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Work of Annual Congress of Western Oregon.

ANGORA GOATS IN THIS COUNTRY

Practical Solution of the Good Roads Problem-Dairying, Prune Growing, Co-Operation and Noxious Weeds Discussed.

BALEM. Or., Jan. 7.-The second annual session of the Oregon Farmers' Congress convened in the Senate chamber at the Capitol this afternoon. There was a good-ly attendance of farmers from nearly every section of Western Oregon, and all took a deen interest in the proceedings. look a deep interest in the proceedings. There was from the first a spirit of hon est inquiry after improved methods of farming, dairying and stockralsing, and it is evident that the congress will be rich in benefits to those who attend.

The meeting was called to order by President W. H. Wehrung. He introduced Frank Davey, who delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Davey stated in his back address that address of welcome. brief address that Salem is particularly appropriate as a place for the holding of the Oregon Farmers' Congress, for the reason that it is located in the center of one of the richest agricultural sections of the state, and its financial well-being depends largely upon the prosperity of those who are engaged in agricultural enterprises. Because of the deep interest the people of Salem have in all that per-tains to the success of the farming classes, they welcome and encourage any and all meetings which have for their ct the upbuilding of her primary in-

Mr. Davey emphasized the necessity for more intelligent farming, saving that the shiftless methods of the past will no long-er bring the desired results. And while more intelligent method is the great desideratum, no better means of accom-plabing this end can be found than the holding of such meetings as the annual mession of the farmers' congress. As workers of every class are organizing in order to promote their mutual interest, the farmers must do the same, and work in unity for legislation and other needs of the agricultural classes.

Angora Goats in United States.

Following the address of welcome, H. M. Williamson, of Portland, read a paper

on "The Angora Gost in the United States." His paper was as follows: "The first Angora goats in the United States were imported by Dr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1849. Dr. Davis was sent to Turkey by President Polk, at the request of the Sultan, to Introduce the culture of cotton by modern methods in that country. It has long been generally believed that the Angora country were presented to him by the Sultan as a remarkable token of his appreciative esteem. In his recent book, "A New Industry." Colonel William L. Black, of Texas, shows that this current account of the manner in which Dr. Davis ac guired the goats is a myth. The Sultan expressed his esteem in the form of cash. Dr. Davis does not appear to have held Angora goats in high esteem, and did not Intend to buy Angora goats when he pur-chased those he brought to this country. He supposed the goats he brought were from somewhere in the center of Asia, and he paid a big expense bill for getting them to Constantinople. He never be-lieved they were Angora goats, but al-ways called them Cashmere goats, with the exception of one ewe, which he called a Thibet shawl goat, and which was prob-ably in reality a Cashmere goat. It may be accepted as a fact that Dr. Davis landed in this country in 1849 eight Angots goats of more than ordinary excel-lence and one Cashmere goat. Within the next five years he sold a number of the offspring of these goats at \$1000 per head,

and in 185 Colonel Richard Peters bought at that price all of his pure-bred Angora flock. Colonel Peters subsequently made portations of Angora goats, aggre

FARMERS TALK SHOP gora, Turkey. From that time until within the past three years the prices which ownersof Angora goats have been willing to pay for bucks were not large enough to be very encouraging to breeders. to be very encouraging to breeders. A renewed demand has arisen for good bucks, however, and prices are again be-coming remunerative to breeders. A new generation of breeders is coming into the field to take up the work so well begun by the ploneers, and there is a great work yet to be done to bring up the siandard of our mohair so that it will equal that of Turkey. At present, probably not 1 per cent of the mohair of this country equals average Turkish mohair. We have far the best breeders, but the Turks have the advantage of a great deal more pure

> pure-bred sires the sconer the quality of our mohair will come up to that of Turkey. "Oregon is specially fortunate in having higher-graded goats than any other state in which the industry is largely eveloped, with the possible exception of California. It is also fortunate in having climatic conditions and foods which ena-ble us to produce to advantage a lustrous mohair of a full year's growth. There are good reasons why Oregon should be the leading state of the Union in the production of mohair, both as to quality

and quantity." and quantity." This paper formed the foundation for a discussion in which a large number of the farmers present took part. The dis-cussion took a broad range, but covering principally, the account when of the principally the economic value of the Angora gont. Briefly stated, the expe-flence of all seemed to be that the Angora goat may be depended upon to produce evenue from three sources-by yielding hair, by clearing land and by furnishing meat. Questions on the suitability of An-gora goats for meat brought out the assertion that goat meat is sold as yeal or nutton to those who cannot tell the dif-erence. Henry B. Thiesen insisted that he demand for female Angora goats in ther states must not be filled by exportaon from Oregon, for sending these ani-

mais out of the state is virtually "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." In answer to a question, Mr. Williamson sold that the best evidence of the profit that may be realized upon Angora goats is the demand for the animals and the high prices that are paid.

