudice had more, but time ought to have righted these, and with this

phase of endeavor always with us, why

ave not the crowds rushed into this fold More than this: At a critical moment

in the religious history of this country the terms "evangelical" and "liberal" were

coined. In 1801 it was said that "all the

oung men of talent in Harvard" were of

the liberal party. When the time for ac-tion came in 1819, this liberal code of con-

duct party had the prestige of wealth, the most influential pulpits, the control of

fact that it has not laid hold of the masses

of the people. The liberal church is one of the smallest in the country today; the

liberal wing is in the minority within the

evangelical churches; the men who deny the historicity of the events which are

mentioned as legends in the closing paragraph of the editorial are as scarce within the liberal wing as roses in an Oregon

garden in December. For once, at least,

the newspapers are wrong. Popular sup-port of a church is no proof that the

church is preaching the truth. Lack of

popular support is no evidence that the

doctrines should be changed or a "new

us thing about this party is the

the oldest and greatest school. The on

of Christian churches have been preachit

it to charity: It is not necessary to say how this book of accounts should be kept. No two girls could pessibly keep such records in the

How to Write a Receipt. A receipt is the written acknowledgment of money or other value received. It should state for what the value was recelved, whether on account, or in full of account, or for some particular purpose. All receipts should be dated, and the signature should be authoritative. If, for

Received from Mrs. Helen Brown the sum of ten dollars (\$10) on account.

M. J. ANDERSON. Dec. 7, 1800.

instance, you owe Walter W. Smith & Co. \$15 and they send their clerk, Henry Adams, to collect the bill, you should re-quire that the bill be receipted in some

such form as this. You must satisfy your Herrived payment.
WALTER W. SMITH & CO.
per Henry Adams.

self that Henry Adams is in the employ of Walter W. Smith & Co., or that he has been authorized by them to collect the bill. In no case should money be paid to entire strangers without some as-surance of their business connection. When money is paid on an account it is taken. surance of their business connection. When money is paid on an account it is taken as evidence the account is considered correct. If an error or an overcharge is discovered in a bill it should be returned for correction before any payment is made. A receipt in full of all demands is evidence of a compromise and mutual settlement of all claims between the parties. All receipts and receipted bills should be carefully preserved, not forever, of course fully preserved, not forever, of course, but for a year or two. Do not trust too much to memory in matters in which money in concerned. Give receipts and require them and enter the records in your own private account book.

miles. Show a railway by a dotted line, and shade a portion representing five sec-OREGON PRUNE INDUSTRY

WHY MANY ORCHARDS HAVE PROVED UNPRODUCTIVE.

Trees Should Not Be Planted in Shallow Soils-Cost of Production.

The shipment of 500 cars of dried prunes from Western Oregon during the season of 1898 settled the question as to Oregon's future in the production of prunes. Western Oregon is, beyond all doubt, an excellent prune-growing section, and the industry is sure to increase for many years to come.

The various productions of the world

5. Make a copy of this drawing on scale four times as large.

Note—A second lesson in drawing will are rapidly concentrating into localities where the soil and climatic conditions are especially favorable for their most economic production; in fact, the most important problem of horticulture is the selection of soil and climate particularly adapted to the fruit in hand. This fact is becoming so apparent that soil physics and chemistry are necessary sciences in all denormments of accordance and much Remarks on the Preaching Supposed all departments of agriculture, and much better opportunities are open for young men in these lines than in law or medi-

PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)— When The Oregonian publishes an edi-torial of nearly a column's length, we may be sure that the matter discussed is There is, perhaps, no greater waste of effort in all the industries of Oregon than a vital question concerning the life of the people. And when it bases the presentaone end to the other with fruit trees of tion on the fact that a "discussion is many kinds that will never produce fruit tion on the fact that a "discussion is raging in the newspapers throughout the country," we may be satisfied that the question is of supreme importance. Instead of attempting to answer the statements of the editorial—there are no arguments—we shall do well to give attention to the underlying implication. I should respect exceedingly if I had mistaken the inference which will be drawn from this editorial, which seems to me to be that the churches are losing their influence over the masses, therefore the doctrines with good prices for applies, starts applewastefulness still goes on. A good year, with good prices for apples, starts apple-tree planting on all classes and conditions over the masses, therefore the doctrines which are preached are unworthy of bellef, and a "new evangel" will proceed on the lines of a "code of conduct" in-stead of a "dogmatic system of belief." of soil, and powder and dynamite are used to blow holes in uncongenial soils, where the tree is planted to become a Now this is a living issue, and it demands to become a source of disease, and finally wind up a fallure. Prune trees by the thousand desires the good of his fellow-men. Let me confess that I believe most heartly in a code of conduct, that I am in debt to the older systems of theological thought, where the tree is planted to become a bonds and otherwise for the safe keeping source of disease, and finally wind up a and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them." This is the law, and has been the law for many years. It was the law when Secretary Gage issued through the Associated Press to the national banking associations throughout the with many of which I do not serve the tree is planted to become a bonds and otherwise for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them." This is the law, and has been the law for many years. It was the law when Secretary Gage issued through the Associated Press to the national banking associations throughout the distribution of the public money and the payment of the public money and the payment of the public money and prompt payment of the public money and has been the law for many years. It owner would begin a scientific hunt for the difficulty in some insect or fungus that with most of which I do not agree, and that I honor the brainy men who through would appear active on the tree because honesty and sincerity made all that is the tree was weak on account of im-good in modern thought either possible proper soil conditions. Again, thousands good in modern thought either possible proper soil conditions. Again, thousands or actual. But when one approaches this question, which has been discussed for many years in both the religious and secular press, he is halted before stern places trees are planted on soil so deficient in lime and potash as to preciude Take the city of Portland as an example. Where do you find crowded houses

on a Sunday night? Without any inten-tional slur, including my own church in the list, we shall be compelled to say Cordray's theater, a church where a series of storcopticon lectures are being given, a Do Not Plant in Shallow Soils. The one great mistake made in the planting or orchards lies in planting on shallow soils. An equally great failure is made by planting on soils where the physical conditions prevent the roots from church where a man preaches on love, marriage, the working young man, and the like, and a church where a refined musical concert is rendered. Does the penetrating to any great depths. A chemical analysis may show an abundance of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric presence of a crowd in any one of these places bear witness to the truth of the acid in the soil even to a great depth, but some clay strata, water level or impervious condition may prevent the doctrine which is being preached? If one should take the individual in these audi-ences, it would be discovered that they roots of the trees from securing the necessary food elements.

It usually requires from six to eight years to bring a prune tree into good bearing, and in many cases where the roots have only shallow soils from which to gather food, they will have the avail-able food consumed shortly after comto history we find that the Hebrew prophets were told to preach to the people whether they would hear or forbear, and ing into bearing, and the fruit production begins to fail. The orchardist, after spending years of care, toll and expense, the crowds swarmed the false prophets who were speaking smooth things to itching ears. The sequel proved that the struggles then to overcome inevitable re-sults, and finally gives up the task and pronounces prune-growing a failure, while the true cause of his failure was his primary mistake of selecting improper lonely man was in the right. In the Mid-die Ages the same experience was re-peated. Dante had no audience and no

support, and yet he was the greatest man of his age, and held eternal truth in his grasp. Savonarola for a time had the ears of the people, but they fell away and he walked alone to the stake. This and at 30 years of age continue to produce excellent fruit at a fair profit, has such depths of soil that the roots of the small audiences he is preaching the truth. The argument is worthless either way, because popular judgment is based on letther knowledge, intelligent choice nor restart the course of the surface. It is this preaches the surface of the su ments of food that gives the value of \$700 ments of food that gives the value of and more per acre to the best prune orchards of Santa Clara valley. A 10-foot auger should be used in boring the soll to determine the conditions before planting an orchard.

Many of our inferior orchards were planted in Oregon at a time when prunes were bringing 10 and 12 cents per pound, and men were led to believe that the world would take all the prunes that Oregon could ever produce at these prices. Hundreds of these orchards that ave been profitable at high prices are failing, because the available soil has been exhausted, and the fruit, has become inferior, the price has been coming down, and we are having the cry of overproduction and that prune-growing is a failure in Oregon.

Prune-growing is not a failure in Ore-gon, and, in my opinion, never will be, although prunegrowers are falling and will continue to fail by the hundreds for years to come. Hundreds of men have failed in the sawmill business in Oregon, and hundreds more will fail the future, but lumbering in Oregon is not a failure.

