Will Not Act Until After Bridge Inquiry.

MORE EVIDENCE

Wishes Also to Hear Report of Grand Jury.

THE COUNCIL IS NOT A UNIT

No Course of Action Is Agreed Upon if City Engineer is Not Removed Extras to Increase Greatly Cost of Morrison Bridge.

All the evidence brought to light in the Tanner-Creek sewer scandal is insuf-ficient, in the opinion of Mayor Williams, to warrant the removal of City Engineer

Yesterday the Mayor made the following

"I will await the outcome of the bridge investigation before I take further action, and I also wish to see what the grand jury will learn. When anything is being talked of an much as is this case, it is possible that something implicating an official will leak out, and that will make

bridges, run down rumors of mysterious pools and pry into specifications concern-ing lateral tensions, grillage and so forth.

Delay on Willamette Heights Bridge. The Willamette Heights bridge has been cause of more complaint than any thus far. Only last Monday did the gang begin to tear down the old wooden structure, though the foundations have been laid for a long time. The contract was let last March to J. B. C. Lockwood.

"We have been delayed because the shop could not turn out the material." says Mr. Lockwood. "Again, the City En-gineer changed the specifications on me. and my new plans were not approved until August 8. I hope to have all the steel on the ground by January 1, and will make good time, in spite of the wet weather."

has been delayed until the price of steel dropped?" was asked.

That is not true; I let the contract for e steel the day after I got the contract, and at a price agreed upon before

all the extras which have been ordered by the Executive Board on the recom-mendation of the City Engineer will make bills of the Pacific Construction ompany higher than more than one of a competitors. This contract was not let to the lowest bidder, but to the bidder whose design was approved by a committee of three experts, acting in committee of three experts. junction with the City Engineer.

noted, have considered the same, and submit the following reports thereon:

First, that offered by Bro. Atkinson, of West Virginia, as follows:

Whereas, Wire is being largely used for some reason the galvanizing material used by the wire manufacturers does not protect against destruction by rust; the wire now sold being much less durable than that formerly sold; therefore,

Resolved. That we, the members of the National Grange, are opposed to such distribution; but if it is continued, we would recommend that the exceed be sent to the experiment of the average and it found to be of any value, to be distributed from there.

It has been fully demonstrated that the Department of Agriculture at Washington is an indepensable assistant in the promotion and protection of the farming interests of the

country, involves an annual cuttle emential early and labor second to no other essential early and labor second to no other essential early and the members of the world and urge them to adopt and bring lists use the varied products of our fields, herds, the second that the American farmer and the American landowner of whatever class have become used to partitions and other fences, so as to define farms, fields, here with the second the second there are no signs in cytidence that he desires or will ever make a change. The conditions which early introduced that he desires or will ever make a change. The conditions which early introduced that he desires or will ever make a change. The conditions which early upon its products of our fields, herds, dairies and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting the mythade of insect life which prey upon our crops, also the many diseases which not only hinder the growth and existence of livestock, but places an embargo upon its products them to may disease which not only hinder the growth and existence of livestock, but places and enhanced upon its products of our fields, herds, dairies and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the methods of combatting them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the mist was the varied products of our fields, herds, dairles and orchards. We must establish system in them principles and orchards. We must establish system in the mist ropean countries where no fences are seen. The scarcity of labor, our determination to keep children in school instead of tending she cows and the sheep within the fenceless fields, and our general and well-rooted ideas of independence, protection and general utility all makes fencing of some kind indipensible. Since the discovery that iron and steel can be made into wire, which in turn through various processes is worsen into such abspes as will practically and successfully form a barrier against all kinds of farm stock, the industry has grown to be one of the most important of all our manufacturing interests. We have arrived at a time when in most parts of the country the rails of primitive days have gone to decay, fence boards are cot of the question, and hedges of general report thereon, and sake its adoption, outputs Wilson. interests. We have arrived at a time when in most parts of the country the rails of primitive days have gone to decay, fence boards are out of the question, and hedges of green growth are too objectionable to ever be adopted. It is now conceded that wire fencing must be adopted for the use of generations to come. In the purchase of wire fencing

