## NO TEXT-BOOK LAW

Improvement Introduced in the Interval.

### SCHOOL BOOKS ON THIER MERITS

Various Questions to Enter Into the Matter of a New Selection for the State of Oregon - No Sweeping Change.

Since the Daly law for a separate text-book commission went into effect in May, 1832, there have been no legal restrictions or regulations respecting the school books used in Oregon. That is, the laws under which text-books were selected for use in the schools from October 1, 1895, to October 1, 1981, was repealed by the Daly law, and there was nothing to take its place immediately. Under the old law certain selected text-books were the only once that could be used in the public schools. The repeal of that law left the books still in the schools, but without any statute behind them to give them preference over any others. They merely tood on their merits. It was not quite stood on their merits. It was not quite as if there had never been any legal adoption of text-books, for the old course of study held good and there was the moral weight of a contract that ran until October I, 1901, behind the established list of books, but there was really no law to prevent the use of any text-book the teachers or pupils might see fit to take into the schools. Whatever the liability of the state might be on its con-tract with the school book publishers, it was pishs that there was no warrant of law for compelling the use of any partic-ular books in the public schools and there were no legal sub-depositories. In this situation of affairs the Ameri-can Book Company, which had the con-tract to supply the geographies, put upon the market a new and superior book, and it was said that about 2000 condes have bility of the state might be on its con-

it was said that about 20,000 copies have It was said that about 20,000 copies have been sold. Instead of the old Montieth's Geographics, which were probably the worst of the entire list of legal text-books, the New Natural Geographies have been introduced. Besides being incomparable with the others on the point of merit they are also cheaper. In this way the complaint that lay against the geog-raphies legally adopted by the state in 1896 has no force now. These geographies have already been superseded by better ones. Whether the new ones are the best that may be had for the money is a ques-tion that the new text-book commission will probably have a chance to consider. Next to the geographies Fish's Arithme-tics drew most complaint, but no attempt seems to have been made to supersede them since the old law was repealed. The other text-books have also gone unchal-

There are in the State of Oregon 183,181 children of school age, according to the census of last year, and of these about 30,000 were enrolled in the public schools. To make a sweeping change in the textbooks would, it is estimated, cost the school pairons of the state about \$350,000; their previous investment in school-books would be rendered worthless, and they would have to pay at once for new pend somewhat on the new books adopted. But nobody contemplates such a
change. Many of the books now in use
are said to be as good as any others of
their kind, the complaint as to some of
them relating to the price rather than the
quality of the book. The whole purpose
behind the Daly law was said to be to
change the manner of selecting the books,
so that the school organization of the so that the school organization of the state—the "school machine," as many out it—should not also be a school-look machine. The influence of schoolook publishers in the public schools was believed to be pernicious, and, under the system of selecting the text-books that prevailed, to be rapidly growing. From the total sum that it would prob-

From the total sum that it would probably cost to make a complete change in tilla County, who has just finished a tour of inspection, informs the Pendleton East onlon business, as an average crop is about 360 sacks, 30,000 pounds to the acre, that is annually spent for new books, because of the wearing out of the old ones cause of the wearing out of the old ones of sheep in the county to be 247,000, and in means to the grower. This business alone is worthy of attention at its present rate This is understood to be about \$60,000, or about \$5 cents for each enrolled pupil. All above that could be charged to the

cost of the change.

Among the books that have lost in popularity are the vertical writing books. and an attempt will be made to keep them out of the new list to be adopted. Indeed, these books were never legally adopted, and are used in the schools of Portland and some of the outside towns merely by sufferance. The Spencerian copy-books were the ones legally adopted. The vertical style of writing is objected to on the ground that it is slow and destroys the individual character that should appear in writing. Bankers say that persons who write the vertical style might almost as well sign checks with a rubber stamp, all such writing looking alike. But there is also strong objection to the old Spencerian slant. Those who oppose both systems argue for a golden mean—a slight siant, which will sit of individuality and natural and

