

STATE TICKET UP

Prohibition Party First to Enter Political Field.

FULL LIST OF OFFICERS NAMED

Rev. A. J. Hunsaker Chosen as the Standard-Bearer-Managers Had Hard Work to Rally Their Ministerial Forces.

For Governor—Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, of Yamhill County. For Treasurer—T. S. McDaniel, of Multnomah. For Secretary of State—N. N. Davis, of Umatilla.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. W. Kelley, of Tazewell. For State Printer—W. W. Brooks, of Multnomah. For Supreme Judge—C. J. Bright, of Wasco.

For Congressman, Second District—F. R. Spaulding, of Wasco.

Not daunted by the fact that it polled but 3 1/2 per cent of the vote at the last general election, the Prohibition party of Oregon yesterday shied its gauntlet into the political arena and nominated a full state ticket.

The nomination for Congressman for the First District will be made at Newberg at an early date. H. L. Boardman, president of the McMinnville College, was the only probability mentioned yesterday.

It was rather a ministerial-looking assemblage that gathered in the U. S. W. Temple, to formulate a platform and make the nominations, but there was a sprinkling of teachers, students, and farmers; and a double-headed idea of the fair sex could only manifest itself by approving smiles and contributions to the campaign fund.

State Chairman I. H. Amos, of Portland, in announcing the platform, said the Prohibition party of Oregon would this time concentrate on the salient issues of the liquor traffic as that evil was the foundation of all the evils with which the moral forces of the country contend.

"Rally Around This Platform." The platform around which the Prohibition forces will rally in the campaign of 1902 is brief. It is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Prohibition party of Oregon, in convention assembled, believing the liquor traffic to be morally, socially and financially, the greatest evil resting upon our country, and realizing the absolute impossibility of eradicating the same by any other means, do hereby adopt the following platform: We will support any and every measure, except through a political party created for and pledged to this end; therefore,

Resolved, That, while there are many other reforms regarding which we hold firm convictions, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts upon the one issue which clearly outweighs in importance all other issues combined—the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Resolved, That in the accomplishment of this clearly defined purpose, we invite to party citizenship all those who are in sympathy with us, in the full belief that the party thus created will be endowed with the requisite wisdom, patriotism and honor to bring to a speedy and successful close all social, financial, economic and industrial questions that may present themselves.

Gathering Was Full of Hope. The tone of the convention was hopeful throughout. There was a noticeable, and considerable delay was experienced in getting the required 100 delegates together, to give the nominations legal standing, had no depressing effect on the spirits of the delegates.

The morning assembly fell short of eight members, and it took a little rustling to get them together in the afternoon.

Our movement has come to stay," State Chairman Amos said, "and until the old workers die the movement will go forward without ceasing. I see many evidences of confidence. The advocates of the Prohibition party are like the early Abolitionists, who clung to the cause of human freedom, when to do so was to become unpopular and the subject of ridicule. The Christian people of the Nation and the Christian church were at last aroused, and then slavery had to go. I think Prohibition has only failed thus far where the laws were left to Republicanism and the church to the minister. To make Prohibition laws effective we must have Prohibitionists to administer them. The Prohibition party is organized of God and man, and it will prosper."

Rev. Mr. Hunsaker Was Honored. Rev. A. J. Hunsaker, who was made temporary chairman, said the honor was greater than if he had been elected President of the United States by either of the old parties.

"The Prohibition party is the only one that looks to God and asks his blessing," he said. "The old parties are simply slaves to the sum of money. I have confidence in the election of the ticket nominated today—if we get votes enough. And whether it is elected or not, we will vote for it." (Applaud.)

D. L. Colvin, president of the Prohibition party in the United States, addressed the meeting on the subject of the college boys' influence on behalf of the cause, and stated that many of the country to go forth and exhort the people on behalf of temperance.

"The young men of the country will talk up the work of the older ones, lay it down," he said, "and this will never rest until the banner of Prohibition is planted on the ruins of the legalized saloon."