ing the thought that when once secured the fence is of long life and duration is but natural and justifiable, and this alone is one of the chief prompters to its purchase at so large an expense. It now comes to pass that the galvanizing material, the process of application, or the thickness of the coating is causing much dissanisfaction and disappointment. Where galvanized wire of rears gone by in the form of clothes lines and for other uses has lasted for many years and is in good state of preservation today, it is now very common and almost the rule to find wire fencing naked of galvanizing and very commonly red with rust after but five or six years of exposure. Under these conditions wire fences soon go to ruin and the exponse of frequent replacing is too great a burden for any farmer to afford. It is very evident that there is a great defect somewhere along the line, and whether it is the result of carelessness or a design to defrund, it should be remedied. It is not for us to suggest a formula of othe galvanizing process, but we can and should solicit the protection of law in the sale of the finished product. We can justificably ask our respective State Legislatures to enact a law similar to the laws now operative in many states governing the sale of land phosphates. Under such laws every manufacturer of wire fencing who purposes to place his fencing on male within a state would be required to submit samples of the wire he uses, for a test by the State Chemist, to ascertain whether or not it meets the required legal standard of galvanizing. The wire he uses, for a test by the State Chemist, to ascertain whether or not it meets the required legal standard of galvanising. The law to define the said standard and the penalty to be imposed if any fencing offered for sale within the states does not come up to requirements. The matter is of such great economic importance to wire fence purchasers of the whole country that positive action should be taken. Such laws can in no way result in hardship to fence manufacturers but instead it would place all on an equality and the unjust advantage which the unscrupilous wire manufacturer would be eliminated. At the same time the increased confidence on the part of the purchasing public that a fence as lasting as steel honestly galvanized should be can be secured, would result in greatly increased nales. Tour committee is unanimous in favoring the adoption of the resolution. increased sales. Your committee is u

Against the Oleo Trust.

Second, the resolution offered by Bro. W. P. Hill, of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Whereas, the workings of the Grout law have demonstrated that this is an eminentily fair and wise measure in the interest of both the producers of butter and the consumers thereof;

to repeal this law at the coming session of Congress, therefore, he it Resolved, That the National Grange, which The members of the Council are not a unit on what that body shall do next. The more radical members are talking of oputing the City Engineer's Department out of business by holding up the appropriation. There is no question but that this could be done, and a more effectual way of forcing through their demands could scarcely be devised. The more conservative members think the Mayor should be given plenty of time to act and that such a step would be in bad taste in any event.

City Officials Safe.

So long as no charges are filed against City Engineer Elliott by Mayor Williams, he is safe in his position, and so are Assistant City Engineer Scoggin and the inspector. J. M. Caywood. But now that the Council has been so outspeken in recommending the removal of these officials, their positions are far from pleasant, and resignations are generally expected.

The bridge investigation committee—C. E. Rumelin, Sandford Whitting and Matt Foeller—will have a more difficult row to be than had the sewer investigation committee. That committee, for the most part, simply employed experts of unquestioned ability to go into the sewer and find whether it was in good condition. But the new committee will have to trouble itsself very largely with the why and wherefore of the hids upon three or four bridges, run down rumors of mysterfous pools and pry into specifications concern—where the hids upon three or four bridges, run down rumors of mysterfous pools and pry into specifications concern—where the producers have acted consistently. They have only insided that clear this law and the securing the public. Por years it was not known upon the market, for example the producers have acted consistently. They have only similar to some in the content of the isaw and the inside the producer of an article seeking sale in the producer of an interest and consequent of the isaw and the committee of the producer of an interest and consequent of the law, difficult on the producer of an article seeking sale in the producer of an interest and cons some of the most bitter contests known