As to the field within which the text-book commission may exercise its judg-ment as to the books that shall be chosen, the law provides that "when organized as provided in this act, the State Board of Text-Book Commissioners shall adopt-text-books for use in all the public schools of this state for six years. The adoption shall include text-books for all branches of study specified in the state course of studies for schools of all grades, and no

The words "and no others" have great significance in this connection. It is beprevalled under the old law (though by no means required by it) of selecting a long list of supplementary books. Be-tween ≋ and № selections are said to be all that are contemplated or perm under the new law, this number of different books being all that are necessary under the present course of instruction This will materially simplify the work of the commission and effect a saving for the parents who buy books, for now the rec-ommendation by the state board of supplementary readers is frequently the upon which teachers and parents ecded into the use of the books.

pointment tendered him by the Governor and his recommendation of President Heattle, of Weston Normal School, for appointment as a text-book commissioner in his place, is regretted by many. The board as announced by the Governor was f appointing so recent an acquisition to Oregon citizenship as Professor Beattle occasions some criticism. Something more than scholarship and technical ex-perience is required to fill the popular estimate for the position. Proved loyalty to the State of Oregon is a considerable element in getting for this important com-mission the confidence of the public. Pro-fessor Beattle is not, of course, charged with lack of loyalty to Oregon, but in a field where suspicion has been so strong and has created so much trouble, a man who is well known and has a positive secord inspires greater confidence than new and untried man, no matter how ligh his attainments and motives may be, and on this ground many think it would be unwise for the Governor to follow Judge Lowell's suggestion. He is not criticised on the ground that he is a school man, for the propriety of ap-

pointing school men to judge of school books is conceded, the business end of the commission not being forgotten, either. As the commission now stands, President Campbell and Mr. Ladd have accepted the appointment, Judge Lowell has declined, and Messrs. Scott and Colvig have not indicated whether they will accept or

### CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

A Precedent May Be Wrong, and, if so, Should Be Disregarded

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 1.—(To the Editor.)

The phrase, "Within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction," om the Constitution in your lesue cited from the Constitution in your issue of the 3th, as supporting the doctrine that there is a distinct difference between the "United States proper" and the United States including its territorial possessions, is capable of a different and more probable construction than the one you give it. This phrase is part of the lith and latest amendment, which abolished slavery, and which are out of the questions and possessions. amendment, which abolished slavery, and which grew out of the questions and passions resulting from the Civil War. The one object of that amendment was to destroy slavery and prevent its practice by Americans or others in any place where United States jurisdiction extended or which its laws could affect. United States vessels upon the high seas flying the American flag are "places" subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, the judicial power extending (article 3, secthe jurisdiction of the United States, the judicial power extending (article 3, section 2) "to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," sometimes called extra-territorial jurisdiction. According to Justice Story, "all nations have a common right and common jurisdiction upon the high sea." But such places (vessels on the seas) are not part of the United States, the "United States" consisting constitutionally only of land and its inhabitants. If this amendment therefore had only stated that "slavery should fore had only stated that "slavery should not exist within the United States," there would have been no Constitutional authority to forbid the practice of slavery on United States vessels upon the seas, Hence the phrase "or any place subject to their jurisdiction" in the amendment above

The doctrine that the Constitution does not extend to acquired territory until Congress recognities it or takes action in regard to the government of the territory may be true in the sense that it requires courts and revenue officers to make the courts and revenue officers to make the Constitution exist de facto over a territory, or in other words to enforce it. Any Constitution or law needs the establishment of courts, police, Sheriffs, and sometimes military aid to enforce it. But the Constitution already extends in potentia over the new territory before the legal machinery reaches it by force of its own existence (ex proprio vigore). Under the Constitution it would become the der the Constitution it would become the duty of Congress and the President to en-force the Constitution over it as soon as possible. This is evidently what Senator Calhoun, who believed in automatic extension, as also now ex-President Harrisch, meant in the words quoted from bim: 'I certainly never contended that the Con-sitution was of itself sufficient for the Government, without the intervention of