Following the discussion, George W. Weeks, the Howell Valley dairyman, read an interesting paper upon "The Silo; How to Bulld and How to Fill," The pa-per was given an extended discussion as to details of building a silo,

Good Ronds.

No subject presented during the day re-ceived closer attention than "Good Roads," the cansideration of which was led by a paper written by Secretary Hen-ry B. Thielsen, of Salem. This paper was

lows: 'While Oregon remained a state where only the one staple crop of wheat was raised, and this crop was deposited in the various warehouses along the lines of river and railroad transportation, the greater part of the farm hauling could be done before the beginning of the Fall rains and it was possible to endure the disconforts of the semi-annual change from deep dust to still deeper mud, and back again with some degree of equan-inity, as the actual amount of necessary hauling over Winter roads was compara-tively small. Now, however, diversitied farming has come to stay, with its tendency towards smaller farms and denser country population; and more people in the country brings its inevitable corol-lary of more people in the city.

"The mutual necessities of town and ountry, for the town must be fed and warmed and the country must be clothed, nvolve a constantly increasing travel be-ween the two, that does not coase an of old with the advent of Winter rains. Under these new conditions the tax of effort and wear and tear upon man, beast and vebicle, whare five are required to do the work that should be performed by "It is generally acknowledged that our

"It is generally acknowledged that our present system, if it can be called a sys-tem, is inadequate to the task of mak-ing our highways equal to the constantly increasing demands coming upon them, and the question of how to do this with-out imposing too grievious a tax upon ourselves or our posterity invites our "I venture the assertion that no other "I venture the assertion that no other people do not want them. enterprise of equal magnitude or commensurate importance is now carried on with the same amount of wasted effort and lack of intelligent direction as charadvocated the issuing of bonds for the purpose of raising money with which to build permanent roads, thus lessening the immediate burden and distributing the acterizes every department of location. onstruction and maintenance of our pubthe lic roads. New roads are hild out with ordinarily greater effort to prevent tres-passing upon accidental property lines than in the endeavor to locate the road cost so that all those who receive the benefits will bear their share of the bur-Other Subjects Discussed,

saved in the maintenance of this mile to be applied to the building of other perma-nent miles, thus like the snowball that grows as it rolls, the ability to build

grows with each mile constructed. "More than half of the states of the Union have passed laws looking to the comprehensive building of permanent roads. Some of these have proved more satisfactory than others, though all have accomplished much.

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accomplished much. "Of those states which have passed sat-isfactory laws. I would instance New Jersey, which in 1591 passed a law pro-viding that where the owners of the land abutting on any public road not less than a mile in length should petition for the provement of the road, agreeing to pay of the road, and if the same, when blood in their goats. The more univermpleted, is up to the standard fixed by the State Commissioner of Fublic Roads, thon one-third of the cost shall be de-frayed by the state, and the remainder by the county. The expenditure of the state for such work is limited in any one year to \$150,000, which makes a possible apenditure in one year of \$450,000 by state and counties, 'no county being permitted inder the provisions of this law to resive state ald upon roads upon which

> "Undef this law, 10 miles of road were ullt in 1832 60 miles in 1893, and since 1895 the applications for new roads have been far in excess of the limit prescribed by law

"These roads at first cost about \$8000 "These roads at first cost about \$0000 per mile, but now, owing principally to the use of improved inbor-saving machin-ery, this has been reduced to about \$000, The farmers at first were bitterly op-posed to the law, but are now equally enthusiastic in its favor. "A number of other states have copied after this law with more or less varia-tion, notably Massachusette, Rhode Isl-and Connecticut New York and Califorand, Connecticut, New York and Califor-

but this system seems to be meet-with much favor. nin. few years since, during a visit to

Northern Germany, I was deeply interest-ed in the manner of building and main-taining their splendid roads, and was greatly encouraged as to our own pros-pects for obtaining similar luxuries, when I become that there built have built I learned that these had all been built within the third of a century that this part of the country has belonged to Frus-sia. These roads were located skillfully, and intelligently constructed. Although the country is more rolling than the Wil-termetry of the set was a bill on

lamette Valley. I did not see a hill on any road up which one good horse could not draw a load of 50 bushels of wheat with ease. The universal use of wide tires reduces the wear to a minimum, and it is marvelous to see how many miles of road one laborer can keep in perfect