National Organizer O. E. Morrow made the principal speech in the afternoon, and exhorted his hearers in such a practical way that \$50 was pledged to the campaign fund, in the sum of \$100 down. He told them that the old parties had no issue to go before the people with this time; that the Prohibition was the only party with an issue, and that the votes could be rolled up for it next June, the whiskey traffic would be the issue in Oregon in 1904. Mr. Morrow was presented with a bouquet and white ribbon by Mrs. Addison, of the Multnomah County W. C. T. U.

Only Eleven Counties Represented. Only 11 counties of the state were represented in the assemblage, which Chairman Hunsaker explained was a mass convention, and not one of delegates. The counties represented were Clackamas, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill.

The committees were composed as follows: Committee on nominations—Rev. Mr. Gould, chairman; S. W. Potter, Clackamas; J. H. Batters, Marion; E. C. Miller, Multnomah; C. J. Bright, Sherman; N. A. Davis, Umatilla; T. Spaulding, Wasco; D. A. Snyder, Yamhill; Ray Fawc, Polk; A. H. Wyatt, Linn; R. Y. Black, Tillamook; W. H. Connel, Washington.

Committee on finance—N. N. Davis, Umatilla, chairman; W. P. Elmore, Linn; Frank Spalding, chairman; F. A. Black, Clackamas; Robert Reid, Marion; L. N. Bray, Multnomah; C. J. Bright, Sherman; N. A. Davis, Umatilla; Frank Spaulding, Wasco; Ray Fawc, Polk; C. Mills, Tillamook; W. P. Elmore, Linn; G. P. Phelps, Washington.

The executive committee is composed of:

"FERRIS WAS TO BLAME"

CAUSED WIFE'S INSANITY, SAYS DEFENDANT GIBBONS.

"Threatened to Get Her on Hurry-Up Wagon—Her Mind Left Her Right There."

The features in the Ferris-Gibbons damage suit trial yesterday were the evidence of Gibbons and the testimony of witnesses that Edward Murray, who said Gibbons offered him \$500 to poison Ferris, was a man of bad reputation. The evidence is all in, and the case will be argued this morning.

Gibbons testified at considerable length, beginning with the time he adopted Margaret Allen. He stated that she was born in his house, and that her mother died in his house. He had also raised the mother from childhood. Gibbons stated that he is 77 years old and has resided in Portland off and on for 42 years. He said he was very fond of Ferris' baby if it had lived. At the time Ferris married Margaret Allen, witness said she was like a bird in a cage. She was brought up the old-fashioned way, and she would perhaps have been better if she had been

around more, but Mrs. Gibbons was a small and delicate woman, and she had been married to Ferris for two years before he married her, and he never drank nor smoked. I thought he was a paragon of a man, but the minute she was married he gave me \$200 two or three days before he was married on her order. When she got \$4200 from Mr. Van Schuyver she wanted me to handle it for her, but I said, 'No, give it to your husband.'"

Referring to the time he moved from the house in which they had all been living together, 42 days and at home for 12 months, Gibbons testified that Ferris did not get a divorce. I told her to consider it well, as it was a step she couldn't take back."

Mr. Gibbons explained that this led to Mrs. Ferris leaving and going first to Samuel McCarter's home and then to Mrs. Ferguson's. He said she was afraid of Ferris and expected Ferris to come any time. She was at St. Vincent's Hospital for 42 days and at home for 12 months. Ferris never called on her. He expected him to come, and he heard that he was seen passing the house, but didn't come in. Then the District Attorney brought her back, proceeding before the grand jury and on the advice of Judge Calk Gibbons said he sent Mrs. Ferris to the insane asylum, although he did not want to let her go. He would have taken care of her as long as she had a dollar and he had a dollar. This trouble he said had added 20 years to his life. At present she was improving, having gained in weight from 92 to 125 pounds.

