

VETERAN ROGERS

Washington Bill for Selection of Text-Books.

DESTROYED STATE UNIFORMITY

Provided That After 1905 Counties Make Own Selections—Governor Thinks This Would Be a Step Backward.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 24.—House bill No. 82, the last of the legislative measures in the hands of Governor Rogers, has been vetoed. It is known as the Gunderson bill, providing for the selection and use of state school text-books, and received as much consideration as any measure before the Legislature. In substance the bill aimed to amend the present law by giving to county boards the selection of text-books, instead of the State Board of Education. In May of last year when the State Board of Education awarded a five-year contract for furnishing text-books, the Westland Publishing Company was given the bulk of the books to supply. The result was that the books furnished were severely criticized and the question was later made a campaign issue. The Gunderson bill did not aim to invalidate the contracts made by the State Board, but its provisions were to apply at the termination of the present contract in 1905. The Governor's veto of the bill follows:

"Hon. S. H. Nichols, Secretary of State: 'I herewith transmit for the purpose of filing in your office House bill No. 82, which I am unable to approve. 'The object sought to be attained by the passage of this bill is the destruction of state uniformity in the selection of text-books for use in the common and graded schools of the state. It is asserted by the advocates of this measure that the selections made by the State Board of Education, for five-year terms, in 1895 and 1896, were well adapted and, in fact, were bad. Therefore it is held that the particular, difficult and responsible duty of selecting text-books to be used by the children of this state should be turned over to the heterogeneous collection of school officers in the 36 counties of the state, thus providing 36 different opportunities for book agents and companies to impose their selections of books upon a suffering public. Possibly three or four counties might secure better books than those now in use, but it is extremely probable that the worst would not. Already I am in receipt of a telegram from a great Chicago book house asking whether the bill under discussion will be approved. If the bill is preparing to descend upon the fold, some of the selections made under the terms of this bill would, undoubtedly, no matter how hard it might be, be imposed upon children compelled to study them, and laughter and scorn for both gods and men. I cannot think it my duty to approve so heartless a scheme. 'The law as amended by the recent session of the Legislature provides for the addition to the State Board of Education, for the purpose of the selection of text-books at the present session, made, of the six superintendents of schools in the six largest cities of the state, thus making a board of 11, which it would appear should be elevated to the rank of a superior body. Now, if the next Legislature should provide that the school districts of the state be divided into two equal parts, and that each part should select its own text-books, it would maintain a high school and those that do not, and provide, likewise, that the very competent board of selection referred to in the bill should be composed of the classes of districts. If thought advisable, all difficulties arising might be removed and the unseemly spectacle of 36 counties ravaged by smooth-tongued and unscrupulous book agents avoided. 'The step which it is proposed to take in this bill is not only, in my opinion, a step backward, but it is also in direct opposition to the policy of the state, made in 2 of article 9 of the state constitution, are as follows: 'Article 9, section 1. 'It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste or sex. 'Section 2. The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But no entire revenue derived from the common school fund, and the state tax for common schools, shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools. 'It is openly stated by those who favor this bill that it is their intention to do away with state uniformity in school instruction, thus turning over the country schools to their own devices, and taking from them the support and protection of state authority and assistance. I believe the motive and the attempt to be unwise and ill-advised. It would be to undo the work of the state authorities to raise to a higher plane the methods of instruction employed in the common and graded schools where nine-tenths of our boys and girls are to be educated. The instruction they will ever receive, rather than to attempt to turn them back in the matter of text-books to methods employed 50 years ago. For these reasons the bill is hereby disapproved. 'JOHN R. ROGERS, Governor."

LAND DECISIONS.
Secretary of Interior Affairs Several Northwest Rulings.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed a number of Land Office decisions, as follows: Dismissing the contest of George H. Charlton against the timber culture entry of Burton R. Thompson of a quarter-section tract in the Dallas land district, Oregon.
Denying the application of R. D. Merrill to have a 40-acre tract in the Seattle land district ordered into the market.
Rejecting the application of Mary J. Dickinson to make homestead entry of a quarter-section tract in the Seattle land district, on the ground that the tract is within the limits of the Washington forest reserve.
Rejecting surveys executed by James C. Jeffery in township 14 north, range 5 west, in the State of Washington. The surveys were found to be faulty throughout, and wholly unacceptable. Jeffery was notified that if he would make a re-survey, he would be given an opportunity of acquiring his account, but this he refused to do, and advertisements have been issued for having the surveys made over.
Dismissing the contest of Lown C. Penn against the homestead entry of Mary A. Latham of a quarter-section in the Spokane Falls land district, Washington.
Dismissing the contest of Isaac S. Smith against the homestead entry of James Briggs of a quarter-section in the Blackfoot district, Idaho.