"While upon this subject I would say that in my judgment no road in the Wil-lamette Valley, no matter how well con-structed, can be maintained at reasonable expense, except with the universal use of wide tires, owing to the fact that all our gravel, as well as our broken stone, is of saltic rock, which while hard lacks bock of a heavy load.

now that an ordinarily tired farm wagon loaded with 50 bushels of wheat will rare-by travel over 35 yards of road without crushing at least one gravel stone. This explains why our gravel roads wear out quickly. "Much more might be added to show

what has been accomplished in other states, but this will suffice as a peg to hang a discussion upon which will, I hope, has constructed. e profitable."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Thielsen said that he attributed the poor roads of Oregon to the lack of system, He described a road which he saw in Germany upon which one horse could haul 50 bushels of wheat with case. He estl-\$3000 to \$10,000 per mile, according to the distance the material must be hauled. He emphasized the need of general oversight

REFORM SCHOOL WORK

SHOWING MADE IN BIENNIAL RE-PORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1901.

Force of Employes Cut Down Though Number of Boys Increased -State School for the Blind.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.-The biennial re-port of Superintendent H. E. Bickers, of the State Reform School, was filed with the Board of Trustees today, and ap-proved. The general report is in brief as follows:

"I am pleased to be able to state that the school has made good progress during the term, notwithstanding the fact that its means were below the absolute requirements, that its force of employes was cut down to meet the conditions of a depleted appropriation, so that its working capacity has been seriously crippled, and that the demands' upon the school have been far greater than during any other period of its history. So far as discipline among the pupils and harmony among the employes are concerned, they have been entirely satisfactory. There has been no severe physical punishment of pu-pils resorted to. We insist upon and enthe county expenditure is more than % of per cent of the assessed valuation. Av-raging the cost of such improvements at 5000 per mile, 150 miles per year may be pils resorted to. force discipline and observance of rules, "There is a growing and widespread de-

mand from various parts of the state for some suitable means of caring for the moral and intellectual welfare of wayward girls, who have no adequate home influences, and I believe the time has ome for Oregon to make the necessary rovision. The law, as it already exists, ontemplates the making of these proprovision. visions. This is a boys' and girls' reform school,' but no girls have been received, because there are no suitable accommodations. These can be furnished by a separate building, far which I now ask an appropriation of \$10,000. "During the past two years we have es-

established a library for the school, which now contains about 300 volumes, for the greater number of which we are indebted o the following kind donors: First Presbyterian Church, Fortland; American Sunday School Tract Union, by Rev. W. R. Winans, Salem; Mrs. C. B. Wade and the Ladies' Parliamentary Club, Pendle-ton; Mrs. M. R. Andrews, Portland; Mrs. Helen Corbett, Portland; Mrs. Thomas N. Strong, Mrs. E. Quackenbush, Mrs. E. C. Proizman, William M. Ladd, Thornton Ladd, Portland. The boys take a deep interest in this addition to our resources; they spend their evenings in the library studying subjects in which they feel the deepest interest, and we aim to have only the cleanest material to lay before them, "The appropriation for the past biennial period was totally inadequate. Even with the greatest economy in all departments ... was found impossible to conduct the

school within the amount given, conse-quently there will be found a total de-ficiency of \$13,784 15. The appropriation of \$35.000 made by the Legislature of \$39 was only about one-half of the amount usually appropriated, hence it will be seen that much outlaw will be needed during the much outlay will be needed during the next biennial term by reason of things necessatily neglected during the closing term. I believe the following amounts will be required for the next two years: General maintenance

Total \$95,234 15 The number of boys at the beginning of the biennial term was 19. There are now 151 enrolled, the average daily attendance being 113. The total expenditures for the term were \$45,734 15, of which \$35,574 59 was for general maintenance, \$10,429 73 for im-provements, and \$2729 43 for lighting. The per capita cost per year was \$21 63, or \$1. 88 per month. Since the institution was established 443

boys have been received from the following countles:

Baker 2 Polk 1 Sherman Coos urry Umatilia Hilliam ... allowa Clamath 1 Yamhill 24 2 Total Lincoin .443 -State School for Blind. The biennial report of Superintendent J. . Carter, of the State School for the Bilnd, shows that during the term just closed 34 pupils have been enrolled, the present attendance being 30. The expenditures during the term were as follows: 1,689 80

Campbell, of Monmouth, have accepted their appointments as members of the text-book commission. Three of the ap-PREMIUM AS A BONUS text-book commission. Three of the ap-pointees, Messers. Scott, Campbell and Ladd, have now accepted the appoint-ments, and Messers. Colvig and Lowell have not been heard from. Governor Geer has written Judge Lowell another SUPREME COURT DECISION IN letter, supplementary to the one in which he conveyed the appaintment, and urging Judge Lowell to reconsider his declina-tion and accept the appointment. Eols Not Satisfied.