legislative enactment. It requires human agency everywhere."
As to the precedents cited against auto-matic extension. I beg to say that a precedent may be wrong in theory as well as in dent may be wrong in theory as well as in fact. Until the year 1894 there was a "precedent" in the United States House of Representatives that a member, though sitting in his seat at a session, was not present for the purpose of making a quorum until he had voted or had indicated his intention to vote at the session. This "precedent," which was strikingly similar to the non-extension of the Constitution precedent remained in force unbooks would be rendered worthless, and they would have to pay at once for new books about \$350,000. This would be nearly \$\mathbb{H}\$ for each pupil enrolled in the schools. Of course, the cost would depend somewhat on the new books adopted. But nobody contemplates such a change. Many of the books now in use are said to be as good as any others of their kind, the complaint as to some of them relating to the price rather than the Similar to the non-extension of the Constitution precedent, remained in force until the country in general and political partition as well as in particular that it be abolished, and a new "precedent" was made that "when a member of the House was present." Similarly, it will very likely become necessary to establish the precedent that "the Constitution of the United States extends all over the United States extends all over the United States." United States extends all over the United States." The precedent to the contrary was mainly started through jealousy and fear of new territory by the older states and statesmen of the Union, common in early times. If the Constitution needs changing in order to safely retain the Philippines under it, let it be amended, but not violated. They should be retained, however, premanently. A. G. HOVEY.

Umatilla County Sheep.

John E. Bean, stock inspector of Uma-tilla County, who has just finished a tour of inspection. Informs the Pendleton East of sheep in the county to be 247,000, and in addition there are 50,000 head brought into

dividuals. There are 122 bands of sheep, 122 herders and 50 camp tenders. The wages puld these men are from \$30 to \$35 a month and board, which averages about

Of the 217 000 sheep owned in the counowned by 12 men, each of whom possesses 5000 and upwards. The heavlest owners of sheep are Charles Cunningham, 15,800 sheep; E. Boetcher, 16,500; J. E. Smith, 10,000; C. B. Wade, 19,000; William Slusher, 11,000; Rugg Bros., 10,800; Douglas Belts, 7600; Rugg & Co., 7800; Joe Cuhna, 6200; Joe Connelly, 5900; William Goodman, 5800; G. W. Hunt, 7000.

Samo; G. W. Hunt. 7000.

Those owning 2500 or more sheep are given by Mr. Bean as follows: A. Cole, of Vinson. 2700; Ed Campbell, of Vinson. 2700; Ed Campbell, of Vinson. 2000; Pat Doherty, of Vinson, 4600; Edward Bros., of Pilot Rock. 2500; Guillford Bros., of Vinson. 2800; Hemphill & Son, of Pilot Rock. 2500; Isaac Knotts, of Pilot Rock. 2500; Thomas Matthews. of Echo. 2500; M. McCracken, of Pilot Rock. 2500; Thomas Matthews. of Echo. 2500; M. McCracken, of Pilot Rock. 2500; Pilot Rock. 2500 2500; Pedro Bros., of Echo. 2500; A. Perard, of Pendleton, 2800, and Ross Bros., of Vinson, 2800. These men also own large ranches well equipped for sheepraising Other men who have recently cold their sheep or own less than 2500 head are: Ross Bros., O. P. Bowman, J. W. Sallsbury, Herbert Boylen and John Luhrs.

Pruit for Buffalo Exposition State Horticulturist J. E. Baker, who will place an exhibit of Washington fruit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, is receiving encouragement from all parts of the state. So far he has been working chiefly through the county fruit inspectors. Only Winter apples and Win-ter pears will be collected from the last season's crop. All the exhibits of cherries, Summer apples, early pears, quinces, prunes, peaches, apricots, plums of vari-ous kinds and small berries will be aclected from next year's crop, and for-warded the latter part of next Summer or the first of Autumn. The exhibit of Winter fruit which is being collected now will be placed in cold storage until ready to be shipped East next Summer. Mr. Baker says that If the fruit is kept in a of 35 or 36 degrees look as well next season as when picked.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. L-Governor Sanford today refused requisition papers for R. G. Douglas, alias Eldridge Will-lams, arrested at Butte, Mont., charged with attempting to murder his wife, and who confessed to having killed James Boswell. Wetkampa, in this state, in 1891. The Governor's grounds for refusing were that the indictment had been lost or stolen, and that all papers of the court records of which a record of the case had been made, had been torn from the books since the escape of Williams.