Continuing his testimony at the afternoon session, Gibbons said during their married life Ferris took his wife to church twice, and two or three times to the theater. He thought she wanted to take her care of her as long as she could, but she went out much less than before her marriage. She was downhearted, and never played the piano. Margaret said she took her out, but he didn't. Margaret said she was disappointed, and that Ferris did not love her as he pretended to. The witness related many other things, and was proceeding to tell that Ferris wanted his wife to make her will in his favor. Judge Tanner objected, and the witness said he only knew what she told him.

He denied that he at any time tried to alienate her affections from her husband, and that he instead told her that she was married to that man and to make the best of it, and to obey her husband; also that he introduced Ferris to Margaret, and thought exceedingly well of him at first.

On cross-examination Gibbons said Ferris drew over \$100 per month wages and rents, and did not account to his wife. He draws an income of \$4200 per month. The inquiry next concerned the \$4200 received by Mrs. Ferris from Mr. Van Schuyver. Judge Tanner asked if it was not true that her uncles, the Gallagher brothers, left \$5000 for her in trust with Mr. Van Schuyver, and that by judicious investment and interest received he had doubled it.

The witness answered that was true; that Mr. Van Schuyver had done very well with the money. Judge Tanner—You had charge of her property all of this time—you did not turn her over to any money?

"Not very much." "Do you know of any misappropriation of her money by Ferris?" "No," advised her to give him her money.

"He had access to her money. He had the safe deposit key. He could have robbed her and run away if he wanted to." "Yes, I suppose so." "He repaired the houses on Flanders street. They were in bad repair weren't they?" "Yes, I believe he laid off for a month." "You collected the rents?" "Yes." "He allowed you to collect the rents?" "Yes." "You paid the money over either to Ferris or his wife?" "Yes."

"You had no idea he wanted to steal any of the money?" "No; it was none of my business."

"FERRIS WAS TO BLAME"

CAUSED WIFE'S INSANITY, SAYS DEFENDANT GIBBONS.

"Threatened to Get Her on Hurry-Up Wagon—Her Mind Left Her Right There."

The features in the Ferris-Gibbons damage suit trial yesterday were the evidence of Gibbons and the testimony of witnesses that Edward Murray, who said Gibbons offered him \$500 to poison Ferris, was a man of bad reputation. The evidence is all in, and the case will be argued this morning.

Gibbons testified at considerable length, beginning with the time he adopted Margaret Allen. He stated that she was born in his house, and that her mother died in his house. He had also raised the mother from childhood. Gibbons stated that he is 77 years old and has resided in Portland off and on for 42 years. He said he was very fond of Ferris' baby if it had lived. At the time Ferris married Margaret Allen, witness said she was like a bird in a cage. She was brought up the old-fashioned way, and she would perhaps have been better if she had been

around more, but Mrs. Gibbons was a small and delicate woman, and she had been married to Ferris for two years before he married her, and he never drank nor smoked. I thought he was a paragon of a man, but the minute she was married he gave me \$200 two or three days before he was married on her order. When she got \$4200 from Mr. Van Schuyver she wanted me to handle it for her, but I said, 'No, give it to your husband.'"

Referring to the time he moved from the house in which they had all been living together, 42 days and at home for 12 months, Gibbons testified that Ferris did not get a divorce. I told her to consider it well, as it was a step she couldn't take back."

Mr. Gibbons explained that this led to Mrs. Ferris leaving and going first to Samuel McCarter's home and then to Mrs. Ferguson's. He said she was afraid of Ferris and expected Ferris to come any time. She was at St. Vincent's Hospital for 42 days and at home for 12 months. Ferris never called on her. He expected him to come, and he heard that he was seen passing the house, but didn't come in. Then the District Attorney brought her back, proceeding before the grand jury and on the advice of Judge Calk Gibbons said he sent Mrs. Ferris to the insane asylum, although he did not want to let her go. He would have taken care of her as long as she had a dollar and he had a dollar. This trouble he said had added 20 years to his life. At present she was improving, having gained in weight from 92 to 125 pounds.