Justice of the Peace D. J. Holmes,

Eols, says that the residents of his neigh borhood are circulating a petition asking that the postoffice at Eola be not discontinued. It was announced that upon the insuguration of the free rural delivery system, one route of which passed through Sola, the office would be abolished. The Eola people are disuatisfied with this plan, because they get an earlier and better service by means of the postoffice. The rural delivery carriers leave Salem at 8 clock in the morning, and cover the hill bad to Oak Grove before reaching Eoin. The mail wagon from Salem to Hola leaves at 12 o'clock, thus carrying the mail that comes from the north at 11 o'clock. Mr. Holmes says that if the office should be discontinued, the Eola people would get a large part of their mail, including the Morning Oregonian, a day late.

A VOICE FROM ASTORIA.

A More or Less Amusing and Shocking Example of Philistinism.

Astoria Herald, Rev. Edgar P. Hill, of Portland, is a ky pilot. He is advertised as a Christian In reality he is a sensational preacher and is seeking notoriety. The Presby-terian church of Portland is not a religious organization. It is composed of a crowd of political ward strikers, where wealth and the ability to chip in to the contribution box are paramount to beleving in Jusus Christ and Him cructfed. This seasational scandal-monger recently preached a sermon in which he riticised the Police Commissioners and fled. District Attorney of Portland for an order made last July requiring gamblers to pay a license. Since July the gamblers have paid over \$25,000 into the treasury of Portland. Gambling has existed in Portland since John Jacob Astor had his hide factory near Fort George at the mouth of the Columbia. It always will exist. Rev. Edgar P. Hill does not pay one cent of taxes, contributes nothing to the support of Portland, yet he wants the gambling license revoked in the interest of morality. Hill's congregation thinks nothing of conducting a fair in which fish ponds, raffles and other gam-bling devices are used to increase the revenues of the church and incidentally pay his salary. This is all done under the cloak of religion, and teaches the younger members the art and fascination of gambling. Rev. Edgar P. Hill, of the Presbyterian church of Portland, is a Christian bigot of the vintage of '42. He is a firm believer in the old Blue Laws of Connecticut, the Connecticut, that a man ought to be put to death for kissing his wife on Sunday. His religious belief is subservient to the amount of his salary. If he is a Christian and an expounder of the Gospel, hell will he full of such Christians, with their legs sticking out of the windows. Gam-bling exists in Portland and will con-tinue to exist, notwithstanding the vis-ionary theories of Rev. Edgar P. Hill, This same Hill is the one who preached a sermon on Representative Curtis, of this county, in his church two years ago, and afterwards admitted that he had desired. made a mistake. He is a crank of the worst kind and only takes a hand in politics for the graft there is in it. Portand and the Christian religion would be better off if Rev. Edgar P. Hill were shoveling brimstone and blue vitriol in the infernal regions. If Edgar P. Hill ever enters the Kingdom of Heaven, then we prefer to reside in Gehenna.

PLANS FOR ANNEXATION. Washington Said to Want the Idaho

"Panhandle." "Panhandle." SPOKANE Wash., Jan. 7.—Plans are being formed here to secure the annexa-tion of the northern part of Idaho to the State of Washington. State Representa-tive H. D. Merritt is planning to bring this project before the Legislature at its coming sension. The purpose is to add to this state the entire region known an the "Panhandle," lying north of the 46th parallel, which is in the southern bounthe rannance, ying north of the but parallel, which is in the southern boun-dary of Washington. This would include Kootenai, Shoshone, Latah and Nez Perces, and part of Idaho County, taking in all of the famous Coeur d'Alene sil-

BUILDING AND LOAN CASE. Not a Guide for Societies Organized on Different Plan-Default on an Installment Note. SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.-The Supreme Court today handed down decisions in four appealed cases. The most important of these was in the suit brought by the Washington National Building, Loan & Washington National Building, Loan & Investment Association, appellant, against Hartweil B. Stanley and wife, and W. G. Wright, respondents. The suit was tried in Polk County by Judge H. H. Hewitt, and wus decided in favor of the defend-ants. This decision is reversed in an optition written by Justice Wolveston. This was a suit to foreclose a mortgage upon real estate. The note which the mort-page was given to secure provides for the gage was given to secure provides for the payment of \$600 with 6 per cent interest per annum and 8 per cent premium per annum thereon from date until paid, etc. The principal defense was that this ob-ligation was usurious and therefore void.