some of the most bitter contests known to legislative experience, has olso been forced out into daylight. Butter would gladly have had olso be good and appear like her real self, without inflicting severe punishment for an attempted usurpation of title, but all these over-tures were spurned, and in imitation of another person she continued to parade up and down market street. After years of contest, the enactment of many varying laws by different states seeking the same justifiable object, and the various afterms decisions by course, the states seeking the same justifiable object, and the various adverse decisions by courts, the General Government took up the matter and jussed a law imposing a tax of 10 cents per pound upon all oleo when colored yellow in semblance of butter, and a tax of '4' cent per pound when left white, as its own natural in-gredients would make it. These provisions are embodied in the Grout law. This is the law which rumor saws will be subject to a deterembodied in the Grout law. This is the law which rumor says will be subject to a determined attack for repeal. As stated by the resolution of Bro. Hill, the National Grangewas instrumental in securing the ensciment of the control o the Grout law. We may soon be called upon to defend our acts. From the nature and history of the case, our duty would seem to be very plain. We have not the exact duta at hand regarding the effects of the law during the time it has been in operation, but from reports given out comes the assurance that the unseallable principles involved in the first entarment of the case, have gained victories. The co-operation of the Grout law with the branding and other agricultural laws of various states, have to a noticeable extent done away with unjust competition, have given greater protection to the consuming public, and contrary to the predictions of the opposers of the Grout bill, the production of butter has been sufficiently increased to prevent an unjust advance in its price, thus keeping it within easy reach of all.

unction with the City Engineer.

TO INVESTIGATE WIRE RUST.

Farmers Suspect Fraud—Oleo Trust
Condemned—Free Seed Distribution

The report of the National Grange committee on agriculture follows:

Your committee appropriates large sums of money to be expended through the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the purchase and distribution of field and garden seeds, which seldem ever germinate, and if they do, are not adapted to the climatic consequently are of no practical value to the farmers. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the National Grange, are opposed to such distributions in the fallows of the resolution offered by Bro. J. B. Ager. of Maryland, as follows:

Whereas, Congress appropriates large sums of money to be expended through the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the purchase and distribution of field and garden seeds, which seldem ever germinate, and if they do, are not adapted to the climatic consequently are of no practical value to the farmers. Therefore, be it

merly sold; therefore,

"Resolved, That the National Grange executive committee is hereby instructed to
thoroughly investigate the matter, with a
view to determining if any fraud is being
practiced upon the farmers by the wire manufacturers, and, if so, that the executive
committee bring the matter to the attention
of all the State Granges, and otherwise do
what may seem proper to abate the fraud if
overall and our organization.

hat may seem proper to abate the fraud if portant achievements.

We were just on the point of emerging from Tour committee considers this a much more important question than a casual observance conveys. Fencing the farms, the ranches, the railroads, the parks and all of the varied separate land properties of our country, involves an annual autlay of money and labor second to no other emential expenditure for improvements. We say essential expenditure for improvements. We say essential expenditure for improvements.



FREEDOM.

# PLEA FOR FREEDOM

C. E. S. Wood Speaks on Economic Topic.

ADDRESSES WOMAN'S CLUB

Speaker Says That While the Tendencles of the Age Are Socialistic His Own Leanings Are Anarchistic.

C. E. S. Wood made a confession to the Woman's Club yesterday afternoon which caused some of the more timid members to look uneasy and cast surdoor. It was in the midst of a discussion on "Economic Freedom as the Basis of Social, Moral and Religious

Reform," that he made a statement that his leanings were anarchistic. He said: "Socialism may or may not be the best possible condition for the state, yet many people believe society is rapidly trending that way—trending toward the common ownership of all wealth by the state. I do not say that socialism is the best so-lution, though it may be. My own tend-encies are anarchistic. I believe in that ondition of society which allows any man the freedom to help himself to and else is using or which another is not using

"I am not a Henry George man. George believed that the great economic question could be settled by the abolition of all taxation except on land, which should be is, that no improvements should be taxed as now, but just the bare land, so that all owners of unimproved lots and lands must put them to use at once in order to pay the tax.