Conl Famine in Colorado. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—Reports from Cheyenne, Wyo., on the north, to Gal-lup, N. M., on the south state that there is prospect of a coal famine owing to the labor difficulties. All the mines in North-

## LITTLE

PRESIDENT MOHLER'S RETURN FROM EASTERN TRIP.

Appointments of Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Men Not Ready to Be Given Out.

President Mohler, of the O. R. & N. Co., reached home yesterday morning, his Co., reached home yesterday morning, his private car being attached to the regular train from Spokane. He left the Northern Pacific at Pasco and cut across to Wallula, thus saving several hours. At some point on his trip since leaving Portland six weeks ago he had suffered the lose of his pulchritudinous mustache, and the change was so great that it renewed the rung that he was in take the presthe rumor that he was to take the pres-

idency of the Northern Pacific,
Mr. Mohler had no news to give out. He
said he did not know half so much as
had already been published in the newspapers. He was also inclined to doubt the truth of most of the newspaper sto-ries. The entire atmosphere of New York railroad circles, he said, was against any such coalition or combination, any such harmony of interests or community of ownership, as had been so much written abour in the papers. He was asked about the reports of President Hill's ascendency in the Northwest.
"I don't think Mr. Hill exerts any more

influence over traffic matters of the Pacific Northwest now than he has for a long time," he responded.
"Hasn't he been a controlling force, under the surface, for the past two years.

more or less?" President Mohler avoided a direct answer. He said he was unaware of any evidence to support the recent reports. avidence to support the recent reports.
As to the placing of men released by the
closing of the separate offices of the
Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line in
Portland, which, it was supposed, would
be settled when he should return, Mr.
Mohler said there was nothing yet ready
to give out. He wanted to have a conference with Traffic Manager Campbell before reaching a final Accision to fore reaching a final decision. He said the matter would be disposed of within the coming week. "I went East to visit with my family,

a went last to visit with my family, not to develop great business schemes for the newspapers," said he.

It is understood that the men released from the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line local offices are still nominally under orders and on the pay-roll, though they have not been assigned to dure.

#### WELL WORTH A RAILROAD. Large Traffic It Would Get in Wash-Ington County.

SCHOLL'S FERRY, Or., Dec. 2L.—(To the Bditor.)—I have been reading several letters in your paper regarding the Ne-halem ratiroad and the different proposed routes. As I live somewhere near one-third of the way between Oswego and the foot of the Chast Mountains on the pro-posed Oswego and Hillsbore route, I think I can give some good ideas regard-ing the advisability of building such line. From Oswego to a point near Kinton, From Oswego to a point near Kinton, a distance of about eight or fine miles, the country is a little rolling. By keep-ing on the north side of the Tualitin ing on the north side of the Tualitin River to a point near Farmington, then crossing to the south side and running to a point south of Hillsboro, and then in a northerly direction to connect with the old Nehalem route at that place, the country traversed would comprise some of the best all-round farming land in the state, and practically level. Every mile of road through this section would pay from the start. The best improved farming land in the state lies down at Tualiing land in the state lies down at Tualitin from Hillsboro, and there are no transportation facilities nearer than Tualitin Station, about 20 miles below, or the Southern Pacific main West Side

or the Southern Pacific main West Side line, six or seven miles away. A large percentage of the produce is hauled direct to Portland by wagon.