Continuing his testimony at the afternoon session, Gibbons said during their married life Ferris took his wife to church twice, and two or three times to the theater. He thought she wanted to take her care of her as long as she could, but she went out much less than before her marriage. She was downhearted, and never played the piano. Margaret said she took her out, but he didn't. Margaret said she was disappointed, and that Ferris did not love her as he pretended to. The witness related many other things, and was proceeding to tell that Ferris wanted his wife to make her will in his favor. Judge Tanner objected, and the witness said he only knew what she told him.

He denied that he at any time tried to alienate her affections from her husband, and that he instead told her that she was married to that man and to make the best of it, and to obey her husband; also that he introduced Ferris to Margaret, and thought exceedingly well of him at first.

On cross-examination Gibbons said Ferris drew over \$100 per month wages and rents, and did not account to his wife. He draws an income of \$4200 per month. The inquiry next concerned the \$4200 received by Mrs. Ferris from Mr. Van Schuyver. Judge Tanner asked if it was not true that her uncles, the Gallagher brothers, left \$5000 for her in trust with Mr. Van Schuyver, and that by judicious investment and interest received he had doubled it.

The witness answered that was true; that Mr. Van Schuyver had done very well with the money. Judge Tanner—You had charge of her property all of this time—you did not turn her over to any money?

"Not very much." "Do you know of any misappropriation of her money by Ferris?" "No," advised her to give him her money.

"He had access to her money. He had the safe deposit key. He could have robbed her and run away if he wanted to." "Yes, I suppose so." "He repaired the houses on Flanders street. They were in bad repair weren't they?" "Yes, I believe he laid off for a month." "You collected the rents?" "Yes." "He allowed you to collect the rents?" "Yes." "You paid the money over either to Ferris or his wife?" "Yes."

"You had no idea he wanted to steal any of the money?" "No; it was none of my business."

"FERRIS WAS TO BLAME"

CAUSED WIFE'S INSANITY, SAYS DEFENDANT GIBBONS.

"Threatened to Get Her on Hurry-Up Wagon—Her Mind Left Her Right There."

The features in the Ferris-Gibbons damage suit trial yesterday were the evidence of Gibbons and the testimony of witnesses that Edward Murray, who said Gibbons offered him \$500 to poison Ferris, was a man of bad reputation. The evidence is all in, and the case will be argued this morning.

Gibbons testified at considerable length, beginning with the time he adopted Margaret Allen. He stated that she was born in his house, and that her mother died in his house. He had also raised the mother from childhood. Gibbons stated that he is 77 years old and has resided in Portland off and on for 42 years. He said he was very fond of Ferris' baby if it had lived. At the time Ferris married Margaret Allen, witness said she was like a bird in a cage. She was brought up the old-fashioned way, and she would perhaps have been better if she had been

around more, but Mrs. Gibbons was a small and delicate woman, and she had been married to Ferris for two years before he married her, and he never drank nor smoked. I thought he was a paragon of a man, but the minute she was married he gave me \$200 two or three days before he was married on her order. When she got \$4200 from Mr. Van Schuyver she wanted me to handle it for her, but I said, 'No, give it to your husband.'"

Referring to the time he moved from the house in which they had all been living together, 42 days and at home for 12 months, Gibbons testified that Ferris did not get a divorce. I told her to consider it well, as it was a step she couldn't take back."

Mr. Gibbons explained that this led to Mrs. Ferris leaving and going first to Samuel McCarter's home and then to Mrs. Ferguson's. He said she was afraid of Ferris and expected Ferris to come any time. She was at St. Vincent's Hospital for 42 days and at home for 12 months. Ferris never called on her. He expected him to come, and he heard that he was seen passing the house, but didn't come in. Then the District Attorney brought her back, proceeding before the grand jury and on the advice of Judge Calk Gibbons said he sent Mrs. Ferris to the insane asylum, although he did not want to let her go. He would have taken care of her as long as she had a dollar and he had a dollar. This trouble he said had added 20 years to his life. At present she was improving, having gained in weight from 92 to 125 pounds.

