DAIRYMEN GET TOGETHER

DISCUSSED THEIR TRADE AND FARMING IN GENERAL.

Expert Smith, of Minnesota, Portrayed Difference Between Dairymen.

LAURENCE, May 22.-With a view to stimulating the dairy business, the pat-rons of the Laurence creamery, at How-ell's Prairie, held a farmers' meeting here last Friday. They invited C. L. Smith, inst Friday. They invited to an expert dairymen, and practical farmer an expert dairymen, and H. E. Lounsbury, from Minnesota, and H. E. Southern meeting a success. A number of the farmers in this locality have abandoned the practice of simply raising grain crops, and are aranging to make dairying an important part of their business. Many of the patrons of the creamery are young Howell postoffice, was well filled, as the condition of the weather made it impossible for outside work on the farms.

Opening remarks were made by George W. Weeks, who is a pioneer dalryman in this section. Mr. Weeks was the first pt the silo as a means of preserving and cheapening the cost of cow He said it had been his experience that, in attending dairy meetings at vari-ous places, the most good resulted from the questions and answers and the dieand criticism which usually followed the addresses, and he hoped that no one would be backward about express-ing his opinion when the time for open on was reached.

H. E. Lounebury, traveling freight agent of the Southern Pacific, was called on and he gave a brief address on the sub-ject of the recent growth and development of the creamery and its products in Western Oregon. Mr. Lounsbury also re-ferred to the present and future market for creamery butter. He alluded to she efforts of the railroads to attract immi-gration to Oregon, and stated that succossful creameries doing business in the Willsmette Valley would help as much as anything else to bring the intending settler to this section. An informal discussion of freight rates on butter from Oregon to Eastern markets kept the speaker on the floor for some time after he had concluded his address.

The principal address, however, was made by C. L. Smith, of Minnesota, who is a practical farmer, and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of dairying, diversified farming and agriculture.

part, Mr. Smith said: We have a State Dairy Association in innesota, which has been in existence years. Once every year, usually in ecember, we get together from 400 to 600 men and women interested in dairying. As stated by your chairman, the most profitable part of those meetings is the discussion following the reading of a paper on some subject that is stiracting attention at the time of the meeting. In this way is guthered a great deal of valcable and instructive information

The Farmer Who Makes Nothing. Prior to one of these meetings I had been asked to prepare a paper on 'farm butter.' While in the country seeking in-formation, I met an old friend of the name of George Larsen, who invited me to come out to his farm and pay him a visit. The next day I went there and found my friend Larsen digging potatoes in a 16-acre patch. I asked him how many bushels he got to the acre. He said eight bushels, which did not surprise me any because there appeared to be just twice that many bushels of weeds, and I told Larsen that I did not see how he could successfully grow of George Larsen, who invited me to come not see how he could successfully grow two crops, one of potatoes and one of weeds on the same ground in the same yest. Then we went over to the barn where he kept his cows. I noticed that they were tied to a cedar pole that stretched from one side of the barn to the other, over which the cows pulled the hay while feeding, and underneath the cows' feet the wet hav and manure was a foot deep. I also noticed that a small hole was cut through one side of the wall through which he pitched out the manure, and when I asked him why he did not keep the burn clean, he said it was too

He was milking eight cows and when I asked him how much milk he was getting from each cow, he did not know, I asked him much he got for his butter, and that he didn't know, but he said dairying didn't pay. Then we went into the house and I asked his wife how many time had been receiving only 8 cents per pound. I was invited to stay to dinner and after tasting the butter could under-

much work. As I afterwards measured the hole in the wall and found it to be just 12 inches wide and 14 inches long, it

was no wonder that he found it too hard

"After I left Larsen's place, I took foe train and just in front of me on the next seaf sat a lady by the name of Mrs. McCrusky, the wife of a village blacksmith, who had taken the premium for farm butter at the state fair that year. I asked her how much she carned from her cows, and she pulled a little memorandum book from her pocket, looked at it and said that they had brought her just \$65 apiece that year, besides the prizes she had won at the state and county fairs, which amounted to about \$100 more. She was keeping a herd of 25 cows on 35 acres of land. Perhaps she did not work so hard as Larsen did on his 189-acre farm. but by intelligent care in the selection and feeding of her cows, she was able to show a gain of just \$52 per cow more than he did. Here was a practoal illustration which I used at the dairy convention to show that the possibilities of producing farm butter ranged all the way from \$12 to \$85 per cow."

near Butteville, was present and stated that he has several grade Jersey cows that test 5.5 per cent butter fat, and are each giving 40 pounds of milk per day. He is growing King Phillip corn for ensliage, which he says grows as high as 15 feet on the bottom-land near his place. It is an early variety and gives better

satisfaction than any other.