NORTHWEST DEAD.
Mrs. Mary Eva Nessman, Oregon Pioneer.
GERVAIS, Or., March 24.—Mrs. Mary Eva Nessman, aged 90 years, died here today. Deceased was a native of Bavaria. She came to St. Louis, Mo., in

1846, and was wedded the same year to her husband, who died in 1888. In 1893 they emigrated to Oregon, settling at French Prairie, near St. Louis, in the Fall of the same year. The trip across the plains was by ox team and occupied six months. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Mary Matham and Mrs. Theresa Mangold, of Gervais, and Mrs. Felicit Manning, of Mount Angel; 24 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.
Funerals will occur at Gervais, Tuesday, March 26, at 10 A. M. Interment will be at St. Louis.

ACCOUNTS SAID TO BE SHORT.

Books of ex-City Attorney of Aberdeen Will Be Expended.
ABERDEEN, Wash., March 24.—At a meeting of the Council last night, Alderman Benn presented a resolution, which was passed, giving the Mayor power to appoint an expert to investigate the accounts of ex-City Attorney Cross, who, it was alleged, had made several months of the city for collection of street improvement taxes. A sharp fight was made against Cross' re-election in November last, and he was defeated. Cross has sent a communication to the Council alleging that he has been victimized by false receipts made out by his stenographer, George, who left several months ago. The Mayor is now in a charge of forgery by several business men to whom he gave checks, signed in Cross' name. The charges are causing a sensation, as Cross is a prominent lawyer in this section, and a member of the Methodist Church. The affairs of the city have been run in rather a lax way until the new administration took office. The Mayor has now commended a full investigation of all the city's finances in the past. Mr. Cross' friends say the proceedings are simply done for political effect.

NOT GUILTY OF FORGERY.

Auditor of Idaho County Acquitted.
LEWISTON, Idaho, March 24.—A case which has disturbed social and political circles in this section for two years has been terminated by the dismissal of a charge of forgery against S. O. Tannahill, by the County Attorney. Mr. Tannahill was tried and acquitted the second time last week of the charge of issuing fraudulent checks as County Auditor for two years, and was then elected County Auditor, which position he filled four years. When the Republicans secured control of the county two years ago, S. O. Tannahill, of the county, was removed. Several thousand dollars were recovered from the county from ex-officials and a fraudulent warrant issue was discovered. The amount of which has not been determined. Mr. Tannahill was arraigned on the charge of forgery with many counts in the indictment. He was tried twice on half a dozen counts, but was acquitted each time by a jury.

Will Join Twenty-eighth Infantry.
WASHINGTON, March 25.—Quartermaster's Sergeant John R. Matthews, Company G, Fifth Infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been transferred to the Twenty-eighth Infantry as a private. He will report at the headquarters of that regiment at Vancouver Barracks for assignment to a company.

Oregon Teasels Shipped East.
OREGON CITY, Or., March 24.—George H. Paulsen, of Molalla, and C. E. Gregory, of Carus, travel growers, shipped two carloads of teasels today to New England markets. The teasels are bringing good prices at Eastern woolen mills, and they are selling their crops earlier than usual.

New Football Team Officials.
EUGENE, Or., March 24.—John H. Edwards, of Molalla, has been elected assistant manager of the University of Oregon football team for the coming season. The position of assistant team manager will be filled by Ray Goodrich, 94, who managed the O. A. C. team last year.

Oregon Notes.

A lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be instituted at Sumpter Saturday evening, April 6.
A plan for starting a free reading-room and library at Union is being perfected by women of the city.
The Episcopal congregation at Baker City will raise the status of its church from a mission to a parish.
Union County has ordered the supervisors of the several school districts to give special attention to the collection of road taxes.
It is reported that the Hot Springs Land & Improvement Company is preparing plans for a natatorium, says the Baker City Republican.
It is said that the Eugene school district is inhibited by legal restrictions from making its issue of \$25,000 bonds a paper loan.
The Independence Common Council has called a meeting for Friday, March 25, for a purpose of discussing the new school law ordinance.
Frank Moore, arrested at Springfield, Friday, for unlawfully entering J. W. Stewart's residence, was given 30 days in the County Jail.
The game of basketball at Monmouth, between Monmouth and Albany, Friday night, resulted in a score of 15 to 19 in favor of Albany.
The Lebanon Council has awarded to H. C. Harkness, of Albany, the contract for draining the sloughs on the O'Neill and Burnshaw places. He will pay 400 pounds of sewerage.
A carload of crushed granite is to arrive at Corvallis about April 1. It was ordered by County Clerk Walters, and a part of it is to be used by him in improving his cemetery lot.
A carload of barley from Pomeroy, Wash., was received Wednesday by the Corvallis flouring mill. The product is chopped and sold at a cent a pound, and is used as a feed in lieu of oats and scarce mill feed.
Lee Moorhouse is selecting 100 photographs from his large collection to send to the Pan-American Exposition, says a Pendleton paper. He will send Indian pictures, reservation tepees scenes, landscape views, etc.
A new schoolhouse will be built at West Home this Summer, says the Lebanon Express-Advocate. A 10-mill tax has been voted, and \$500 borrowed for the purpose. The new building is to be a substantial and commodious structure of two rooms.
Petitions are in circulation asking for a rock-crusher in the north end of Benton County. Gravel for the roads in the vicinity is to be had only by hauling it from the Willamette River, a considerable distance. Along the foothills, rock is in abundance, and for this reason taxpayers of the vicinity are asking for a crusher.
M. J. Cokerline, the Helix druggist, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license, and was fined \$300. Complaint was made to District Attorney Hailey and information was filed by Mr. Hailey in the Circuit Court. Mr. Cokerline was notified and took the next train for Pendleton. He went to the Courthouse, appeared before the Judge, pleaded guilty of the offense, received his sentence and paid the fine.
The following noncommissioned officers of Troop A, at Lebanon, have been appointed: First Sergeant, B. O. Nichols; Guidon Sergeant, E. L. Guy; Quartermaster Sergeant, A. G. Williams; Duty Sergeant, Earl Pugh; George Coffelt; Lee Canfield, W. J. Booth; Thad Hall; Corporals, J. P. Durfee, W. E. Robinson, George Fry, J. P. Tapper, H. Elkins, Leroy Knowles; farrier, Fred Vall; blacksmiths, C. Bland, H. R. Rawlings; saddler, C. Bland; wagoner, L. Arnett; musicians, J. Haupt, Thad Andrews.

MINCHIN CASE NOT CLOSED

PLAGIARISM CHARGE MAY ROB UP IN INTERSTATE CONTEST.

Safe to Say His Orations Must Undergo Change—Pros and Cons of This College Practice.

SALEM, March 24.—The exonerated Elwood Minchin, of Pacific College, from the charge of plagiarism probably closes an incident that was most unpleasant to all concerned. That plagiarism has been a common fault among the pupils of Pacific College is generally known, and was practically asserted by one of the members of the executive committee which tried Minchin yesterday. It is hoped by all that the affair so happily terminated will lead to a radical reform in the conduct of this kind, to the end that honors may always go to those who merit them and win them by their own endeavors.

Orations such as are delivered in the intercollegiate contests do not represent the ability of the student either as a writer or as a declaimer. The orations are the result of weeks of careful, studious work, in which plagiarism is often carefully perpetrated. The paper written by the student is submitted to a member of the faculty for criticism, and the extent of the change that may thus be effected is limited. In the main, by the relative powers of the student and instructor. After the oration has been perfected, it is committed to memory through the aid of a typewriter, under the supervision of an elocutionist, and the exact tone and gesture to be employed is drilled into the orator until he could scarcely deviate from it if he tried. This is the manner in which the orations are prepared, and in 99 cases out of every 100 the commencement address is the best a man ever delivers. Even though he follow an occupation that brings him before the public as a speaker, he will seldom deliver an address so perfect in its construction and delivery as that with which he closes his school life. The falsity of the pretensions of these commencement orations has become so evident to the minds of the students that they have abandoned them, and when the student receives his diploma he listens to an address by a genuine orator, instead of himself rendering a declamation called an oration.

The System Injurious.