Continuing his testimony at the afternoon session, Gibbons said during their married life Ferris took his wife to church twice, and two or three times to the theater. He thought she wanted to take her care of her as long as she could, but she went out much less than before her marriage. She was downhearted, and never played the piano. Margaret said she took her out, but he didn't. Margaret said she was disappointed, and that Ferris did not love her as he pretended to. The witness related many other things, and was proceeding to tell that Ferris wanted his wife to make her will in his favor. Judge Tanner objected, and the witness said he only knew what she told him.

He denied that he at any time tried to alienate her affections from her husband, and that he instead told her that she was married to that man and to make the best of it, and to obey her husband; also that he introduced Ferris to Margaret, and thought exceedingly well of him at first.

On cross-examination Gibbons said Ferris drew over \$100 per month wages and rents, and did not account to his wife. He draws an income of \$4200 per month. The inquiry next concerned the \$4200 received by Mrs. Ferris from Mr. Van Schuyver. Judge Tanner asked if it was not true that her uncles, the Gallagher brothers, left \$5000 for her in trust with Mr. Van Schuyver, and that by judicious investment and interest received he had doubled it.

The witness answered that was true; that Mr. Van Schuyver had done very well with the money. Judge Tanner—You had charge of her property all of this time—you did not turn her over to any money?

"Not very much." "Do you know of any misappropriation of her money by Ferris?" "No," advised her to give him her money.

"He had access to her money. He had the safe deposit key. He could have robbed her and run away if he wanted to." "Yes, I suppose so." "He repaired the houses on Flanders street. They were in bad repair weren't they?" "Yes, I believe he laid off for a month." "You collected the rents?" "Yes." "He allowed you to collect the rents?" "Yes." "You paid the money over either to Ferris or his wife?" "Yes."

"You had no idea he wanted to steal any of the money?" "No; it was none of my business."

HARD ON LOCAL BIDDERS

REQUIREMENTS SEEM TO BE CONSTRUED AGAINST THEM.

Difficult to Obtain Hay and Oat Contracts—A Telegram That Was Never Answered.

The difficulties thrown around Government contracts for forage have resulted in most serious discrimination against Portland bidders. Samuel Connell, president of the Portland Board of Trade and a man who is interested in several industrial enterprises, says that on or about August 15, 1901, he went to the office of the Quartermaster, Colonel J. W. Jacobs, in Portland, and asked him what were the lowest figures at which Seattle parties had offered to furnish oats to the Government. He was told \$27 90 a ton. He then offered to furnish the Quartermaster with a cargo of 6000 tons of oats at \$23 90 a ton. This would be a saving to the Government of \$24,000, which the Quartermaster said was worth considering, and that he would formulate a telegram to the Quartermaster's office at Washington submitting the offer. So far as Mr. Connell has been able to find out, no answer has as yet been received.

Mr. Connell further states that the parties who were given the contract to furnish 500 tons of hay at \$20 per ton higher than he offered to furnish it put in 50 days in doing the baling instead of five, as the contract called for.

Mr. Connell says that he had oats rejected that tested 60 pounds to the bushel, and yet the same transport that was used in shipping the rejected 200 tons of oats that tested only 32 pounds to the bushel.

While 32 pounds is the standard grade here, Oregon oats average 28 pounds, and frequently run to 20 pounds. This year it is no trouble to get 42-pound oats here.

G. A. Westgate, of Albany, offered to furnish the Government with a cargo of oats at Portland at \$10.00 less than the price at Washington. In declining to accept it, the department said that the cargo goes of forage being sent to the Philippines were mixed hay and oats, and that the offer of cheaper oats here would be really the saving of an account of hay being so much cheaper in San Francisco.

A dealer here says that all this was misleading, and that the hay that was being bought for the Government at San Francisco was one common wheat but that was not double compressed, and that such hay was worth \$14 per ton less than Timothy. Here in Portland the department would not distinguish between anything but Timothy, and that of the very best quality.

Hitt May Succeed Mason. Chicago Tribune. It has been announced in the Washington dispatches that Robert R. Hitt may be proposed as a candidate for the Senate by some friends in his Congressional district. The Tribune does not see why these friends will not be justified and applauded in making this nomination. Nor does it see how the State of Illinois could possibly suffer if Mr. Hitt's nomination should be followed by his unanimous election.