Mesors, Smith and Lounsbury were entertained at the home of B. Wiesner, who has an ideal farm of more than 200 acree. He has separate barns for horses and cows, also silo. He keeps some chick-ens and a few goats. In one of his fields stands a fine growth of red clover, which is the best argument in the world to the man who believes that clover will not Karageorgevich to the throne, while an grow to perfection in the Wiliamette Val-

CLACKAMAS COUNTY CROPS.

but none of the documents has been filed for record. The majority of the growers are in comparatively easy cumstances, and will have no trouble secuting picking money. Most of the growers prefer not to contract their hops, but are willing to take chances on seiling early in the open market.

The reports from every section indicate that Fall-sown wheat is looking exceptionally well.

Hessian Fly Damaging Wheat. FOREST GROVE, Or., May 22-George Dooley, of Greenville, says the Hessian fly has made its appearance, and is in-juring his wheat, as well as that of his neighbors. He thinks the wheat sown in Octobel will not be hurt as much as that planted later. Mr. Dooley today received the most complete threshing machine ever brought to Washington County.

ABOLITION OF CANTEEN.

Increase of Intemperance Under the New Order of Things.

NEW YORK, May 22.- The Times says; General Brooke has sent an order to all men who have acquired a few cows and have lately begun to take milk to the creamery, where it is manufactured into cheese. The farmers hall, situated at the crossroads between Laurence and the crossroads between the crossroads between the crossroads are crossroads and the crossroad and the crossroads are crossroads and the crossroads are crossroads and the crossroad and ance has largely increased under the new regime, and it is predicted that the next Congress will give serious considerar to the real situation as it has developed, Seven privates, absent without leave from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., have just been locked up in the military prison at Governor's Island, which is the headquarters of the department. They disappeared from their post immediately after payday of this month, and their troubles are attributed by officers to the abo.

lition of canteens. A reporter interviewed a number of officers at Governor's Island, and every one of them was saying, "I told you so," when the cases of Fort Sheridan, Fort Snelling and Fort Ethan Allen were called to mind. The officers there regard it but a matter of a short time when the public senti-ment of the nation will demand the re-

establishment of the canteen. Captain Adams, who was acting Adjutant at Governor's Island in General Sheridan's absence, said that since pay-day there had been unusual trouble in nearly every post in the department, and he understands in other departments also. He understands that the number of men arrested has been larger than usual, and there has been a noticeable number arrested for intoxication. He was not prepared to say just what the percentage of

Trouble is reported at Fort Hamilton Fort Schuyler, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hancock, and at Willett's Point. Payday at Fort Totten, Willett's Point, Long Island Sound, came last Wednes-day, and the 491 soldlers stationed there drew about \$30 pen man. Since that time there have been wild and hilatious times in the salsons of Whitestone, the nearest village to the reservation, and in the half dozen road houses that are situated

at intervals along the road that leads from the fort to the village. The records at the fort show that for the first 20 days of tals month there have been seven court-martials on drunk and disorderly charges, and 12 for absence without leave. The 21 absences and the 12 men now in the guardhouse will add considerably to these figures. There have been since the last pay day as many as 10 men absent without leave at one time from one company of less than 100 men. Commenting on this Major J. W. Black, the commandant of the fort, stated that the number is unprecedented in his recol-

Major Black, Adjutant Howell and ev ery officer and soldier interviwed at the fort, gave without hesitation the opinion that the change for the worse in the gen-eral discipline is due entirely to the abolition of the canteen and the turning over of the soldier with his monthly pay in his pocket to the tender mercles of the out-side saloon-keepers who thrive in the vi-cinity of military posts. The force now at Fort Totten consists

of four companies of the Second Battal ion of Engineers, the nucleus of three companies of the new Third Battallon of Engineers that is being recruited, and the Eighty-second Company of Coast Ar. tillery. With few exceptions all these men are veteran soldlers of the highest branches of the service and in character are well up in the general average of the American soldier.

IN INTERESTS OF WORKINGMEN

Their Social and Economic Advancement.