"Now, I believe that it would be bette if all land not in use were free to any one who shall put it in use. The proof of the economic strength of this proposition is that in all instances where an opportunity offers for its operation it is at once adopted. Witness the mining regulations of the pioneers of California Each man could locate a limited 'claim.'

It was his so long as he worked it. If he failed to work it, it was open to the next man who cared to drive his pick

Mr. Wood had many interesting

Botany Bay found economic freedom, and look how they have progressed! Virginia was originally settled with hobos and prostitutes, but see what it is now! I will guarantee that if crimi nais of good physical condition are placed in relative economic freedom their children will be respectable.

"A higher plane of morals (which is A higher plane of morals (which is custom) will only come from a higher plane of thought, and the higher plane of thought can only be produced through physical comfort. The two great laws of the universe are the pursuit of happiness and selfishness. Food is the first cry of all animals and is the only real necessity of existence. Other things are in a same necessities. Other things are in a sense necessities, but not real ones. Today the pursuit of happiness is so complex that it means a great many things.

a great many things.

Before there can be any great strides in development the first law of the universe must be filled, and it is futile to talk morality to those who do not reach it. Chastity, purity and virtue cannot be expected from girls who are living a life of drudgery, whose small earnings do not provide them with sufficient food and warm cluthing and a comfortable place to sleep and rest, and it is not for us to condemn them because they have not been able of his camp.

to meet that first great law. As to gambling, I admit that it is not a positive necessity of life—it is a craving or a passion to make a big amount by a short cut, but I do not presume to condemn it any more than I would to criticise the fault of any man until I had stood in his shoes."

Mr. Wood touched on many points, on all of which his views are individualistic. In speaking of the money question, he declared that we did not need National banks if they prevented other reliable banks from issuing their own notes. He touched on the tariff ques-

notes. He touched on the tariff ques-tion and declared that no system can be right which takes from the many and gives to the few. Land monopoly he pronounces one of the gravest evils

the present day has to face.
"Economics—which is the science of human life in relation to the earth—lies at the root of the intellectual progress of the race. Freedom can be trusted as the highest god of the universe—you can always trust it. Never in the his-tory of the world has it worked an in-jury to the human race."

He referred to the story of the creation of man as a Hebrew myth, but withal there was much good advice and many helpful thoughts left with the club, which extended him a vote of thanks at the conclusion of the address.

### CRISIS AT HAND. (Continued from First Page.)

ness stated that he had come to California from Wisconsin in 1900. He had later moved to Eugene, and had met Horace McKinley in Eugene in 1901.

"Do you know Marie Ware?" asked Mr. Heney.

The witness had met Miss Ware in her office during the Summer of 1901. He

office during the Summer of 1901. He had been in her office several times since then, and had seen her on the street. "Did you ever see her with Horace McKinley?" was the next question. The witness had seen Mr. McKinley in the office in 1991. Clyde Lloyd had also been present. He had frequently seen Lloyd, McKinley and Miss Ware together during

"Do you know S. A. D. Puter?" asked

ness."

Judge Bellinger then adjourned the court in order to give Judge Pipes a chance to outline his objections and consult some authorities which he did not have with him, and which bore on the question. This morning he will argue his point and take the ruling of the court. In the meantime Mr. Hobson is waiting on the witness stand to tell what he knows about the relations of McKinley and Puter.

# BROKE LOGGING RECORD.

Camp Near Clifton Makes One Day's Run of 198,550 Feet.

# LABOR IS FINISHED

National Grange Convention Comes to a Close.

NEXT MEETING IN TRENTON

By a Margin of Only Three Votes the New Jersey City Is Selected to Be Honored With Annual Gathering Next Year.