Mr. Hitt is in all respects an almost ideal candidate. He has a calm, judicial temperament, long experience in public affairs and a thorough acquaintance with public men in and out of the state. He has the timber of a real statesman. All these things will justify his friends in putting him forward as a representative of Illinois in the United States Senate. If he should be elected, no citizen of the state would have occasion to be ashamed while all might rejoice that the choice had fallen on so worthy a candidate. The Tribune does not see how he could fail to be considered a representative of the factions of the party for he has been identified with none. He is affable, courteous, yet firm; the friend of everybody whose good opinion is worth having. What the enemy of nobody so far as we have heard.

It could not be said that Mr. Hitt was deficient in any of the qualities which should combine to make a good representative of the State in the Senate. Mr. Hitt's public career began with the short-handling of the speeches in the celebrated debate between Lincoln and Douglas. From that day to this his political fortunes have been identified with this state. In 1874 he became secretary of Legation at Paris. He was for a short time Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Blaine, and since he has been in the House of Representatives. For some years he has been chairman of its committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Hitt's judgment has always been accepted as that of a man of long experience and thorough training. Besides, his natural abilities are of such an order that he commands respect whenever he has occasion to speak upon any public question. The moderation of his opinions and the carefulness with which he makes them public are indications of his judicial temperament. It can justly be said that Mr. Hitt has the confidence of men of all parties and degrees in Washington, at home, and wherever he is known.

If the upshot of the impending contest for a seat in the Senate should be the choice of as good a man as Mr. Hitt everybody would have reason to be satisfied. Then why should not the choice be made by acclamation? Why should not all the alleged candidates, some of whom are pushed by one faction and some by another, while some have only themselves to do the pushing, fall into line and make Mr. Hitt's election unanimous? He fills the bill more nearly than any other man who can be mentioned at the present moment. In his Illinois would indeed have a creditable representative of the first class.

It should be said, however, that Mr. Connell has nearly all the qualifications Mr. Hitt has, and that nothing contained herein should be construed as any disparagement of his abilities. A list of the parties who are interested in the place. In point of locality Mr. Connell is not so favorably situated as Mr. Hitt is. For while Mr. Hitt can be considered representing the northern portion of the State, Mr. Connell represents the central portion. But if the choice should fall on either, the state would have good reason to be satisfied, and nobody would have reason to complain.

WITH \$2,000,000 CAPITAL

OREGON GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY IS ORGANIZED.

Proposes to Establish a New Light and Power Plant, Franchise Is to Be Asked.

Articles of Incorporation of the Oregon General Electric Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Fred S. Morris, J. Frank Watson, A. E. Crossman and William T. Muir; capital stock, \$2,000,000. The articles are quite elaborate. The purposes of the corporation are to conduct the business of generating, transmitting, furnishing and selling electricity for the purpose of lighting and power, and to furnish and sell to persons, corporations, towns or cities, through any electric lines in Portland, Clackamas County and elsewhere, and to operate such lines; to sell electrical machinery, motors, etc.

The principal organizer of the Oregon General Electric Company is F. S. Morris, of Morris & Whitehead, bankers. Mr. Morris was seen last night about the articles of incorporation. "The articles with a considerable degree of detail," he said. "We propose to go into the business of furnishing electricity to the people of Portland on an adequate scale. I am not ready to disclose all our plans, because there are preliminaries yet to be arranged, notably the franchise which we shall ask from the city. We do not want any unusual or exclusive privileges, or any favors at all that are not fully justified by the highly important character of our enterprise. Financially, our arrangements are fully made. We have acquired certain rights on the Clackamas River, that include all riparian rights. There we shall erect our power plant, and transmit the power to the city. We do not expect it will probably require two years after the initial work is done before the plant can be in full operation. We contemplate the expenditure of \$2,000,000, and we have secured \$1,000,000."