A man high in the educational affairs of the state said, a few days ago, that the whole system of intercollegiate contests, intellectual and physical, is injurious, not only to the individual, but to the state. He said that the system is a man who has not participated in the present discussion of plagiarism, and who, for obvious reasons, declines to have his name mentioned in this connection. It is his opinion that the system of oratory and labor spent in the study of one small subject and the writing and memorizing of an oration, is taken from the time and labor that should be devoted to the study of the regular school course, and that the gain is not worth the loss. In the preparation of such an oration, a student learns little of rhetoric, elocution and literary history.

Attending oratorical contests takes the time and money of a large number of students of every school, thus demoralizing classes, detracting from the interest in important studies and diverting attention from the true object in attending college.

Examination Idea Approved.

A recent editorial in The Oregonian suggests a radical and entirely correct suggestion, namely, that the nature of the examination has been many times mentioned with approval. The gentleman who contends that intercollegiate contests are on the whole injurious, thinks that much more of profit and good could be accomplished by training students in impromptu speaking and writing than by encouraging them in plagiarism and declamation. He suggests, for example, that a class be given a broad subject to study—one too broad to permit of plagiarism, and when all are ready to write, announce some branch of the subject upon which the students must write a discussion. The papers completed and reviewed by the students for the correction of errors, the manuscripts should be laid aside, and many as convenient called upon to speak upon the subject. This would test the actual power of the student, and would carry with it a very great amount of valuable training. The subject would be for a mastery of the subject, not for the memorizing of words or ideas. The papers would disclose not only the student's knowledge of his subject, but also his ability to express his ideas in good English.

The End Not Yet.

While the Minchin incident is closed, as far as the Oregon Association is concerned, it has been suggested that the same question might arise in the interstate contest at Walla Walla. It would appear that, since Minchin's oration has so narrowly escaped condemnation on the ground of plagiarism, it will not be wise for him to deliver the same address at Walla Walla. Since the Oregon Association has declared him ineligible to participate in the Interstate Association will not question his right to participate in the Walla Walla contest. But the executive committee of the Interstate Association would have the right, after the orations have been delivered, to question the originality of any speaker. The interstate committee might agree with the Oregon committee, and it might not, so it would seem that, in order to be safe, the successful orator at Corvallis will need to undergo some changes before it is delivered at Walla Walla. The members of the Oregon committee, while exonerating Minchin, seemed to be agreed that he should be "made careful" in following the authors state papers. Had the oration and Martyn's essay been sent to the Eastern college presidents, as proposed, the result of their investigation of the matter might have been different. The executive committee to reach a different conclusion.

NOW FOR MINCHIN'S SUCCESS.

McMinnville College Will Not Further Push Charge of Plagiarism.
McMINNVILLE, Or., March 24.—McMinnville College will not further prosecute the charge of plagiarism against Elwood Minchin, winner of the Oregon intercollegiate oratorical contest. The executive committee of the college has accepted in good part W. Lair Thompson, president of the state association, says he pushed this case not against Minchin, but in the interest of oratory, and now that it has been decided in favor of Mr. Minchin, he will go to Walla Walla and work hard for his success.

CORNUCOPIA AT WORK AGAIN.

Mine Will Be Operated by Receiver for John E. Searies.
BAKER CITY, March 24.—Work has been resumed at the Cornucopia mines after a brief intermission. Receiver George D. Beatty and P. J. Clarke, ex-general superintendent for John E. Searies, vis-

ited the property immediately after Mr. Beatty's arrival from New York. Mr. Clarke, who has been in charge of the mine for the last three days, after the receiver investigated conditions, he immediately gave orders that work be resumed. The 20-stamp mill will be started up within three days. After a little time will be required to get a force of men to the work. Development at the mine will consist of deeper sinking and work on the crosscut to tap the Last Chance vein. At the present time a depth of 600 feet has been attained in the Union-Companion. It is the purpose of the management to sink another 300 feet, work on which had commenced before Mr. Searies' properties passed into the hands of a receiver. With this additional depth, and the ore that will be made available in the Red Jacket, immediately adjoining the Union-Companion, the mill will have plenty to do until the long crosscut opens up the different miles lying towards the center of Granite mountain.

The Eastern Oregon mining region is greatly rejoiced over the order to continue work. It was never seriously doubted that the property would not be operated, but as much uncertainty attends receivership affairs, men interested in seeing the community prosper feel easier that the positive order for work has been given.