The Sith annual session of the National Grange came to an end last night with the conferring of degrees upon a class which was unable to be present, at the Empire Theater, last Saturday evening. The visitors will leave for home this morning at 7 o'clock by steamer up the Columbia River to The Dalles, where two coaches will be held for them until their arrival. They will go home over the Short Line, making stops at Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and Denver.

At St. Louis the party will separate, each going further upon the way toward home as inclination may suggest.

Convention City Selected.

Convention City Selected. The matter of selecting a convention city for next year came up as a special order of business yesterday morning. Only two cities were nominated, Trenton, N. J., and Hartford, Conn. Trenton was the J. and Hartford, Conn. Trenton was the winner by three votes on a secret ballot, the understanding being that if the executive committee shall fall to effect suitable arrangements in regard to rates and other incidentals that the Connectiout city shall be given the next preference. If either city shall fall to offer suitable inducements the executive committee will look about for some other suitable place for the next convention.

ed in the list of officers of each State Grange: appearing in the journal of the proceedings, and in such literature as contains the addresses of the regular officers.

"While we place no restrictions or specified duties upon this bureau in any state, yet it is our desire and hope that it shall be a recognized medium through which efforts will be made toward the buying, selling and exchanging of products in

## MAKES STIRRING REPORT. on National School System.

State Master George S. Ladd, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on education, submitted the committee's general report yesterday morning, embodying those features of education recommended by the Grange. The rural school problem received special attention, also several other measures which were submitted for approval. Following are the salient points of the report:

"First of all, the child learns from his material surroundings, from the things

material surroundings, from the things ness done, the degree of success attending that his eyes can see, that his hands can and upon the effort, expenses incurred, touch, that his ears can hear and his senses comprehend. Here he gets his first toward the future betterinent of the servsenses comprehend. Here he gets his first appreciation of values and at just that point begins his real education; the first elements in the future citizen, the beginning of an education which shall be lifelong in its process. Hence, the tremendous value of environment, and hence the need for more attention to school surroundings, to the ample space for play-grounds and to the securing of those facilities which shall give not only the mental equipment which is embodied in the common thought of education, but the best physical endowment and the highest best physical endowment and the highest pest physical endowment and the majors spiritual ideals that can possibly be put within him, an all-round man, in the perfect symmetry of his triangular manhood, of body, mind and spirit. This is education, and anything less is unworthy our

tion, and anything less is unworthy our consideration.

"But of all the education of example, what can compare in the opportunity of influence with the teacher? Herself the greatest textbook that the children read, studied in school and out, in her pleasures as well as her labors, in her home as well as in the schoolroom, the life of the teacher, as daily lived out in the community, becomes the pattern for more budding lives than she ever dreams of, and from her example goes forth influences for good or for evil that, perhaps, never end.

"And do we realize how great a proportion of the population of these United States is continually in the public schools? The United States Commissioner of Education in his last official message reports 16,590,691 children enrolled in the public schools—fully 20 per cent of our entire population. Add to this the pupils of nil other schools and higher institutions for learning and we have a grand total enrolled of 18,737,690, for whom there is an annual expenses of 2521,547,555, an increase

rolled of 18,757,000, for whom there is an annual expense of \$251,457,625, an increase of more than \$1,000,000 for the previous of more than \$1,000,000 for the previous year. This amounts to an expense of \$3.15 for every person of our population, or a cost of \$22.75 for each pupil enrolled in our schools. Last year 1,578,682 colored children were educated in the former 18 slave states and \$130,000,600 has been expended therefor during the past 28 years. The therefor during the past 28 years. figures show for 1870 that the average child spent but 672 days of his life in the schools. The last year's figures show that the child spends 1002 days of his life in school. Let it be irrevocably impressed upon the minds of our people that the money put into our public schools is a golden investment, never a burdensom

"In the education of the schools we sre instantly confronted with the peculiar condition that many citizens who have the means to give their children all possi-"To you know S. A. D. Puter" asked Mr. Hensy.