"We think there is room in Portland for the Oregon General Electric Company. We do not come here for the purpose of running anybody else out, nor do we expect to be run out. When we make our application to the City Council for a franchise, we expect to accompany it with such satisfactory guarantees of our entire good faith that we shall have no trouble in getting permission to do business in the city. We shall ask for nothing unreasonable, and shall hope to have unnecessary restrictions placed upon us."

The Oregon General Electric Company appears to be a related enterprise to the Portland City & Oregon Railway Company, which is now operating a power electric line. No doubt the new concern when completed will furnish power for that line, as well as any others with which contracts may be made.

The application to the Council for a light and power franchise made Wednesday by R. Green.

Pawnbrokers Favor Sunday Closing. PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of November 20, headed "Pawnbrokers' Side of It."

In justice to the pawnbrokers of this city, I feel compelled to state that P. Stein is no pawnbroker, although he has signs that lead the public so to believe. If he, or other second-hand dealers for whom he speaks, conduct a pawnbroking business it is without a license, or without the knowledge of the police.

This said article was written by a pawnbroker, and is full of misstatements, and in fact, the legitimate pawnbrokers requested the passage of this law, and are doing their best to see that the City Council for their prompt action.

"When and where are those fences?" is a question Mr. Stein asked. They certainly are not legitimate pawnbrokers, and are doing their best to see that the City Council for their prompt action.

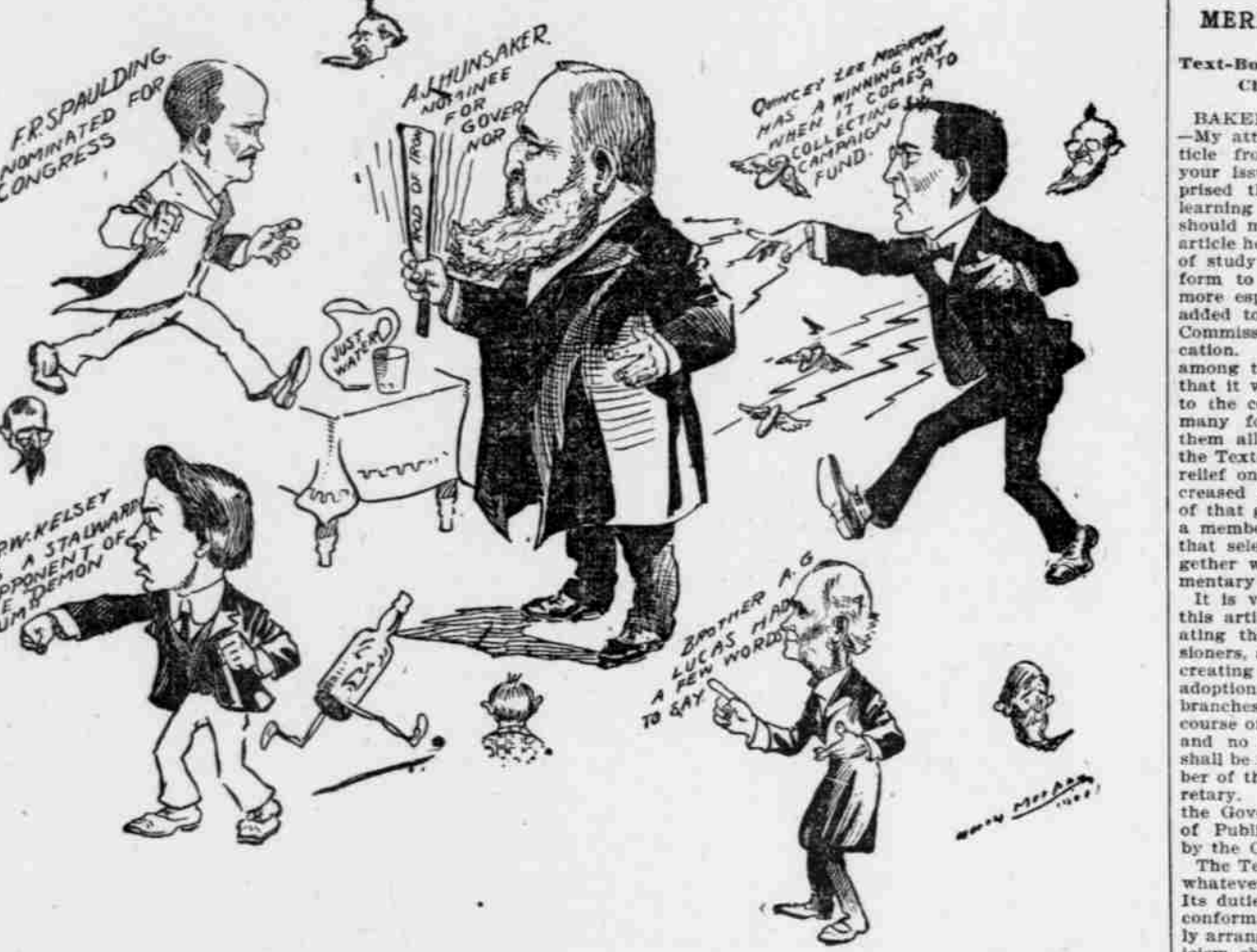
The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is to stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but it does not purge.