The Chicago Commercial Club delegation, which went through Baker City yesterday, did not stop over for a moment. All regular trains come to a halt of from 10 to 15 minutes in Baker, and this time for meeting the distinguished business men was counted upon. A dispatch was sent to the O. R. & N. officials in charge of the train asking for further time that Baker business men might have opportunity to drive the delegation through the town. The train was stopped for a while, and Mayor Carter and many business men assembled at the depot, but had the pleasure of seeing the train whirly by without coming to a halt.

Washington Notes.

Wentworth has four cases of smallpox. Everett will hold a race meet July 4-6. Colfax will adopt a system of house-numbering. Wednesday will hold a tournament at North Yakima in June. Prohibitionists of Eastern Washington will assemble at Spokane April 3. Saturday evening the steamer Majestic was launched at the Everett shipyard. An Eastern company has been prospecting for gold near Getchell, Snohomish County.

The new wing of the Normal school building at New Whatcom will have six class rooms, 12 recitation rooms, and an auditorium.

Contracts have been signed at Aberdeen by Louis Kern, H. Rutshaw and Henry Knut, of Seattle, for a brewery to cost \$50,000.

The Electric Light Company of Aberdeen may make improvements on its plant which, when completed, will have cost fully \$10,000.

The Yakima Creamery & Produce Company has organized at Yakima City. Markets will be held for a plant of 500 pounds of butter per day.

Goldendale will have a city election April 1. The saloon issue will be paramount. At present the town has two saloons, which pay an annual tax of \$500 each.

H. R. Cayton, editor of the Seattle Republican, was arrested Saturday night on a charge of criminal libel, the complaint being filed by Chief of Police Meredith.

The Yakima Milling Company has stopped operations for a week to put in new machinery and increase the capacity to permit of the mill to consume 30 carloads of wheat per week.

The wheat market at Colfax last week was dull with quotations of 41 and 42 cents. There is less wheat in the country than there was at the same time of the year, and local mills will probably have to close down before the new crop is harvested.

A colony of Holland farmers has arrived in Yakima County. Work will begin in a few days on a church building to seat 400 people and a school house will be erected to supply the demands of 150 new pupils. The colonists come from Iowa and South Dakota, and represent a class of prosperous farmers.

Two new school districts have been formed in the country west of Wilbur, near Wilson Creek, in Lincoln County, who have petitioned for a school. The two districts, one in the southern part of the county, with Adams County, and one in the northwest, with Douglas County. Four more will be organized.

The quail, commonly known as "Bob Whites," imported from Kansas and turned loose in various parts of Whitman County, are doing well, and there are a number of birds in the vicinity of Garfield. Bryan Westcott, who lives three miles south of Garfield, near the Palouse River, says more than 100 of the quail are there now.

The Carpenters' Mutual Association of North Yakima has perfected organization. The officers for the first term are D. L. Thacker, president; George E. Wise, vice-president; C. H. McCoy, secretary; C. A. Collins, treasurer. The association numbers 54 members. An agreement has been entered into between employing carpenters and the association whereby after April 1st the nine-hour day rule shall prevail and 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum wage.

A water famine in some portions of the Yakima Valley is predicted for the coming season. There is less snow in the mountains than at this time in any previous year. The natural undergrowth of grass and brush has been materially destroyed and the result will be a scarcity of water for irrigating purposes. The canal companies taking water from the rivers will prepare for the emergency by getting dams and ditches ready to tap the rivers at low water. The greatest difficulty will be experienced by farmers living along the mountain creeks where water has been short for the past few years.

Idaho Notes.

G. Raymond & Co., proprietors of the cold-storage warehouse in Genesee, contemplate erection of a cold-storage plant at Kendrick.

R. Jackson, of Genesee, has deeded to Mr. Dahlke, the creamery promoter, a corner lot in the city, where a creamery site. Mr. Dahlke will erect a substantial brick building thereon.

A Bonner's Ferry dispatch says that Bogie & Callahan have moved their logging camp from Deep Creek to Libby Creek, across the line into Montana. They will cut 4,000,000 feet of logs and in the Spring float them down the river.

Clyde White was assaulted and robbed at his camp on the ridge above White Bud, 12 miles south of Grangeville. He was camped with Frank Smith, and about midnight they were assaulted by three men, who clubbed White, knocking him senseless. Smith retreated to camp to secure weapons. When he returned White was still lying where he had been left. His money was gone. The assailants could not be recognized in the darkness.