"I never met Puter," responded the witness, "but I got a letter from him. It was in connection with business with McKinley and Lioyd."

Both Judge Pipes and O'Day were on their feet objecting to this evidence, "You can't state anything from the contents of the letter, they said.

"Have you got the letter with your" asked Mr. Hensy. The witness said he had.

"The purpose of this letter, if it please the court," said Mr. Hensy, "will be to show the relations existing between local times and McKinley in a social and a business way. The prosecution is now starting on a new line of evidence tending to connect these defendants with the case. I had told witnesses to be present in the morning and would suggest that the court adjourn until that time."

In the meanis to give their children all possible to wards medicate, while on the other hand those who have a great abundance of children to educate, while on the other hand those who have a great abundance of children or the deducation have not the children to educate them. It therefore behooves us in the interest of the best things in the Nation to make our educational facilities go as far as possible towards meeting the such conditions is probably some reason why 96 reform schools are crowded; but it us not overlook the fact that out of 1,466 of their inmates, 1,466 are now learning useful trades, thereby laying the logical foundation for genuine reform.

"School consolidation is a matter capable, no doubt, of being carried to excess, yet at the same time full of possibilities of benefit if rightly handied. Certainly it is a mistaken prejudice against consolidation which would maintain a small school taught by a second-rate teacher when by the proper consolidation of a few such

Mr. Wood had many interesting things to say in his address, which seemed to meet with the approbation of his bearers, but interspersed with these approved expressions were a number of statements which caused a most perceptible stiffening of back-bones and a tinge of frost in the atmosphere.

In illustrating what relative economic freedom had done for the human race, Mr. Wood said: "The colony of criminals which England sent to Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the restimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with Botany Bay found economic freedom, and by the testimony of with the same and animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same and animals, and learn to know what the same animals and learn to know what the case." least be on apeaking terms with the alphabet. Nature studies should be encouraged that they may study the growth of the trees and plants, the habits of birds and animals, and learn to know what the creator has placed here for our pleasure and profit. And might it not be as profitable to transport some of the village children into our outlying districts as to bring all pupils from those district schools? It is time that fads should cease and a practical education, fitting the average child for the duties of everyday life, should begin. Is it any wonder that tired brains refuse to learn when children from it to it years of age are crowded with it studies in a single grade; that sickness overtakes so many, and that shattered nerves and defective crecight is the rule rather than the exception?

"We believe that the Grange should go on record also for an exaltation of the grammar school, believing that the school age should not only be raised higher, but that no pupil should ever be released from full attendance upon the public schools until be can successfully meet a full grammar achool test."

AGRICULTURE IN RURAL SCHOOL Grange Desires That All Students Learn Its Principles.

amities on education as

ade a favorable report upon the follow-g resolution, which was adopted: Whereas, the National Grange is upon rec-d as favoring indoutrial education and in-ruction in the science of agriculture in rural

schools; and,
Whereas, no definite plan has been evolved
by which such instruction can be given because of lack of preparation of teachers for
work of that nature, and further because of
the physical impossibility of adding to an aiready, crowded curriculum of the country
school. Therefore,
Resolved. That the legislative committee of
the National Grange be constituted a commitise to report to this body after such investigation as seems practicable, and desirable
conclusions as to what should be undertaken
in the field of industrial education in schools
in rural communities.

The above report was supplemented by mother, which was also approved. It fol-

"In view of the fact that agriculture i "In view of the fact that agriculture is the great basic industry of the Nation upon which all other industries and all other professions depend, we reiterate our previous declarations in regard to teaching the principles of agriculture in public schools, believing it to be for the public welfare to have every boy and girl, whatever their life work may be instructed in the underlying principles of that which constitutes the basis of all wealth and promperity."