Why will prune-growing continue to be a success in Oregon? First, the consump-tion of Oregon prunes is increasing at a rapid rate. Its food value, at the cost it can be given to the consumer, is such as to fix it permanently in the diet of the great mass of the American people. I do not hesitate to make the statement that there is no fruit of equal food value with the Oregon prune that can be pro-duced at as low a cost. If this proposition is true, its future is assured.

Cost of Production. Many orchardists are finding it unprofitable to produce prunes at 5 cents per pound, and are failures on that account. The Italian prune, the principal prune of Oregon, is grown in large quantities throughout the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, and to a limited extent in Rogue river valley. Marion county produced more than any other county in 1898. This prune can be grown successfully in almost every section of Western Oregon. In the Willamette valley the cold, wet springs sometimes interfere with the forming of the fruit, and sometimes cause a failure of the crop. The Umpqua valley so far has proved to be the secion where the crop is the most regular,

although many of the orchards in that valley falled in 1899. The warmer climate of Rogue river makes it a less desirable locality for the production of the Italian prune than the Umpqua, or Willamette valleys. The talian prune seems to require the cool and moist climate such as prevails in the valleys of Western Oregon during he summer, in order to reach perfection In these localities, where planted on deep, well-drained soil, the trees thrive well, and the production of fruit is enormous. The prune best adapted to the Rogue river valley is the French prune. The varmer climate of this valley brings this fruit to a higher state of perfection than the cooler and more moist conditions ex-isting farther north.

Basis of Successful Prune Culture.
The permanent cost of production of first-class fruit is the economic basis of successful prune-growing. If the Italian prune is required in large quantities to meet the food demand of the people of the United States, and can be produced industry will thrive under skulful directions. industry will thrive under skillful direc-tion. The present value of the choice prune land in Oregon ready for planting

should bring 3 cents per pound. The cost of gathering and drying prunes in Tulare county, California, where the total product brings the growers nearly \$500,000 penditure. The City National bank of New product brings the growers nearly \$500,000 per year, averages between \$15 and \$17 per ton. The cost in the Santa Clara valley is given at \$12 to \$15 per ton. It has generally been conceded that the cost of evaporating in Oregon was much in excess of this; but careful accounts, by competent men, show that the cost will vary from one-half to three-quarters of a cent per pound. This makes the expense no greater than in California.

The cost of production, then, and prea cent per pound. This makes the expense no greater than in California.

The cost of production, then, and preparing for market will range from 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound. Thirty pounds of dried prunes, at a profit of 1½ cents per pound, would give 45 cents per tree profit, and with 90 trees to the acre, this would give an average profit of \$40 per acre. A prune orchard that will not, on an average, bring these results, has either in its inception or management impropin its inception or management improper conditions

grower must, through organizations for marketing, seek to give his product to the consumer at the lowest cost of marketing. It must become his duty now to find the cheapest and best method of marketing his fruit. The present method of marketing is awkward and expensive, and the great task now for the fruit men of Oregon is to develop associations for marketing their fruit.

H. B. MILLER.

President State Board of Horticulture.

Eugene Or

In order to maintain a successful and substantial condition of the industry, the

Eugene, Or.

GAGE AND HIS CRITICS. Epitome of a Controversy That Is

Agitating Financial Circles.

Section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "all na-tional banking associations designated for that purpose by the secretary of the treas-ury shall be depositories of public money, except receipts from the customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary." It also provides that the secretary "shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory se-curity by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise for the safe keeping country a notice that national banks de-positing United States bonds for security

could have the privilege of securing the deposit of United States receipts from internal revenue to an equal amount. The day after the issuance of this notice, Secretary Gage was informed by a telegram from Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New York that the National City bank of that city had offered to deposit \$4,000,000 in gov-ernment bonds to secure internal revenue receipts for an equal amount. The inter-nal revenue receipts of the government amount to about \$1,000,000 a day. Numerous national banks in other parts of the country offered to deposit bonds as secu-rity for revenue receipts, but with the exception noted above the offers were for comparatively small amounts. The sec-retary selected the National City bank of New York as the general depository of revenue receipts from collectors in differ-ent parts of the country, directing it to retain its pro rata of the receipts on de-posit until called for, and to distribute the remainder, pro rata, to the other des-

ignated depositories.