On other questions, the Supreme Court holds that for the purposes of this suit the plaintiff is duly incorporated and is authorized to transact business in this state, and that the complaint is su to support a decree in the absence of a demurrer. In discussing the question of usury the

In discussing the question of unury the court cites the law granting special privi-leges to building and loan associations (Session Laws of 1885, page 105), and quotes largely from authorities as to the definition of such an organization. The opinion then continues: "Societies of this description, working under the plan thus defined and outlined.

under the plan thus defined and outlin and such as the Legislature had in view when the act was passed authorizing their incorporation and extending to them pe-culiar privileges withheld from other cutar privileges withheid from other business enterprises. Among these privi-leges is one by which a certain premium may be taken from the borrower for the right of securing a loan from the organi-tation, without entailing the consequences of practicing usury. As understood by text-writers, this premium is a 'bonus charged to a stockholder wishing to bor-row, for the privilege of anticipating the ultimate value of his stock, by obtaining the immediate use of the money his stock

will be worth at the winding up.' The significance of the term 'pr within the meaning of the law of pret of build. within the meaning of the law of build-ing and loan associations, is a bonus in reality, or a definite, fixed sum agreed upon by the contracting parties. Repre-senting, as it does, the conventional dif-ference between the par value of the share advanced and the amount actually product by the horrower, it is suscep-

share advanced and the and the suscep-received by the borrower, it is suscep-tible, in theory, at least, of definite and exact ascertainment, and it is a part and purpose of the scheme that it should be so determined and settled at the outbe so determined and socialderation upon which the loan or advancement is made. The usual method, and the most satis-factory and equitable way of arriving at the premium to be paid for privilege of obtaining the advancement, is by a bidobtaining the advancement, is by a Did-ding between the members wanting the accumulated funds, the highest bid, or the one offering the largest premum or bonus, taking the funds to the amount desired.

desired." In the case just decided that method was not followed, but the association charged a fixed sum as a premium. The court holds that the contract appears upon its faces to be usurious, and there-fore refuses to uphold that portion of 1° which provides for the 5 per cent premi-um. However, the court says that the iaw is not clear and the parties to the contract may have acted in good faith and with the intention of keeping within the law. For that reason the forfeiture of the money is not enforced, but a decree of foreclosure is desired for the principal sum with interest at 6 per cent, against

which the defendants will have a credit of \$39 paid upon the stock. Throughout the opinion the rules are applied only to this particular case, and may not apply to associations doing busi-ness upon a different plan.

Thomas Pomeroy, appellant, vs. F. E. Woodward and Martha A. Woodward, re-spondents, from Marton County, E. P. Boine, Judge: affirmed. Opinion by Justice Wolverton

pealed.

tice Wolverton. This was a suit to foreclose a mortgage given to secure the payment of an obliga-tion dated September 15, 1894, whereby the defendants Woodward promined to pay Crateful and Comforting to the Nervous or Dyspeptic



parties that the whole obligation shall at once become due and payable by reason of a default in meeting any installments thereof.

William M. Sauers, respondent, This was a subtry, it appellants, from Multnomah County, L. B. Stearns, Judge; reversed. Opinon by Chief Justice Bean. This was a suit to set asde the sale and conveyance by the defendants, James and Jeanla Buchler, to their co-defendand genine Buchler, to the Course of tain real estate and a stock of drugs and druggist's fixtures in the City of Seliwood, and to subject such property to the pay-ment of a judgment recovered by the paintiff against the Buchlers. In the lower court the conveyance was set aside on the ground that it was made for the purone of defrauding creditors. The opin-on of the Supreme Court says that "without entering into details, it is sufficent to say that we are impressed with the view that it was a bona fide exchange and transfer, and such a one as the B ould inwfully make and the Ingalis law-

found nawruny make and the ingains naw fully accept." James Gaines, appellant, vs. Spencer Childers, et al.' respondents, from Jack-son County, H. K. Hanna, Judger, af-firmed. Opinion by Chief Justica Bean,

Morrow County Wheat.

HEPFNER, Or. Jan. 7.-Charles John-son has just bought \$200 bushels of wheat from B. Kiely at 44 cents. This is one of the largest of recent sales, and about 75,000 bushels have recently been bought along the Heppner Railroad. Mr. John-son has kept pretty close track of Mor-row County's wheat production this seaon, and says that from the most recent figures obtainable it will total up to 950,000 bushels. There are still several thousand bushels on the farms that will bot 15 hauled until Spring.