Not Brothery. HOOD RIVER, Ore., Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)—In reading the recent exclusion act of the Portland Ministerial Association, what a picture we find, nothing but bigotry and intolerance toward a fellow brother. It is any wonder that the churches are complaining of empty seats? We would like to ask some of the brethren, Was it not such bigotry and intolerance that gave us the "No Sunday church"? It must be a consolation to Rev. Mr. Hoyt to know that he is not a member of such an intolerant, unbrotherly association, and that he is responsible for anything contained in that report, no more, no less. In Baker City our public school is following the course of study and all of the text-books adopted and there is no complaint or criticism against either.

C. A. JOHNS.

Sayings About Breadcrumbs. Notes and Quirks. In the days when the "bread-loaf" was dear, careful mothers had a set of thrift sayings which are seldom heard in this time of the big, cheap loaf. Crumbs were regularly swept up and kept for some useful purpose. If a child threw crumbs in the fire, the old-fashioned mother lifted a warning finger and said, "If you throw crumbs in the fire you are feeding the devil." In the olden times, it was the better part of a loaf was the crust, and when a child was sent to the shop for bread, the order was to ask for a "crusty loaf." If a child left the crust on the table, the mother would say, "Yes, my lady, (or my lady), you'll want for a loaf some day. You'll find hunger's a sharp thorn."

Articles of Incorporation. Incorporation articles were filed of the H. Rothschild and Thomas K. Muir. The capital stock is \$400,000.



A FEW SKETCHES (NOT WATER-COLOR) MADE AT THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Advertisement for Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges. Text: '5 YEARS IN THE LEAD. NEVER EQUALLED. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED. MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. ST. LOUIS.' Includes a circular logo with 'CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES' and 'PERFECT BAKERS. FUEL SAVERS. LAST.' Below the text is a drawing of a stove.

Advertisement for Lead Pills. Text: '5 YEARS IN THE LEAD. NEVER EQUALLED. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED. MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. ST. LOUIS.' Includes a circular logo with 'CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES' and 'PERFECT BAKERS. FUEL SAVERS. LAST.' Below the text is a drawing of a bottle of Lead Pills.

Advertisement for Lead Pills. Text: '5 YEARS IN THE LEAD. NEVER EQUALLED. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED. MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. ST. LOUIS.' Includes a circular logo with 'CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES' and 'PERFECT BAKERS. FUEL SAVERS. LAST.' Below the text is a drawing of a bottle of Lead Pills.

Advertisement for Lead Pills. Text: '5 YEARS IN THE LEAD. NEVER EQUALLED. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED. MADE BY CHARTER OAK STOVE & RANGE CO. ST. LOUIS.' Includes a circular logo with 'CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES' and 'PERFECT BAKERS. FUEL SAVERS. LAST.' Below the text is a drawing of a bottle of Lead Pills.