It costs the onion and pointogrowers of this section about \$4 per ton to get their produce to Portland on account of bad roads in Wintet, when the crops must be moved. There are several hundred acres of available onion land on the Tushitin and Dairy Creek immediately along the proposed route. There is no other farming industry that produces as many tons for transportation as the onion business, as an average crop is about 300 sacks, 30,000 pounds to the acre, so it can be seen what transportation

the county in Spring and Summer that are owned by non-residents.

There are engaged in the sheep busiington and on the side of the Chehalem Mountains is a large scope of country comprising several square miles that is nearly all covered with heavy timber, though no great amount of it would make dressed lumber. There are millions of feet that would make good ties, plank-ing or bridge timbers. Good facilities for logging are furnished by several small streams and the river itself, which would be accessible to the road at several points. The cord wood industry would be no small item. Besides these there would be a great amount of hay, grain and

dairy products to ship.

In conclusion I must say that I think it is by all means advisable for the business men of Portland to push this enterprise, for nearly every lota of business along the line would come direct to Portland, while it would feel the loss greatly if a large portion of this business were turned in another direction. It is better to develop industries immediately at hand than those farther away, from which little or no benefit is received. I make no mention of the Nehalem end of the route, because I am not familiar with that section. FRED GRONER.

NORTHERN PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT Beavier Steel in Yakima Valley, Un-

less Cut-Off Be Built. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Jan. 4.—It is understood that Superintendent Glibert, of this division of the Northern Pacific, who was here a few days ago in-specting the condition of the line, will recommend the continuance of the work or replacing the steel on the main line with heavier material, and also the cor struction of an additional siding at North Yakima, one at Prosser and another at a third point in the county. If these im-provements are made it will mean the expenditure of a large amount of money in this county in the near future. A gen-tleman who is in close touch with North-ern Pacific officials at this end of the line asserts that these improvements will be made unless the Ellensburg-Lind cut-off shall be built, and that that will not be built at present if they are made. He says there is no certainty about the building of the cut-off.

Southern Pacific Report.

00, just issued, the following compara- ve figures are taken:  Costablishing a bi	cost between	\$25,000 a
1990	1899. 7,174.73 \$56,305,351 38,230,813	Increas 370. \$8,066,3 6,012,1
Net	\$18,074,538 *767,740	\$2,053,5 2,089,6
Total net \$21,479,633 Bond interest 14,226,212	\$17,396,798 12,828,922	\$4,172,5 1,397,5
Surplus	\$ 4,477,975	\$2,775,
*Miscellaneous expense.		

In discussing this report, the Wall- \$50,000, will be capitalized at \$100,000, and Street Journal says:

Southern Pacific declined on the information in the bond advertisement to the effect that earnings for the year were only 1% per cent, and that of this amount 1% per cent, or about \$1,000.000 was put into the property, leaving only the last Legislature, to take effect at the end of Hicks' term. The new law

about 2 per cent credited to dividend ac-count. This was considered evidence count. This was considered evidence that there would be no dividend immedi-ately, although it should be remembered that this report is for a year, which ended

PARES CUT TO THREE CENTS. Northern Pacific Makes Reductions in Idaho and Montana. Taking effect February 1 next, the Northern Pacific will reduce its local pas-senger rates in the States of Idaho and Montains from 4 cents to 3 cents per mie. This action on the part of the Northern Pacific is purely voluntary on its part, and will make local rates uniform over

and will make local rates uniform over all parts of its lines in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Mani-toba, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wis-consin, and will be fully appreciated by

Union Pacific in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—The Union Pa-cific road announces that it will spend \$1,000,000 in Kansas in making improvements to its road. Grades will be made straight, and many new bridges built.

# FIRST IN EVERYTHING.

Portland Boy at West Point Who Led His Class.

the traveling public.