### CO-OPERATION IS FAVORED. Committee Makes Report and Contin-

ues Plan of Work. The committee on co-operation made recommendations which were adopted:
"We recommend that in each state there be established a bureau of information of not less than three members, of which

of not less than three members, or which the state master and one member of the the state master and one members. the state master and one memoer of the executive committee shall be members. This committee shall organize in time to have the addresses of its members printed in the list of officers of each State Grange: appearing in the journal of the proceedings, and in such literature as contains the addresses of the regular officers.

selling and exchanging of products in the interest of the membership, both in the state and elsewhere. If this work be well cared for in the respective states Committee on Education Comments the problem of caring for it Nationally

becomes easy of solution.
"We recommend that a National head for this co-operative work be established

should be entered upon, and if so, that a general plan may then be submitted to this body for its adoption. "Even should this plan fall to be feas-"Even abould this plan fall to be feasible Nationally, your committee is satisfied that each state will be well repaid for all effort made along the lines suggested. In each state the bureau should act in an advisory capacity, without having financial responsibility attached to it, and be governed in all actions by established rules of safe business practices."

### THANK THE LADIES.

Grangers Well Pleased With Welcome by Portland's Fair Ones.

Mrs. S. G. Baird, state master of Minnesota, and only woman in the United States holding that office in the Grange, submitted the following resolution of thanks to the ladies of the West, which was unaulmously adopted:

ful West, desire to present the following: Rasolved, That we extend our gratefulness and full appreciation to all who have so generously entertained us during our session in Portland. They would especially mention the Woman's Ciub of Portland, the ladies of the local Granges of Oregon and Washington, the Woman's Ciub of Albany, No. 5, Mrs. Verna Weich Boyel, the ladies of Santa Clara Valley. Cal. and all others who have extentioned. ley, Cal., and all others who have entertained

### Fraternal Improvement.

W. F. Hill, state master of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution, which was favorably reported by the educational committee and adopted: Whereas, the social educational features of

whereas, the social educational features of our fraterial organization should be main-tained and improved; therefore, Resolved, That the executive committee in each aubordinate Grange is requested to con-aider the practicability of a lecture course; also a series of debates, either public or pri-vate, or both, and reforms advocated by the ment within the local organization of as many committees for investigation, study and report

### Discuss Life Insurance.

A report from the special committee having in charge the plan of a National life insurance system, reported and rec-ommended that the amended plan be printed in leaflets for the members of the Grange, and be referred to the executive committee to report at next an-nual convention. The report was adopted.

No Change In Convention Date.

restoring in response to an invitation from that city. The visitors viewed the fort and other points of interest and were enthusiastic over their reception by the citizens and military.

Mrs. Verna Weich Royal sang again for the National Grange restorday. As before, she was heartly encored.

Resolutions of Thanks The following resolutions of thanks

# ANOTHER KNABE TRIUMPH

## This Time a Baby Grand to One of The Dalles' Foremost Citizens.

Mrs. James H. Wood, of The Dalles, Or., after a visit to the city and a careful investigation into the merits of the different makes of grand pianos handled by different dealers, very wisely concluded there was none that came up to the Knabe and selected a very beautiful baby grand in San Domingo mahogany case and an exact duplicate of the one sold to Miss Leonera Fisher a short time ago. It goes without saying that it will be greatly admired by those who see and hear it in its beautiful new home. When it comes to a critical test the Knabe invariably wins out. We have a nice stock to select from and our prices are as low as some charge for pianos not near so good. Besides the Knabe we have other high-grade makes, such as the Steek, Everett, Hardman, Fischer, Packard, Vose and Ludwig, besides a number of other makes not quite so expensive and from now till after the holidays will make some special inducements as to price terms. We have a piano for \$238 that is the best for the moue; you ever saw, on payments of \$10 down and \$2 per week. Would be pleased to have you call and see us.