A mistaken notion of the transaction. having its origin in New York yellow journalistic circles, has aroused a storm of criticism, which, however, appears to be directed not so much against what the secretary has done as against what he is erroneously supposed to have done. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, which itself has been one of the secretary's sharpest critics, asked him: "How does it come that the National City bank of New York has been selected as the general depository of receipts from collectors in different parts of the country? Why could not deposits have been made in different cities and then distributed to

those banks which deposited bonds?" The secretary made the following clear

have to put up bonds sufficient to secure them, and we would have to write 50 letters every day directing these banks where who was wont to burst into the free-slive them, and we would have to write 50 letters every day directing these banks where to send the funds. It became absolutely necessary to have some central bank to which all collectors could send their receipts daily, and then we could direct that one bank to distribute the funds among and social disorder? Is this the same inone bank to distribute the funds among the other institutions. Under normal conditions I should have preferred to have the central depository at Chicago, because that is the center of the internal revenue receipts. Unfortunately, however, under my published offer, the largest amount of bonds deposited by any one bank in Chicago was only \$300,000. It would be impossible, of course, to centralize receipts to the amount of \$1,000,000 a day in a bank which deposited bonds sufficient to cover those receipts for only a third of a day, whereas, in fact, it would necessarily have to hold several days' accumulations. We were forced, therefore, to turn to the National City bank of New York, which had made a deposit of \$4,000,000 in bonds, or about enough to cover four days' receipts. The officers of that bank did not ask for this privilege. In fact, they objected to it strongly, and said they offered their bonds for the purpose of securing deposits, and not merely to receive money to be sent out immediately to other banks. We practically forced them to accept this burden, and without cost to the government or to Irishman by lauding an Englishman, and other banks. Under the usual system the how easy it is to start the Erin-gocollectors deposit in a local bank, which | braghs' war-cry, "Hurro bhoys, line up in turn sends the funds to any subtreas-ury. Under the system just adopted they send it to one bank in New York, because, as I have explained, if the money is once turned into the subtreasury, under the law, it cannot subsequently be distributed ong the banks"

The secretary went on to explain that there will be absolutely no discrimination between the banks which have deposited

"During the first week after my original notice, offers of bonds amounting to about \$17,000,000 were received. They came from 66 banks, representing 15 different states. Some of these banks were already depositories and merely increased their line, while others were entirely new. All banks which offered bonds during the first week will receive deposits to the full amount of their proposal. The City National bank gets its percentage of \$4,000,000 regularly and no more. The other banks in New York put up \$7,000,000 in bonds and they also get their percentage. The banks in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities which put up bonds will receive deposits every day or two until the full amount of their proposals is covered. The same process will be applied to banks responding this week. The only limitation is that banks which accepted the offer last week will all be supplied before those of this week are attended to. My original intention was to deposit altogether about \$30,000,000. It might run up to \$40,000,000, dependent upon the state of the market and the condition of the treasury. If the first figure is adopted, banks depositing bonds this week will be able to secure \$13,000,000, and if the \$40,000,000 limit s reached the additional figure will be \$23,000,000. If more bonds are offered than there is money, banks will share and share alike, but, so far as those who offered last week are concerned, every receive the full amount, and ti no reason why any bank in Chicago or St. Louis should not have deposited \$10,-000,000 in bonds if it had them to spare for this purpose. They had the same oppor tunities as the institutions in New York or

done is to add to the money in circula-tion \$1,000,000 a day, which would otherwise beginning of good bearing, will be about \$125 per acre.

An 3-year-old tree should produce at least 30 pounds of dried product, that by law. The law does not allow money

DR. ELLIOTT COUES.