E. Neele Johnston, who achieved the musual distinction in the seminanual ex-minations at West Point of winning first place in all the subjects of his class-engineering, ordnance, gunnery, law and his-tory-represents the Second Congressional district of Oregon at the academy, and halls from Portland. He is the son of the late Colonel W. H, Johnston, for a long time stationed in Portland as the pay-master of the regular Army. Neele master of the regular Army. Neele Johnston received his preparatory educa-tion at the Bishop Scott Academy, from



Cadet E. Necle Johnston.

which he was graduated in 1889, and at the Portland High School. He was al-ways interested in military subjects, tak-ing a prominent part in cadet life at the B. S. A., and being an active member of Company H. of the old First Regiment, O. N. G., which was organized as a High School company. He entered Stanford University with the class of '98, and for a year and a half studied there civil and electrical engineering. He returned to Portland in the Fall of 1896 to take the competitive examinations for the Congressional appointment to West Point. taking first place with a very high average. He taught in the Bishop Scott Academy until leaving for West Point, As a student he was always considered brilliant, especially in mathematics, en-gineering and allied subjects. His brother. Huntington Johnston, is new a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Washington Notes. Aberdeen Masons will bu'ld a temple. Scarlet fever has run its course at Span-

At Davenport last year \$11,000 bushels of wheat were handled. Seattle is discussing a public subscrip-tion for a new library.

The house of Samuel Gray, at Keller, was destroyed by fire last week.

Three thieves robbed a store at Ever-ett Tuesday and were caught shortly afterward. Robert F. Jones, a Northern Pacific brakeman, was run over by cars at Pasco

Wednesday and killed. two bridges on the tideland road between Chinook and the Prest ranch.

The application of F. J. Parker, praying for a receiver for the Statesman, has been denied. Walla Walla The Tacoma Y. M. C. A. defeated the

Y. M. C. A. of Spokane at basket ball Puesday by a score of 22 to 17. There were 222 Notaries Public commissioned by Governor Rogers in the past year. This is against 383 in 1899.

The Mayor and Council of New Whatcom are said not to be in sympathy. The Mayor has announced he will oppose sev-eral policies of the Council. The Great Northern Railway, through its

tax commissioner, R. A. Wilkenson, has asked Whatcom County for the privilege of working out road taxes assessed against it in 1900. Whatcom County's Superintendent's an-

nual report shows that there were 137 reachers employed in the county. The men were paid on an average \$51.80, the women \$44.25. Nineteen of the districts have free text-books. There was a gain of \$75 shilden over the very before of 976 children over the year before James H. Eckles, president of the Illinois Forestry Exposition, has invited Governor Rogers to direct the State De-partment of Forestry, Fish and Game to make an exhibition of Washington products at the first annual exhibition

held in Chicago, February 9 to 21, 1901 Professor Frank McCully, principal of the Ellensburg public schools, has been offered the position of Deputy State Su-perintendent, and has notified Superintendent Browne that he will accept pro viding the present salary of \$1000 be in-creased by the coming Legislature to \$1700 It is reported that a spring on the farm of Ben Wilson, on Union Flat, 10 miles south of Pullman, has been yielding an olly substance for the past 12 years, but nothing was thought of it until the excitement over the discovery of oil and gas in the porthern part of Whitman

County. filed a demurrer to the suit brought by Contractor Fenton H. Goss against Gov Building Commission, to compel them to fulfill the provisions of the contract filed by Goss for the erection of the capitol

At the next meeting of the Aberdeen Commercial Club a letter will be pre-From the annual report of the South-ern Pacific for the year ending June 30, resents a syndicate that is desirous sented from a responsible man who rep-

507 627 535 350 445

provides for the appointment by the Governor of a printing export, whose duty it shall be to act as the state's agent in supervising and measuring the work done. This expert is to be paid \$150 a month. Aiready there are said to be nine applicants for this position;

In the Superior Court at Aberdeen Judge Hodgdon has issued a decree in favor of H. B Martin, contestee, in the contest case for the office of County Auditor. Seth Warren has filed in the fourt a bill of exceptions, which is believed to be a preliminary step toward appealing the case to the Supreme Court.

Twenty new residences have been but at Davenport since last Spring, at an average cost of \$1000 each. Added to these is the new school building, constructed at a cost of near \$15,000. The new Wilson block, on Sixth street, which will cost, when completed, \$700, making a total of \$43,000 expended in building alone.