# Allen& Gilbert-Ramaker Co.

Corner Sixth and Morrison Streets

on resolutions of the National Grange, each speaking for himself or herself, and all speaking for and in behalf of the members of the National Grange here assembled, do hereby make the following asknowledgements, namely. That we are debtors to the several railroads centering in the City of Portland, to the Fortland Board of Trade and the efficient secretary of that body, to the three daily papers of this city, to the Imperial and Scott Hotels, to the Governor of Oregon and the Mayor of Portland Governor of Oregon and the Mayor of Portlands. city, to the Imperial and Scott Hotels, to the Governor of Oregon and the Mayor of Perland, to the business men, the Granges gnd the Individual Patrons who furnished exhibite, as well as to those who donated premiums, to the Woman's Club and to the ladies not members of that club who contributed flowers and favors no less beautiful, to the Lian County and other Petrons who honored the National Grange by presenting Angora rugs to its officers, to the board, faculty and students of the Oregon Articultural College, to the Oregon and Washington members, both active and honorary, of this body for the unremitting labors and attentions which have done so much to make our stay pleasant and our essein profitable, and finally to the multitude of Patrons, of these two great Pacific States whose presence and interest in the work which they and we are striving to accompilah have been a continual impiration to each and all of its.

That, having thus formally acknowledged our transfer on the strip of the control of the transfer of the control of the transfer of the tra

inspiration to each and all of us.

That, having thus formally acknowledged our indebtedness to all who have in any way helped to make the Portland session of the National Grange memorable and useful, we gladly and out of full hearts express our gratification that we have been permitted to see and to enjoy so many good and plessant things in the States of Washington and Oregon. To the recole of these states, and especially to Whereas, the ladies of the National Grange and friends from the East, having received so many expressions and testimonials of love and fraternal esteem from the ladies of this beautiful West, desire to present the following. culture, and your thriving cities, all speak strongly to us. Most of all, we are interested in you, because of what you are not have done, and because of the great things we have been taught to expect of such people enjoying such advantages and opportunities.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands as members of this committee, and rec-ommend that this testimonial be adopted and made a part of our permanent records, and that copies of the same, duly attested, be fur-nished to the Masters of Oregon and Wash-ington State Granges, and an additional copy to the secretary of the Portland Chamber of to the secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. T. C. ATKINSON, Chairman;

MARTHA M. WILSON, CHARLOTTE R. F. LADD,

BAKER CITY, Or., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—A company has been formed and prepara-tions made to drill for hot water near the natatorium, in the eastern part of the city. Several attempts have been made to sink a well in this vicinity, but they have all failed.

There is a warm spring flowing from the foothills near by from which there is a large flow of water that averages about so

WRANGLING An Old Couple's Troubles

There is an old couple of Hillsdale Kan, the husband 71 and the wife 6, who made a discovery late in life that would have saved lots of their troubles,

No Change in Convention Date.

The committee on the good of the order made a report in response to the request of 0. H. Kelley, founder of the order relative to a change of date for holding the annual convention. The report was adverze and was sustained.

Convention Notes.

A resolution was read by State Manter Hill, of Pennsylvania, in regard to the raising of a fund of Ea,000 for a monument to the founder of the order and his six associates. It requested that the matter be held over another year, which request was allowed.

A report of the committee to which was referred the question of initiative and referred to the State Granges for adoption or rejection before committing its National Grange to the matter.

Tearing down the exhibits began yester-day afternoon. The Eastern visitors were so impressed with the size and quality of the fruits shown that nearly everyone took home a large lot of the best for their own use. Several large orders for dried fruits were also given for immediate shipment.

The National Grange went to Vancouvery esterday in response to an invitation from that city. The visitors viewed the fort and other points of interest and were enthusiastic over their reception by the citizens and military.

Mrs. Verna Welch Hoyal sang again for the National Grange yesterday. As be-

Creek, Mich.
So many people say, "Coffee don't hurt." and then tell you they "know a man 70 years old who has drank it all his life." That doesn't prove that you can drink it. "One man's meat is another's poison." If coffee agrees and the drinker keeps well, stick to it, but if any kind of alls or disease abow, better heed the warning and quit coffee.

"There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."