JOLIET, Ill., May 22.—F. M. Savage, su-perintendent of the Steel Works Club of this city, who has issued a call for the conference of representatives of firms and corporations for the social and economic pounds of butter they churned a week. She didn't know exactly, but thought it was about eight pounds. After some inguiry I learned that they were then getting II cents a pound, but in the Summer conformations for the social and economic con and economic interests of employes, Our object in having the conference is to see what can be done. It has seemed to me that a congress where papers would be stand why they were unable to get more | read, followed by discussions and exchange than 8 cents in the Summer, but couldn't beip wondering who was foolish enough to pay them 15 cents per pound for it in the Winter. They figured that they were making about \$100 per year all told from their eight cows, or \$12 per cow per year. and some in England, but these have been and some in England, but only partially successful "We do not alm to

"We do not aim to supplant unions; they attend to the wage question, which we do not propose to touch upon at all. We want to see what can be done to make employes contented. While we stand for the interests of the workingmen, we will be representatives of corporations who are seeking to make the home life of their men more beautiful through educational and other means similar to those employed here at the Steel Works Club,

Mr. Savage, in concluding the interview, said he believed that improved conditions and surroundings exert as great an influence on workingmen to make them contented as does the question of wages alone. Aiready favorable responses have been re-ceived from concerns in New York, Bosceived from concerns in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, O., and other places.

Servia on Verge of Revolution. NEW YORK, May 22.-A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Vienna

Servia is on the verge of a revolution. The Obrenovitch dynasty, always hated, is certain to be overthrown now because of what is regarded as a swindle in which both the King and Queen are in-volved. Alexander is showing strength for the first time in his life, and has repelled all suggestions from the Cabinet that he divorce his Queen. Republicans are holding meetings in many towns, and have issued a manifesto calling upon the people to rise and drive the royal swindiers into exile. The Pan-Slavs, probably backed by Russia, are reviving the old plan to unite Servia and Montenegro un-der the rule of Prince Nicholai. Another faction is agitating the right of Prince is standing by the present King and Queen,

Prunes Are Falling Off-Outlook for Hops Continues Good.

OREGON CITY, Or., May 22.—Fruit-growers from various sections of the county report that many of the Italian prunes are falling off. It was first thought that they had survived the frosts and cold rains, but it now looks different. The Fedites appear to be standing the weather conditions better, and will likely yield a fair crop.

Reports from the hopsrowing districts in the southern part of Clackannas County indicate a good yield. Buyers are offering to contract at il cents per pound. A few growers have accepted this price, Better Than Carlsbad Mineral Water,

NAMES OF THE CADETS DISMISSED AND SUSPENDED.

Colonel Mills' Reports, Explaining His Action-Indorsed by War Department Officials.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The cadetr WASHINGTON, May 22.—The cadeta dismissed from the Military Academy as the result of the recent disturbances there are: Henry L. Bolby, Nebraska; John A. Cleveland, Alabama: Trangett E. Teller, New York; Raymond A. Linton, Michigan: Birchie O. Mahaffey, Texas, All these cadets are of the second class. The following cadets have been suspended: Clan C. Aleshire, Illinois; Benjamin F. McClellan, Mississippi; James A. Shannon, Minnesota; Charles Telford, Utah, of the second class; also Thomas N. Gimperling, Ohio, and Harry Hawley, New York, of the third class. These cadets are suspended without pay until April 1, 1902.

The order of dismissal is signed by Se-The order of dismissal is signed by Secretary Root and states that it is issued "by direction of the President upon recommendation of the superintendent of the Military Academy." The same language is used regarding the suspensions. There was no court-martial of these cadets, but under the law the Secretary has the power to dismiss or suspend cadets upon recommendation of the superintendent. A nmendation of the superintendent. A board of officers in this particular cas was appointed, which made a thorough examination of the disturbances board reported the facts to the su recommendations to the Secretary of War

and upon this the Secretary acted.
Following is the report of Colonel A. L.
Mills, superintendent of the academy,
upon which was based the action of the Secretary:

"I have the honor to report, that at dusk, on the evening of April 16, 1991, immediately after the dismissal of the battalion of cadets on its return from supper, a large number of cadets became engaged in an insubordinate demonstra tion directed at the superintendent of the military academy. The demonstration took place in the main sally port of cadet barracks; then in the area of the barracks; in the sink, on the plain north of barracks, and finally in front of the superintendent's quarters. It consisted of cheers, ending with the names of two recently punished cadets; several pro-fane yells directed at the superintendent, and the moving of the reveille gun from its accustomed place to a position on the plain immediately in front of the super-intendent's quarter, at the door of which the muzzle was pointed. The pretext for this demonstration was a punishme awarded Cadet Robert R. Ralston, second class, in orders published at parade in the evening. The actual cause, as estab-lished by the testimony of cadets under oath, taken by a board of officers convened the following morning, and which has made a long and exhaustive investi-gation into the affair, was the resentment of a group of insubordinate cadets of the second class at measures taken by the superintendent to enforce the law for

idding hazing.
"When the civilian candidates reported at the military academy for the March entrance examinations, it became eviden that members of the fourth class wer disposed to improperly interfere with them. On March 1, Cadet J. B. Richardon was detected molesting one and was sunished. On March 27, 1901, Cadet Lieu-enant Ayron 8, Crissy, second class, was mished for 'bracing' fourth-class men in ne manner condemned in the report of Congressional investigating commit-in session here last Winter. On Apri 13, 1901, Cadet Robert R. Ralston, second THE PORTLAND.

C M Avery, Chloago
S H Shoringer, do
Julius Frank, Rochesit
S Gettlieb.
W W Wilson, N Y
R G Edwards Leckie,
Spokane
Thos B Kyle & wife,
Troy, O
John L Tierney, N Y
Louis Glass, San Fr
Miss Carrie Hopkin,
Miss Carrie Hopkin,
Miss Carrie Hopkin,
San Francisco
H H Wilcoxson, wf & mr
Jackson Wilcoxson, wf & mr
Jackson Wilcoxson, do
Miss K Rea,
Son, Carrollton, Mo
Jackson Wilcoxson, do
Miss K Rea,
Morris Ansell, London,
Eng
Miss M E Davis, N Y
Miss Edythe H Davis,
N Y
Wiss Anna B Davis, do
Mary W Lyman, Chao
Ma lass, was punished for a flagrant neglec

of duty.

"The evidence taken before the board shows that the group of cadets referred to, resenting the first and second of the above punishments, began to engage in secret meetings, in which the superintendents of the second of the secret meetings. dent's actions were criticized and con demned and ugly terms were applied to him before other cadets. The evidence shows that the demonstration was first proposed in ranks at parade, immediately after the order punishing Cadet Ralston was published, by three cadets prominent in the group, and the arrangements for it were completed in the mess hall for

supper.
"I have read carefully all the evidence taken by the board of investigating offi-cers. It supports the findings and shows that considerable has yet to be ac-complished to implant in cadets the es-sentials of good discipline when matters concerning the proper treatment of new cadets are concerned. This has been a task which has engrossed my attention for many months, and in endeavoring to attain the desired end and secure from cadets a reasonable regard for the obligations under which they serve, the meas ures resorted to have covered the several fields of personal representation and per-suasion, published orders and warning punishments of different grades of sever-

try. Punishments also which have seemed to have accomplished the end in view have been invariably remitted when the fact became plain."

The superintendent then gives the names of the cadets recommended for dismissa-

of the cadets recommended for dismissal and suspension, and adds:

"With reference to the other cadets who participated in the affair, adequate punishment can be awarded them here. Many undoubtedly had no intention of being insubordinate in their action, and each will be dealt with according to his conduct, taking this fully into consideration.

"I believe it is necessary for the disci-"I believe it is necessary for the discipline of the corps of cadets that leaders
in the subordination be separated from
the academy for good. To permit them to
remain under any promise of reformation would, in my judgment, be a mistake and might involve very serious consequences. The academy cannot afford to
have any repetition of hazing or other
outbreaks. The present demonstration
plainity exhibits among its leaders a total
lack of appreciation of their responsibilities and obligations entirely inexcusable
among cadets finishing their third year
at the military academy."

It was stated at the War Department
today that no complaint had been received regarding the superintendent of
the academy, but, on the other hand, occasion was taken to praise highly the administration of Colonel Mills. The ability
of Colonel Mills was highly praised by
department officials, and it was made
very plain that the department means to pline of the corps of cadets that leaders

plain that the department means to stand by the Colonel in dealing with the trouble. The contest at West Point was declared to be between two systems: One was the determination of the cadets to run the academy and establish a code of morals and conduct of their own, and especially in regard to the fourth-class men; the other was the determination of the authorities to regulate the conduct of the academy in accordance with what the academy in accordance with what was deemed the best military government and which would result in the best system of education for the cadets relative to their future duties.