William Blackman, State Inspector of Mines, Mills and Factories, will recommend a law making it compulsory for mill and factory men to box and guard all dangerous machinery, such as rough shafts, belting in open places, cogwheels and milleys and other pieces of machinery of that kind, and also ask to fflake it some pilsory to have handrails on stairways in all business establishments and workshops.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

N N Hansen, Pomerov Dick Springer, Chro
John P Feterson & wf.

Bjokane
D B Fotheringham &
family, Northport
Sherwood Gillispy,
Beattle
Edw Kelly, San Fran
Leo L Gottich, Phila
H S Ostrander, Senticy M Frank, San Fran
Mrs Cetrander, do B H Pitts, St Louis THE PERKINS.

Mrs Ostrander, do B H Pitts, St Louis

THE PERKINS.

J R Watson, city
Miss L Duniap, city
W H Williams, Chog
J T Raney, San Fran
A Sinsheimer, city
J W Cosnell, Sumpter
G M Davis, La Grand
Mrs H R Kinseman,
Sentile
Heiden Geldert, Boston
Mrs H R Kinseman,
Sentile
Heiden Geldert, Boston
A B Williams, Chog
Karl De Latitie, Minnas H R S Kelly, Everett
Jas R Upson, St Paul,
Minn
L R Stinsen, Salem
H S Kelly, Everett
Jas R Upson, St Paul,
Minn
L R Stinsen, Salem
F W Stemiolf, Salem
J N Hart, Dalias
H A Spyder, Auroria
Miss N Jeffery, Autoria
Miss N Jeffery, Autoria
Miss N Jeffery, Autoria
Miss Pontaleut, Chehalls, Wash
G S Frown, Victoria
P Bain, Satzop, Wash
J H Haddwin, Winlock
J H Haldwin, Winlock
J W Stream G Wallace, do
B H Materbouse, Claisop
O F Graham, Warrenton
A B Little, Houlton
Chas Little, Houlton
Chas Little, Houlton
THE IMPERIAL
C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Chas Little, Houlton
Ruth Little, Houlton
Ruth Little, Houlton
THE IMPERIAL
C. W. Knowles, Manager.
Mrs R E Dwyer, city
Frank J Parker, W. W. A F Kees, Walla W.
A F Kees, Walla W.
Richard Smith, Spokin
Sam Carpenter, Grandite, Or Sandy, John Carpenter, Grandite, Or Mrs Casady, do Miss Edith Young, Baker City
John C Young, do Chas A Wellints, John Day
Mrs Massell, Thurston
Mrs Morgan, Omaha
Mrs Medd, do
W E Bloch, La Grande
W E Bloch, La Grande
W L Houston, Heppner
Elife Ayers, Heppner
Clive Adkins, do
Matter Hardenbrook, do
Master Hardenbrook, do
Master Hardenbrook, do
Mrs Wirt, Astoria
Mrs Wirt, Astoria

Mrs Hardenbrook, do

THE ST. CHARLES.

Kate St Martin, St
Martin Springs
Isadore St Martin, St
Stephen Galilef, Coos
Bay
L W Record, do
C K Spaulding Newber
B C Miles. Newberg
H C Varney, Nome
Pred Foster, Holly
Geo Wright, do
P Hoeseer, Kalama
Jake Roeser, Kalama
J O'Connor, Tacoma
J O'Connor, T