Some Account of a Man Who Did

Much for the History of Oregon. Many Eastern journals have biographical notices of Dr. Elliott Coues, who died at Baltimore on Tuesday of last week. Dr. Coues was known to the Pacific Northwest chiefly through his annotated editions of the journals of Lewis and Clark, and of other Western and Northwestern explorers. But it was as a specialist in particu lar branches of science that he was most widely known. It is said that he was the foremost authority in the world on the sub-

ject of ornithology. We quote from the

Chicago Tribune:

His work, "Field Ornithology," is an accept-cal textbook wherever the study of the feath-ered creatures is pursued. The "Bibliography of Ornithology," an ambitious and exhaustive work, contains a fund of information which was collected at the expense of much time and great labor. Always a prolific writer upon any theme labor. Always a prolific writer upon any theme in which he found interest, Professor Course, turning his attention to mammals, wrote books upon the fur-bearing animals, collecting all the material himself by active work in the haunts of the creatures he described. He gained his information first hand from nature itself. His trips into new fields of research were many and constant, exceptional advantages being given him for the discovery and the study of new species by his connection with the Smithsonian species by his connection with the Smithson Institution and the geological and geographical surveys.

Dr. Coues made one visit to Oregon, several years ago. His annotations on the journals of Lewis and Clark and of Alexander Henry are excellent and valuable contributions to the history of Oregon, and of the Northwest. The Iowa State Register publishes a biographical sketch of Dr.

Coues, from which we take the following: Was born at Portsmouth, N. H., September 9 1842; entered the United States army as a medical cadet in 1862, and was promoted to assistant surgeon in 1894. He remained in the regular army until 1881, when he resigned, retiring with the rank of captain. He was of the most learned succlosists and comparationatomists of his tms, and was constantly s ployed in the performance of scientific work f the geological and geographical surveys of the territories up to ISSE. He also lectured in the medical departments of several colleges. He prepared the natural history definitions for the Century Dictionary, a great work which er ployed his time for seven years. After his r threment from the army he was constantly or ployed in literary work for various publisher He had edited important editions of the travels of Lewis and Clark, Pike and several othe great Western explorers. In editing the work of Lewis and Clark and Pike he was led to consult many Iowa publications, as well as travel over the country through which these expeditions passed. Curator Aidrich, of the low state historical department, says that he one heard Dr. Cours say that he could locate every camp made by Lowis and Clark on the Missouri. The editions of these works contain a vast amount of notes by Dr. Coues relating to the early history and natural history of the

An Inquiry. PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—(To the Editor.)—
What does your correspondent, "J. H. M.,"
In your Sunday issue, mean by the phrase
that "millions of Americans will remem-ber William McKinley"? What connecber William McKinley'? What connection is there between McKinley and the Boer war? And if there was any such connection, does it become such men as the connection, does it become such men as the connection of t nees? Is this the perfervid gentleman dividual who with historical accuracy used to detail what the republican party had done for the laboring man and point with pride to the illustrious Blaine as the personification of republicanism in standing by Pat Egan? Is it the same gentle man who so abhors bolting that, although in the Philippines, he has stated from a platform at a social gathering in this city that the republican party could be trusted to do substantial justice to the Filipines even though the administration did err because the republican party never sacri-ficed principle for mankind? Is this the same J. H. M. who so often declared that reform must come from within a party and not from bolters outside? Is this the same writer who in glowing terms descanted on the glorious victor of the party in Oregon in a Bos ton paper a few years ago, and incidentally eulogized the chief republican paper of this state? All of which goes to how how easy it is to rattle an and crack every head in sight.

The Unchangeable English Officers Carlyle's Frederick the Great, Book XIV, Char

No fear in him, and no plan, sans peur e sans avis, as we might term it. Like to the Hanoverian sovereign of England like England itself and its way in those German wars. A typical epitome of long sections of English history, that attitud of lunge! The English officers also, it is evident, behaved in their usual way, with-out knowledge of war, without fear of death, or regard to utmost peril or diffi-culty; cheering their men, and keeping them steady upon the throats of the French.

One More Unfortunate.