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gating 10 or 11 head. "William W. Chenery, of Boston, made an importation of Angora goats in 1864. but these goats were so badly affected with scab that they all died soon after they were landed. Mr. Chenery made an other importation of about 20 head in 1586, and a third importation of a like number in 1887. In 1870, Brown & Dichl landed 125

Angora goats. "In 1870 or 1871, Mr. A. Eutechides, an Armonian merchant and goat-raiser of Oregon, who had a son living in Califor-

nla, brought over about 100 head. "In 1876, John S. Harris, of the then firm of Hall & Harris, of California, all probability the farmer himself. reached home from Turkey with 12 head of Angoras. Mr. Harris was an expe-rienced breeder of Angora goate before he went after these, but was misled by the name Cashmere, which was commonly applied to Angoras up to that time in this country, and first went all the way to Thibst in order to secure goats at headquarters. He then found that the Cashmere goat of Thibet was a wholly dis-tinct goat from the Angora. Finally, in the dead of Winter he reached the home of the goat in Angora, Turkey, when he refully selected his gonts, and in spite almost insuperable difficulties reached instantinople with them in safety, and choose in due course of time, California. By the time the goats had reached their new home they had coast a little over \$50 ench. About 1876, an English ship captain took a pair of Angoras from Turkey to Galveston, Tex., and sold them to Colonel W. D. Parish, of San Antonio. It is also reported that Colonel Stilles. of Georgia, made an importation of eight head just before the war.

deten the list of imports. tions of Angora goats from Turkey. Five we choose of the webboot state are rather noted for insisting upon learning through our own experience, when oft-times we could acquire our knowledge at much less cost by using the experience of others. A celebrated painter upon behead were imported from South Africa in 1886 by Fink & Hoerle, of Texas. C. P. Balley, of California, imported two bucks from South Africa in 1893, and one in 1893. appears, then, that all the Angora od found in our flocks in the United States traces back to less than 200 and

"Angora goats were introduced on the Pacific Cor ist by William M. Landrum, good roads through the state must be then of California, but now of Texas. He bought two bucks of Colonel Peters and took them across the plains to California in 1960. One of these bucks was the celounder intelligent supervision. A very meritorious bill before the last Legis-lature provided for the appointments by the Governor of a competent state en-gineer of woads. This bill failed because brated "Billy Atlanta," of which Colonel Peters said: "He won the sweepstake prize against all competition at every fair of the suspicion that this was a graft, our legislators not seeing that any intel-ligent form in our road work must have a competent head to direct. In every to the one preceding his death." There are very few goats in Oregon in which there is not a trace of Billy Atlanta's

a competent nead to direct. In every state where real progress has been made in road building, the direction has been vested in a state engineer, or a commis-sion consisting of one or more individuals who are competent for the work. Hence, my contaction that the state of the s "Interest in Angora goats soon centered in California to such an extent that by far the greater part of all the goats im-ported to the United States found their my contention that there must be a cen wy to that state, as well as the larger part of Colonel Peters' stock of pure tral head to our reform. "There should be also in each county a competent man in charge of roads and bridges under whose direction the dis-trict supervisors shall do their work. part of Colonel Peters' stock of pure breds. In 1808 Colonel Peters sentimbout 55 head of his pure-bred goals to Call-fornia, 17 head going to Landrum. But-terfield & Son. In 1872, Landrum & Rog-ers bought all of Colonel Peters' flock which were under the age of 8 years. Of the Chenery importation of 20 goals in 1888, William M. Landrum bought nine head and C. P. Balley two, for which he naid 8500 per bend. Mr. Landrum also "Under intelligent supervision much more could be accomplished even with the present system of working out our road taxes than now results; in fact, much has been accomplished in some counties where the work has been put under one competent head. paid \$500 per head. Mr. Landrum also bought one of the goats imported by Chunery in 1857. Nearly all of the Brown A Dishi importation went to California. C. P. Bailey being one of the leading pur-chasers. The Eutechides goats were sold at suction in California. "From the time of the first importation

down to 1879 or 1890 pure-bred Angora actment of a bonding law that will leave a legacy of indebtedness to our poster-a number of pure-bred Angoras were ity, but rather in the comomical ex-