No Cheers for Departing Cadets. WEST POINT, N. Y. May 22.—The five cadets who were today dismissed from the Military Academy and those who were suspended have all departed for their respective homes. There was no demonstration on the part of the other cadets, and all is quiet here tonight. There are no words of censure here for the course Colonel Mills has taken in his effort to maintain discipline.

Going to See the Secretary. NEW YORK, May 22.—The five dis-missed West Point cadets came directly to this city. Tought they gave out signed statements expressing surprise at the severe punishment they had received for what they never considered a very serious offense, and adding that they had not the slightest knowledge of the evidence that has been obtained against them nor the newer of the witnesses. They said the names of the witnesses. They said

they would not feel dissatisfied if it had been by the decision of a court-martial. The cadets will leave for Washington to-morrow morning, and it is understood they will bring to bear all the influence that they possibly can in their own behalf before the Secretary of War.

THE LARGEST BATTLE-SHIP. United States May Have a 16,000-Ton

Vennel.

NEW YORK, May 22-If the report heard at the Navy Department proves cor-rect, says a Times special from Wash-ington, and Congress approves the rec-ommendations of Rear-Admiral Bowles and the Construction Board, the United

States may have a battle-ship of 16,000

tons displacement, with corresponding ar-

tons displacement, with corresponding armament, thus providing a warship of formidable proportions. The largest battle-ship now owned by any naval power is of a little more than 15,000 displacement. It is related that the largest one present at the funeral demonstration in honor of Queen Victoria was a Japanese battle-ship recently completed, and displacing 15,000 tons. Great Britain has several battle-ships of equal tonnage on the ways. Italy's Lepanto, of 15,000 tons has for

Italy's Lepanto, of 15,500 tons, has for several years been the largest battle-ship in the world.

The British and Japanese battle-ships of 15,000 tons draw 27 feet of water or more. That would prevent their entry into many of our harbors, and the fact that many American harbors cannot afford wa-

ter for vessels of such draught has led to the construction of battle-ships drawing

the least water consistent with stability. The mean draught of the Maine class will

be less than 24 feet. The idea is to produce a vessel that will not draw much

more with the displacement of 15,000 tons.
Some members of the Construction
Board hope to secure designs promising
a speed of 21 knots, which, if obtained,

would make the new battle-ship equal in speed and superior in power to most of the armored cruisers now affoat, and make her a formidable antagonist of the

CHICAGO, May 22-After occupying for but a few hours the high position of Judge Advocate-General of the United States

Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General

Thomas F. Barr retired from the service today at his own request. Age would have obliged him to retire next November,

and this obligation was anticipated to permit Colone J. W. Clous to retire at

Wisconsin's Silver Service.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22. - The members of the Wisconsin Battle-Ship

Commission left for San Francisco last

Children Devoured by a Bear.

Reserve Agent for Idaho Bank.

sas City, Mo., as reserve agent for the First National Bank of St. Anthony,

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Botel Brunswick, Senttle. European; first-class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, \$3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

a higher rank.

most powerful battle-ships yet built.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR OREGON

COMMISSION WILL MEET JULY 8 TO MAKE SELECTIONS.

Publishers Find Members Strictly Noncommittal-Time for Submitting Books Has Expired.

SALEM, Or., May 22.-The text-book aw, under which the State Text-Book law, under which the State Text-Book Commission was appointed, provides, among other things, that "no publisher shall have the right to have his proposal as to any text-book considered unless he shall have delivered to each member of the board one copy of such text-book at least 60 days before the meeting of the board, free of cost." As the board meets at the Capitol July 8, the 60-day limit has already expired, and those publishers who did not have copies of their books in the hands of the members of the board by hands of the members of the board by May 3 are not in a position to ask con-sideration for their books. The language of the law seems to give the Commis-sioners power to consider a book submit-ted later than the 60-day ilmit if they wish, but the publisher can make no complaint if they refuse to do so. The pur-pose of the provision evidently is to give the Commissioners ample time to con-sider all books.