Cle Elum Wash Jan 1th 1900 Mr Editor sir I beg to ask you to answe a question for me in this weak's Paper and mark it iff you Please the quest or is this when does the 19 Sentry come there has bin a grat argument on this Subject some claim it dont begen till 19.1

BUEL CRONE



THE PALATIAL



Not a dark office in the buildings absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia

FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Kar.51) FENTON, MATTHEW P., Depties 50

Surgeon 212-213
GIEST, A. J. Physician and Surgeon 700-719
GIEST, A. J. Physician and Surgeon 700-719
GOIDDARD, E. C. & CU. Footwar, ground
floor 228 Such arrect
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan
Life Insurance Co., of New York 200-229
GRENNIER, MISS BEATRICES, Dentist 728
HAMMOND, A. B. 725
HAMMOND, A. B. 725

HOLLISTER, DR. G. C., Press & Surg., 300 Sec.
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney at Law., 479-17-18
KADY, MARK T., Manager Pacific Northwest Mutual Reserve Fund Life Asso., 604-603
LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager Columbia Telephone Co., 203
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon, 203
MACRUM, W. S., Sec. Gregon Camera Chol. 374
MACRUM, W. S., Sec. Gregon Camera Chol. 374

McGINN, HENRY E., Autorney-at-Law., 311-312 McKELL, T. J., Manufacturers' Rapresenta-

MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist an Oral Surgeon ... 603-6
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentlat. 512-513-3
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. of
New York; W. Goldman, Manager 200-2 McELHOY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Surg. 701-702-701 McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia

MCKIM, MAURICE, Afterney-at-Law Son MCTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; Wm. S. Pand, State Mgr. 404-605-605 MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASEN M. T. Kady, Mgr. Pacific Northwest... 604 NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Attorney-at-Law, NILES, M. L., Cashfer Manhattan Life In-surance Co., of New York.

Behnke, Prin.

POND, WM. S., State Manager Mutual Life
Ins. Co. of New York. 404-465PORTLAND EYE AND SAR INFIRMARY.

Ground floor, 133 Sixth street
CORTLAND PRESS CLUB.
PROTZMAN EUGENS C. Superintendent
Agencies Mutual Reserve Fund Life, of
Furnam's Sons, G. P., Publishers. 518

REED & MALCOLM, Opticians, 133 Sixth street REED, P. C. Fish Commissioner. 407

AMHEL L. Manager Equivable Life ... 366

EANDFORD, A. C. & CO. Publishers' Agts. 513

SCRIBNER'S SONS, CHAS, Publishers' Issee Robson, Manager ... 515-518-517

HERWOOD, J. W. Deputy Suprems Commander, K. O. T. M. 517

MITH. DR. L. B. Osteopath. 408-408

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. 500

STARK. E. C. Executive Special, Fidelity

Mutual Life Association of Phila. Pa. 301

STARK & COLE. Pyrography 422 Middle Life Association of Fairs, Fa. 301
STARR & COLE. Pyrogruphy 402
STUART, DELL. Attorney-at-Law. 818-818-917
STOLIFE, DR. CHAS. E. Dentist. 704-705
STRONG F. H. & G. M., General Agency
Union Central Life Ing. Co. 402-403

TERMINAL CO....STROWBRIDGE, THOS. H. Executive Special Agent Mutual Life, of New York, 408

retary Native Daughters WHITE, MISS L. E., Ass't Sec. Oregon Cam-

A few more elegant offices may be had by applying to Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 109 Third st., or to the rent clerk in the building.

SHOP AND TRADE STUDIES FOR BOYS

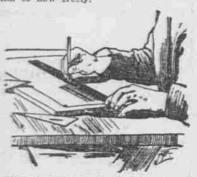
DIEM I NO J THE CONTY (Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)

Note-This course, confined as it will be to six one, cannot do more than present the funda-stal principles of "flat" drawing, and help beginners to become accustomed to the use of the ordinary drawing instruments. Even the mercar rudiments should be of large service to young men engaged in the mechanical trades whore working drawings are constantly needed

Lesson No. 1.

Students should provide themselves with a good ruling pen, good pencils, a com iss for making ink lines, and a flat ruler. A T square, triangles, dividers, a drawing board, thumb tacks, etc., wi of be necessary for these simple lessons.
All complex drawings should be made in pencil before inking. The pencil lines should be made fine and light with a hard pencil, so as to be easily erased or inked over. To erase strong pencil marks re-quires hard rubbing, which destroys the surface of the paper. All pencilings should ne carefully to avoid confusion in

The compass should have both pen and pencil atlachments. The legs should be bent at the joints until the lower extremities are parallel or nearly so. The weight of the compass is sufficient to pause the ink to flow freely.



the ink between the nibs while held in a nearly vertical position. The pen can be used with a straight-edge ruler; the ta-per to the point is sufficient to throw it far enough away from the edge to prevent blotting. The breadth of the line is regulated by adjusting the screw. If the pen is not in use, even for a short time be sure to take out the ink with a blotter and dry the pen thoroughly. The nibs ald be kept perfectly bright and clean. The liquid India ink which comes in bot-

ties is now generally used.