In the discussion there were some who

where it will serve as the most direct Following the discussion of roadbuildartery of future travel upon the line of least resistance as to gradients, forget-ting that every vehicle with its load has ing, Judge T. L. Davidson read a paper

ng, Judge A. D. Davidson read a paper on the subject, "Does It Pay to Grow French Pink and Dog Fennel?" At the evening session the following subjects were discussed: "Up-to-Date Dairying," Dr. James Withycombe; be lifted over every hill, and that in whose convenience the road was divert-ed from its proper location, will waste more energy in the course of a year than "What France Can Teach Oregon About Prunes," Professor Lake; "Value of the State Fuir to the Producer," George L. Rees; "Co-operation Among Froducers," will be compensated by the greater con-venience for a few days in cultivating and harvesting a more symmetrical field. "After the road is located it is then built and maintained by men having practically no knowledge of how to do Tilmon Ford. All these subjects we handled in an able manner, and extended reports will appear later. The election of officers will occur tomor-

either, each supervisor being absolute in his own district, free to tear up what his predecessor has constructed, if he row morning, and the session will be concluded in the afternoon. chooses, and he only top often does so

ASTORIA'S COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

"Imagine the result if a railroad should Appointed by Mayor, Who Deferred be constructed in the same manner, each engineer being allowed to build his divi-sion according to his individual ideas of Annual Address for a Month. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 7.-The annual meeting of the Common Council was held at noon today, and all the newly elected city officers were formally seated. A resoproper grades and curves. Carry the parallel still further, for these engineers have at least been trained in their busi-ness, and allow each foreman to build such a mile of road as he chooses! What lution was passed directing that the regular meetings of the Council for the of each month, except that the first regu-lar meeting shall be held Friday. January sort of a railroad would be the result! It is only long familiarity with the con-ditions that prevail in road building that blind us to their absurdity. "We citizens of the Webfoot State are

 Mayor Bergman announced that his annual message would not be presented until the next moeting. He then appointed the standing committees to serve during the ensuing year, as follows: Ways and means-Scherneckan, Brix

Health and police-Brix, Cook and Utsinger.

Ins once asked how he mixed his paints answered, 'With brains.' About the first thing we must acknowledge in facing the problem before us, is that the work of constructing a homogeneous system of Streets and public ways-Utsinger,

agren and Cook. Fire and water-Hansen, Wright and Svenson. Public property-Parker, Wright and

Wharves and water-frontage-Svenson,

Agren and Scherneckan. The llwaco football team visited Fort

Stevens yesterday and played a game with the team made up of enlisted men there. The soldiers won the game by a meore of 10 to 0.

Perjury Charge Dismissed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan 7 .- Six out of hine citizens of South Bend, Wash., who who were charged with perjury in the Federal Court, for proving up valuable timber lands as homesteads and then selling the timber to mill companies, were discharged

by Judge Hanford today, and the other three were released on bonds. This is the second time the man have been in-dicted, as the indictments in the first case were defective.

Rampart Said to Be Booming.

Rampart Said to be Mooming. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 7.-The first news from Rampart this Winter shows that district to be booming. All of the creaks are looking well, and Big Manook is coming to the front with a rush, ac-cording to the front with a rush, ac-cording to the Forum. On Ruby Creek near Big Manook, John Folger panned B8 in three days last August. "Each county thus being under one head and these again working under a state head, would afford an organization com-

petent to build a system of good roads whenever the Legislature enacts the proper laws to carry out the work. "I myself am not in favor of the en-actment of a bonding law that will leave a legary of indebtedness to our poster-tion but entry in the scongerical ex-

Van Camp's Soups, 19c.

Grand total\$17,578 60 On the subject of cost per capita the

"The annual cost per capita during the plast two years, not considering the cost of electric lighting, has been \$277. If we include the electric lighting, which is provided under contract with the state, and which is generally considered to be great-ly in excess of what it should be, the cost per capita would be \$306. In a small school, the cost per capita is necessarily greater than in a large one. While the cost per capita in this school is greater than in some states, it is, however, less than in others. The annual cost per capita in the California school for the deaf

and blind last year, was \$274. In the Pennsylvania school it was \$301." In his general report Superintendent Carter states that the conduct of a ma-

jority of the pupils has been commend-able, but says that in the enforcement of

rules in some cases dissatiafaction has been expressed by some. He recommends that a full investigation of such cases be made by the board, should they deem it It is also stated that the pupils are being

given special instruction in the work of net-weaving, the object being to train the blind children in work that cannot be done by machinery. More work along

the line of manual training is being done in the school, in accordance with the rec-ommendation of a committee composed of Professor French, of Monmouth, and Professor Ressler, of Eugene, appointed by the Board of Education to inspect the

state schools at Salom. Superintendent Carter recommends an appropriation of \$15,000 for maintenance and electric lighting, and \$2500 for im ments

Penitentiary for the Quarter. The report of Superintendent J. D. Lee,

of the penitentiary, for the quarter end-ing December 31, shows earnings to the amount of \$2700 80, and expenditures to the amount of \$15.794 11. Of the expenditures, \$460 was for salaries, and \$557 65 for work on the new wing. The number of convicts at the close of last guarter was 273, and at the close of last cuarter ter, 278.