A few publishers have written Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman that they did not receive notices of the bidding, and for that reason could, not submit their books in time. To such Susubmit their books in time. To such su-perintendent Ackerman has made answer that he sent notices to all publishers of whom he could learn, and if any were omitted it was through no intention on his part. The law requires the State Superintendent to mail a copy of the cir-cular letter of information "to all the leading school-book publishers in the United States." Superintendent Acker-man went through the records in his of-fice for names of text-book publishers and secured the list of publishers to whom notices were sent by Idaho officials. He notices were sent by Idaho officials. He sent notices to all these, and it would seem that a publishing company that could not be discovered after this kind of a search is not "leading" enough to of a search is not "leading" enough to come within the requirements of the law. Having sent out these notices of the time and place of the meeting of the Commissioners, setting forth the list of text-books, the general form of bid and contract, and other pertinent information, the State Superintendent has performed all that is required of him, and the re-maining duties are to be performed by

the board.

The law requires the Board of Commissioners to meet at the Capitol the second Monday in July and continue in session for a period not to exceed 15 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. Four memis the gift of the commonwealth to the battle-ship which bears the state's name. JOB, W. Va., May 22.—The three child-ren of E. P. Porterfield, a mountaineer bers out of the five constitute a quorum, They are required to organize by elect-ing a chairman from among their num-ber, and a competent person as secretary. No person holding any office under the residing about 12 miles southeast of this place, while gathering flowers in the woods, were killed and partially devoured by a bear. The remains were found by a searching party which had been out since state or any county can be elected sec-retary. Each member and the secretary receives \$100 for attendance upon the meeting, regardless of how long or how short its duration. They also receive 10 cents per mile for each mile traveled. The compensation for the 15-day meeting Sunday evening. The bear was discovered later and killed. The children were Mary, aged 3; Willie, aged 5, and Henry, aged 7. The parents are almost crazed with grief, the bereavement leaving them childless. will be at the rate of nearly \$7 per day, but it is safe to say that every member of the commission has been examining text-books and thinking upon their rela-WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Con-troller of the Currency today designated the National Bank of Commerce of Kan-

tive merits a considerable portion of his time ever since the appointments were made early in January, so that for actual time employed the compensation will be nearer \$1 per day than \$7. Commissioners Noncommittal. Agents for text-book publishers are unable to learn anything regarding the selection of text-books from the Commissioners. One agent who visited the Capl tal recently said to a friend that he never had any trouble working the County Su-perintendents who formerly chose the text-books, but he can't understand the board. He doesn't get any satisfaction out of them. It will be remembered that

station in life would not be subject to which he used Park's name. The even a suspicion of improper influences, ness was just concluding when The remark of the text-book agent seems jumped from his chair, drew bis re-

The remark of the text-book agent seems to indicate that the Governor succeeded, for this agent at least felt that all his accomplishments had falled to have an effect upon the Commissioners.

The difficulty under the old system was that the County Superintendents were not men of affairs. They were easily imposed upon by olly tongued agents, and had prejudices in favor of or against certain text-books. All the men on the present board have had sufficient experiments with the world to be proof against. ence with the world to be proof against the smoothest drummers and have no pre-conceived notions as to the merits of

The general impression is that when the bids are opened it will be found that considerable reductions have been made in prices. Lower prices are as much desired as better books, and the patrons of public schools will be pleased if the text-book publishers engage in a competition so close as to put prices down to rock bottom. Superintendent Ackerman's Joke.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman has enjoyed many a good joke on his educational friends in co with the text-book selections. He has little primer that he carries around with him, and when talking with a school-teacher friend he gives the book to the teacher, with the remark, in an under-tone: "This is one of the books that has tone: "This is one of the books that has been decided on by the Text-Book Commissioners. They haven't announced it yet, but have agreed on it, and don't want anything said about it. What do you think of their choice?" The teacher, thinking that he is being admitted to important state secrets, eagerly selzes the book and scans its pages. Some teachers are slow to "tumble," but it finally dawns upon them that Superintendent Ackerman is joking, and that the book dawns upon them that Superintendent Ackerman is joking, and that the book is nothing but "The Tribune Primer," by Eugene Field, a humorous book written in primer style. The joke is always successful, and the sudden drop of the teacher's countenance when he finds that he is not on the "inside" furnishes a good to the unsuspecting teachers.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Will Increase the Expenses of Scotch