Benze Stewart, Liverpoei Eufault

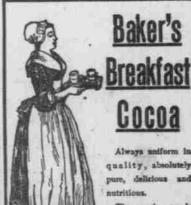
Mrs. H R Lindsley
A J Johnson
F Benze
W Stewart, Liverpool
O Shepardson, Eufaula
S M Gilbert
A H Nun
D A Kolstrand
Chas Scherneckan,
Stella
W A Grabam, Dwaco
Alfred Anderson, Fort
Canby
Jas Manary, Marshind
D G Ross, Vancouver
M W Adams, Astoria
Henry, Roca, Or
Raiph Harder
David Mansery, city
Mrs D Manary, city
G O Foreman, city
C O Foreman, city
C O Foreman, city
C O Foreman, city
R Lassile, Vancouver
B Brasia & family,
Enterprise
J Terne, do
E W Conyers, ClatisHarden
D A Barr, Clatekanie
C Major, M D, Grani's
Fax W F Smith, Astoria
W F Sutton, Woodland
Mrs B Storey, do
W T Draper, Scott's
Milis
Ged Reivers, Dalles
N C Chapman, Olymp
Alfred E Anderson, Pr
Canby
A Moore, Palmer
Doan Hanchard,
Rainler
A Nichols, Goble
T E Jacobsen, do
Stewart, Liverpool
Oxarby
Mrs Mary Doherty,
Oxareville
Doille Johnson, Astoria
W F R P Burns, do
Carl A Hanson, do
Carl A Hanson,

ean Dilanchard, Rainier Nichols, Goble T E Jacobsen, do Ty Stryker, Snohum-G W Woodward, Stev-Thos Peoples
Henry Boder, San Fr
Fritz Hagen
Ben Miller
C E Whitney
O Tammack
Jas A McCullock, Chehaiis, Wash
Bessle Johnson, Baker
A J Johnson, Baker
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W H Stevens, Kajama

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Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, 33 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan.' Rates, 50c and up. Alleged Kidnaping in New York NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-William L. Rad-

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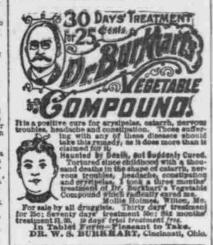
ford, a real estate dealer of prominence reported at the Bureau of Information early this morning that he had reason to early this morning that he had reason to believe that his B-year-old daughter, Mary, has been kidnaped. The girl was slightly ill and was to have met her father at noon yesterday at the Sixth avenue elevated railway station at Thirty-third street. He was to have accompanied her to his physician. She did not keep the appointment. He waited for three hours vainly and then want home. There he was told that Mary had left the house in time to keep the appointment at noon, and that nothing more was known of her.

Loomis' Gloomy Reports. Washing Fon. 4.—Cable advices received at the State Department today from Minister Loomis are of a disquieting character. The department declines to make public the details, but it is surmised that there is a possibility of resistance on the part of the asphalt companies to the legal processes of the Venezuelan Government that may result seriously.

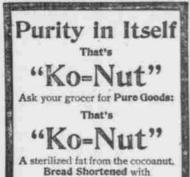
riously. Stemmers' Strike Ended. Stemmers Strike Lades.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—The 1500 Striking employes of the Louisville stemmers of the Louisville stemmers of the Continents Tobacco Company have decided to return to work at once. They will find get the increased wages asked for, but their other demands, including abolition of docking, and permission to leave the factory for dinner

District court will convene at Lewiston about February 1.







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always follow the use of New-bre's Herploide, the new scien-tific cure for dandruff and fall-ing hair. It possesses certain properties that kill the germ or microbe that causes all the trouble by sapping the oil out of the hair bulb. With this parasite destroyed, dandruff and falling hair cannot exist. A thick, soft growth of hair springs forth where formerly thin, brittle hair, or perhaps total baldness held sway. One bottle will convince

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New York; W. Goldman, Manager....209 MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASS'N; Mark T. Kady, Supervisor of Agents, 604-605 McELROY, DR. J. G., Phys. & Sur. 701-702-703 McFARLAND, E. B., Secretary Columbia Publisher
Merim, Mauricz, Attorney-at-Law,
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of
York; Sharwood Gillespy, Cen. Agt.,
NICHOLAS, HORACE B., AUT-at-La NICHOLAS, HORACE B., Att'y-at-Law .... NILES, M. L., Cashier Manhattan Life In-

TUCKER, DR. GEO. F., Dentist ... 

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