The Text-Book Commission.

Governor Geer today received messages The r that H. W. Scott, of Portland, and P. L. here.

the plaintiff the sum of \$1500 in ver-lead mining district, as well as most

of the rich Clearwater gold fields. The plan is received with enthusiasm here, and Northern Idaho has in the past voted in favor of such annexation by an overwhelming majority. It is argued that Southern Idaho would now consent because of lack of railway connection be-tween the two parts of the state and es-pecially because of the great expense re-sulting from the mining riots in the Coeur d'Alene district and two years of martial

Quotations of Mining Stocks

SPOKANE, Jan. 7 .- The closing bids for uning stocks today were:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.-The official clos-ng quotations for mining stocks today were ing quotations for mi . 54 est & Belcher.

Merican Bocidential Con ... 5 Dohir 1 Dverman 4 Potoel 18 Seg Belcher 21 Seg Belcher 23 Sinter Hill 20 Standard 20 Utah Con ... 20 Utah Con ... 20 Utah Con ... 20 State Jacket Suilion 4 Daledonia 98 Chailenge Con 11 Tholiar 21 Confidence 56 Con. Cal. & Va. 2 70 Drown Point 10 Scuid & Curry. 76 Hale & Norcross. 25

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Mining stocks today osed as follows:

Adams Con\$0 20 Little Chief ... Alice 45 Ontario

BOSTON, Jan. 7 .- Closing quotations

*Eld.

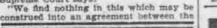
Clark County Fruitgrowers.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 7.-At a meeting of the Clark County Fruitgrow 7.-At # ers' Association Saturday evening the question of the advisability of the Clark County growers identifying themselves as a body with the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association was the chief topic under discussion. The sentiment of a majority of the members present was strongly against such action, and a resolution favoring the maintenance of an independent organization in Clark County was adopted.

Killed by a Train.

SEATTLE. Wash., Jan. 7.-Thomas Nancey, a fisherman of South Seattle, was struck by a Northern Pacific passonger train shortly after noon today, about ger train shortly atter noon today, short 100 yards south of the brewery at George-town. The man was walking on the track at the time, and did not seem to heed the whistle. The body was terribly mutilated. The remains were brought to the morgu-

ments. The suit was instituted May 17, 1839, at which time defendants were in default in the payment of the three in-staliments for 1556, 1897 and 1838; but on Your Grocer and Storekseper sell it. in Half-Pound Tins only. June 8, following, they tendered to the plaintiff the full amount of all such in-stallments, together with interest thero-on, and the costs of the suit then ac-grued, and took the same into court, with Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homesopathic Chemiats, London, RREAKFAST the answer which was filed a few days the answer which was need a rew days later, thus keeping the tender good. It was decreed that the amount due upon the three installments, and the costs of suit up to the date of the tender, he paid to plaintiff: that defendants Woodward EPPS'S COCOA recover their costs and disbursements subsequently incurred, and that the suit be dismissed, from which the plaintiff ap-It was urged that the note and mort-It was urged that the nexetured contemporaneously, should be construed together as one instrument, and that, when so con-strued, the entire obligation became due and payable whenever there was a deand payable whenever there was a de-fault in the payment of any installment, and that a decree of foreclosure should have been entered, notwithstanding the tender of the defaulted payments in the meantime. The reasoning was that the mortgage engrafted upon the obligation a new condition-in effect, that, when an installment became defaulted, it rendered the entire obligation due and payable at oncy so that, instead of three installments only being due at the time of the com-mencement of the suit, the whole debt was then due and collectible. The language of the mortgage is that "In case default is made in the payment of the principal or interest, as above pro-"In case default is made in the payment of the principal or interest, as above pro-vided, then the party of the second part, his executors, etc. . . are hereby em-powered to sell. . . and out of the money arising from such sale to retain the said principal and interest, etc." The Supreme Court says: "We find mothing in this which may be construed into an agreement between the



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ally indicates weak digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken before meals, will create a healthy desire for food, by fisansing the clogged bowels and stimulating the secretions of the stomach. It also purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates the liver and kidneys. It is undoubtedly the most efficient 'medicine in the world for stomach troubles. private revenue stamp osvers the nock of the bottle.

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