NEW YORK, May 22.—Regarding Andrew Carnegie's gift of £2,000,000 to provide education in the Edinburgh, Glasgow. St. Andrew's and Aberdeen Universitles for Scotch students, and the fact that the students' fees to the payment of which the gift is devoted do not amount to more than £10 a year for each student, while the university expends from £30 to £30 in educating him, Professor Van Amringe, dean of Columbia University, said

last night:
"In any well-conducted university the tultion fees do not pay anything like the cost of tuition. It is so with us and co, I take it, with every progressive, firstrate institution. The plant, the things you must provide for administering the institution in the best possible way, cost more than would be feasible for the student to pay. After you get a certain number of students, you must increase the teaching staff and enlarge the laboratory facilities, and in that sense a large increase of students would mean an in reased expenditure, but not necessarily

"Mr. Carnegie's gift is no doubt a mu nificent one, and its intent is liberal and umane. I have a feeling, however, that what you get too cheaply you esteem too lightly. It is unquestionably true, as I have said, that students' fees do not pay what it costs to educate them, and a large ncrease of students at a university would entall increased expenses for teachers and

Shooting Affray in a Courtroom. board. He doesn't get any satisfaction out of them. It will be remembered that before making the appointments Governor Geer stated that he would endeavor the Peace Joseph Crowley, during the to appoint men whose reputations were preliminary examination of May Esmond, made-men in whom the people would charged with a serious crime, James A.

and commenced firing at Wiley. Wiley rose, turned half around, pullfig his revolver as he did so, and returned the fire. Several shots were fired by both men, as well as by others in the room. One of the bullets entered Park's right side, coming out of the left side hear the heart. The wounded man died in about 3 minutes. A Curoner's jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown.

SUICIDE OF BRESCI.

King Humbert's Assassin Took His Own Life in San Stefano Prison, ROME, May 13.-Brescl, the assassin of the late King Humbert, has committed suicide at the penitentiary of the San

BERLIN, May 22.—Under dynastic law, he young Duke of Saxe-Weimer, Charles Auguste, has compelled Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimer, and his wife, to leave for the United States. Prince Bernhard was married in London in 1500 to the widowed Counters Lucchesni, the daughter of a Lubreck hotelkeeper named Brockmueller, Since their marriage Prince Bernhard and his wife have lived at Wies-baden. The Grand Duke has granted Prince Bernhard a reasonable allowance.

Ordered to Salonies. VALETTA, Malta, May 22.-The British

battle-ships Cassar and Empress of India and the second-class cruiser Gladiator were ordered to Salonica this afternoon. It is rumored here that the departure of the warships is in connection with the postal difficulties between the Ambassadors of the powers and the Government of Turkey

Russian Loan in Demand. PARIS. May 22.-It is estimated that the new Russian loan will be subscribed for at least seven times over. The stock was quoted this afternoon at a premium of 45. The Rothschilds made unusual and special efforts to insure the this loan by arranging with the leading banks of Paris to accept subscriptions.

Fort Needs Reconstructing BERLIN, May 22.-The recent maneus, vers at Metz have convinced the Emperor that the Crown Prince Fort is in need of reconstruction and orders to this end have

Prussian Crop Prospects BERLIN, May 22-The official Prussiany crop reports show that Winter wheat is poor and Summer wheat fairly good.

W. C. Seachrest received news yester-day that the Michigan Central Railroad, of which he is the Portland passenger agent, will, on June 2, put on its Pan-american special between Buffalo and Chicago. The running time between Chi-cago and Buffalo will be 14 hours.

LANSING, Mich., May 22.—The House today by unanimous vote passed a bill taxing the Pullman Palace Car Company 3 per cent on their gross earnings in this state.

The bartenders of Seattle will form a on. A meeting will be held Monday

IT IS A CRIME TO BE WEAK.

Every Weak man or woman can be restored to perfect health and vitality by proper application of Electricity. Br. Bennett, the great Electricital Months in the sends free, postpaid, for the asking. His Electric Belt and Electrical Suspensory are the only ones which do not burn and bister and which can be renewed when burned out. Guaranteed to cure Varicoccie, Lost Vigor and Vitality, Kithey, Liver and Stomach Disorders, Constipation, atc. Write for DR. BENNETT Electric Belt Co.

Rambler Bicycles



Fred T. Merrill Cycle Co.

105-107-109-111 Sixth St., Portland, Or.

SPOKANE

IN ONE DAY ~ ~ ~ ~

SEATTLE NO. 62 ROR COMPETITION. TACOMA