E. H. Jones, of Boise, has invented a hay-etcher, a model of which is now being constructed. It is only entirely different lines from anything on the market. Instead of a pulley, the device consists of a steep incline and false bottom, the latter being placed upon the hay-rack, and upon which the hay is loaded. The load is drawn up the incline to the top of the stack and dumped by ropes. The hay is then pulled up to be built to any height. The machine which Mr. Jones is now erecting is 25 feet high. With this machine an entire load of hay is unloaded at once.

GIRLS HELD FOR ARSON

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO FIRE DAYTON SCHOOLHOUSE.

Three Were Arrested, but Only Two Were Bound Over—They Testified Against Each Other.

DAYTON, Wash., March 24.—Lizzie Bosqui and Pearl Evans, aged 15 and 14 years, were yesterday bound over to the Superior Court for attempting to burn the Central School at this place February 22. Gladys Cunningham, aged 13 years, was acquitted on a like charge, the date of her alleged offense being February 7. Knowledge of the crime is due to a reward of \$500 offered by the County Court of Columbia County. The girls were witnesses against one another. Lizzie Bosqui asserted that in the first attempt Gladys Cunningham carried oil to the school building in a bottle and at the noon hour poured it on some kindling under the central stairway, and after school was dismissed at the afternoon, set fire to it. Gladys Cunningham testified that her accuser was the guilty one; that she had taken no part in the crime other than being an eye witness to it. The court decided likewise.

In the case of the second attempt, Lizzie Bosqui testified that Pearl Evans accompanied her to the schoolhouse on the evening of February 22, and that she poured oil through a hole in the window, which had been made with a stone; that Pearl lit two matches and with the second succeeded in firing the building. Pearl Evans' testimony laid the blame on Lizzie Bosqui. She stated that the only part taken by herself was to accompany the two girls, and became an unwilling witness to the act. As before stated, the court bound them both over to the Superior Court.

CROW'S NEST CHARTER DISPUTE.

Report That It Has Been Settled Is Premature.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—Statements received in dispatches from the east regarding the negotiations which are said to be on between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Crow's Nest Coal Company, looking to an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute between the two corporations over the application for a charter for the Crow's Nest Southern Railway, has caused a good deal of speculation here, as has also the presence of the two corporations in the city. Speaking on the matter Mr. Jaffray said:

"You may say that you called on me and that I gave you the statement that our advice from the east was to hold tenor to the press dispatches already published. We have not as yet received any material details of the negotiations which are practically concluded. Mr. Jaffray was of the opinion that an amicable arrangement would be carried out."

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was also approached for confirmation or otherwise of the statements made in regard to negotiations over the railway. "I am able to tell you," said Mr. Brown, "that advice I have received state that the negotiations respecting the matter are now far away in the east. It is altogether premature, however, to say that the agreement is concluded. I wish you would say that as soon as the future of the smelting industry of British Columbia is properly safeguarded, all our opposition ceases at once."

WELCOME TO MCKINLEY.

Governor Geer Will Make It Warm—Not Decided as to Meeting Place.

SALEM, March 24.—When President Harrison visited this state, Governor Penoyer met him at the capital, the Presidential party being met at the state house by the legislative committee and the Adjutant-General. When asked today where he would meet President McKinley, Governor Geer said that he had given no matter no thought, and had not made up his mind. He said it entirely in keeping with the dignity of the occasion to meet the President at either the capital or the state line. In either event he will endeavor to give the President a warm welcome, which he considers the most important matter.

REED WILL CONTINUE WORK.

Ex-Fish Commissioner Not Dismayed by Adverse Legal Opinion.

ASTORIA, March 24.—Ex-Fish Commissioner Reed, when asked what action he would take, now that Attorney-General Blackburn had held that the new state fish law repeals the old one and legislates him out of office, replied that he would continue to perform the duties of Fish Commissioner, the same as heretofore. He

does not consider the opinion of the Attorney-General as final, and at the close of the month will demand his salary warrant, under the old law. If it is refused he will at once begin suit and test the matter in the courts.

May Have Mrs. Nation Crusade.