The exercises in this lesson are intended to afford practice in the use of the g pen. Figure 1 shows the method of holding the pen. The pen is held be-



tween the thumb and two forefingers, and carried along the ruler from left to tration, but without the circle. Dot the right, with the flat blades always paraisurface so as to shade it as evenly as lel to the direction of the line; otherwise the pen will either be running on the edge of one binde only, or in such a position and lay it off in half-inch squares. Shade that the inc cannot flow freely from its three of the squares by parallel lines and of one binde only, or in such a position points. The result in either case will be a broken or ragged line. Figure 2 shows parallel lines of differing strength or breacth. In simple work of this characteristic divide it with very light lines into square.

IV. EASY MECHANICAL DRAWING. | ter the lines need not be penciled first, except the original rectangles Figure 2 gives practice in drawing dot

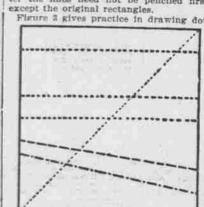
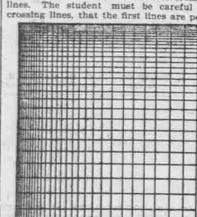
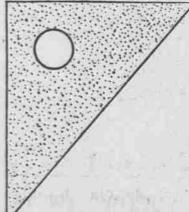


Figure 4 gives an illustration of crossed



feetly dry before the crossing lines ar it to the drawing. The exercises which follow will afford excellent practice in careful measurements and in the use of

1. Draw a square each edge of which is 11/2 inches Note-To draw a square it is nece have what draughtsmen call a triangle. This is simply a ruler of the shape shown in the next drawing.

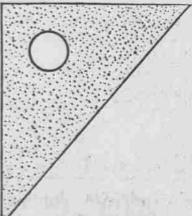


2. Draw a triangle similar to the illus surface so as to shade it as evenly as

Such lines are necessary in al kinds of working drawings. The more important ones should be first drawn

with pencil.

the drawing pen: Exercises.



Make a rectangle 3 inches by 2 inche

lines. The student must be careful in crossing lines, that the first lines are per-

drawn. It is well to try your pen upon a separate piece of paper before applying

evangel" sought. It is not a minister's business to get a crowd, it is his supreme responsibility to preach the truth as he knows it. ARTHUR W. ACKERMAN, Pastor, First Congregational Church PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—(To the Editor.)— Your article in Saturday's Oregonian, headed, "Our Products at Paris," pokes fun at the quality of the clears made from pine needles, and cautions the public against their use. Now, I feel sorry, indeed, that you saw fit to deride our proc uct, simply because a certain party got

hold of some poorly made cigars and these as a present—which, as you say, flared up like a flashlight, etc. The cigars we heretofore had made gave great and general satisfaction, and people af-flicted with asthma considered them a sure remedy. While here in Portland our supply gave out, and as we wanted to include the cigars in our Paris exhibit, a ocal maker was entrusted with the man facture of a quantity. He, being unac-customed to the work, did not properly stuff them, hence your sarcastic remarks. Is is not of questionable utility to dispar-

D. A. CORDS.

age a new and growing industry?

about \$50 per acre, the cost of trees and caring for exchard for seven years will add about \$75 per acre, so that a choice prune orchard at eight years, the beginning of good bearing, will be about \$125 per acre.

Oblige yours

Boston. The effect of what the secretary has

Works marvels in the human body. Combete dises in every form and chases it away. Curve have be effected that border on impossibilities and son like a dream. If you have not the price of a creating I will give you a trial free of cost. No one can claim that I foreook him in the hour of distress.

Four months' treatment of Vegetable Compound cared me of Ricemonthsm. Catarril, Stomach Troutles and Femals Weakness of eight years standing.

EX Ninth St. Cincinnait Chic. For sale by all drugglets. Thirty days or 25c.; Seventy days' treatment Sec.; S.