Milton is threatened with a Carrie Nation crusade according to a report from Walla Walla. Hickmah Key recently started a "gallon house" just outside the city limits. The temperance people of the town have threatened to demolish the saloon if it is not closed. Key holds a license from the Government to run the place. Mr. Key was in Walla Walla recently and told the following story of the differences to a reporter for the Union: "Upon several occasions some one has damaged my premises in different ways, but I have paid but little heed, thinking the matter would end there. A revival was started in one of the churches at Milton recently and I was told that one of the ministers who was conducting the meeting a few nights ago advised his congregation to see that the gallon house was removed. Then one of the congregation arose and declared the only way to close the place was to attack it at once and demolish the thing with axes, and the Kansas smasher had done. This plan seemed to meet with the approval of some and a council of war was held Tuesday night to devise a plan of attack. I sent my hunkkeeper to church that night and he informed me of their plans. The women were to form the vanguard and their husbands would bring up the rear and act as reinforcements. All would be armed with axes and clubs. The leaders would at first demand admittance. If I refused then they would open fire with their hatchets and banners in the door. Then the fun would commence, and if I resisted, the men would take a hand."

Notes of Oregon Mines.

James Pennell, miner and prospector, was elected to the position of Vice President of the United States Mining Association. Mr. Pennell says he knows of one of the largest copper deposits in the West, near the headwaters of Catherine Creek. He is familiar with the entire country east of Union and expresses the opinion that the district is rich in deposits of copper and gold ores. The water has been removed from the lower works of the Sanger mine in Union County, and arrangements are about completed for starting the hoisting plant.

THE SLEEPING SENTINEL.

Romance Quite Taken Out of a Story of the Civil War.

Burlington, Vt., Free Press.

The oft-told and hardly ever correctly told story of the Vermont soldier who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post, and was supposed to have been saved from death by President Lincoln, was told once more by Congressman-elect Foster on Tuesday. As so related it differs in many particulars from the facts. In point of fact the soldier was not a mere "lad" or "stripling," but a man of 22 years; the brigade to which he belonged was not on the march, but was in the camp; the sentence was not to be shot and pardoned by General McClellan, in accordance with the expressed wish of President Lincoln, were parts of a solemn farce, intended to glorify the Army with the enormity of the military crime of a sentinel sleeping on his post. General William F. Smith, who commanded the Vermont Brigade, Colonel Hudson, the Judge-Advocate of the court martial; Colonel Veazey, who was a member of the court martial; Colonel Redfield Proctor, who was on General Smith's staff, and others in position to know the facts have stated that the General never intended that the soldier should be shot, and that Mr. Lincoln knew this. The soldier's father and sister did appeal to President Lincoln in person for the pardon of the son and brother. It would have been a physical impossibility for them to have received news of the sentence, made the journey to Washington and secured an audience with the President in the few hours that elapsed between the sentence and the pardon, and nothing of the sort took place. Of course the prosaic facts of the case, as stripped of the halo of romance which had been thrown about them, do not lessen the facts of President Lincoln's gentleness of heart and love of mercy, and kindness to the unlettered and the lowly—instances of which were so many in his history. But facts are facts, and they often vary from poetry, and it is often well enough to know the truth, even at the expense of the romance.

A Ship's Lesson Needed.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Venezuela is surely tempting fate by her treatment of Americans. The asphalt dispute is not the only source of irritation between the little republic and the United States. The American consular agent at Barcelona is said to have been

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again arrested and imprisoned without cause by the Venezuelan Government. He was subjected to the same sort of mistreatment a few months ago, and money was extorted from him as a means of obtaining his release. On that occasion, Mr. Loomis, United States Minister at Caracas, made a demand upon the Venezuelan Government for an apology but his communication was ignored. Uncle Sam is exceedingly patient with the Venezuelans and their changing governments, but this sort of thing cannot be allowed to continue. This Nation must protect its representatives in foreign countries, if foreigners are to be made to respect the United States.

Only Indian in the Navy.

To the United States cruiser Atlanta belongs the distinction of having in its crew Chapman Schenandoah, the only American Indian in the Navy. He is an Onondaga, and was born on the reservation 25 years ago. He is the grandson of Schenandoah, "The Dey," who, in his day, was one of the most notable men of his tribe. At the age of 18 Schenandoah could neither read nor write, but had a natural talent for mechanics, and after he had seen a steam engine for the first time he went to his home and built one out of such material as he could find. He became a student at Hampton Institute, and after seven years of work was graduated, but remained at Hampton as an assistant in the machine shop. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in the Navy and served on the battleship Oregon, and after seven years of work was promoted to the rank of fireman on the San Francisco and later on the New York under Captain Chadwick. He was mustered out of the volunteer service when the war was over, but re-enlisted at once and was assigned to the Atlanta, on which vessel he is at present. The Indian sailor is described by his friends as a fine, stalwart fellow of whom his shipmates have good cause to feel proud.

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