Printer Gets Pay for Much Dead Matter.

#### HARVEST IN CALENDAR

Late Legislature Spends About \$16,000 in This Manner.

#### YEARLY PROFIT ABOUT \$8000

Present State Official Declares That Rates Charged Are Lower Than Generally Charged by the Commercial Printers.

SALEM, Or., March 5 .- (Special)-The compensation of the State Printer. concerning which there has been so years, remained untouched by the last Legislature and must remain unchanged for six years to come. The constitution of the state says that the compensation of the printer shall not term for which he shall have been

The next election of a State Printer will occur in June, 1906, for a term of four years beginning January 1, 1907. The Legislature will not be in session again until the second Monday in January, 1907, and the compensation cannot then be changed so as to affect the printer during the term for waich

he has been elected. Inquiry among members of the Legislature elicits the information that the State Printer was not included in the bill fixing flat salaries for two reasons—that the constitution plainly requires that the printer be paid rates. according to the amount of work done. and that even though the constitution did not so require, it would not be good business policy to place the printon a salary. The first reason given is supported by article 11 of the con-

stitution, which says:

There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of
choosing members of the Lagislative Assembly,
a State Printer, who shall hold his office for
a term of four years. He shall perform all the
public printing for the state which may be
provided by law. The rates to be paid to him
for such printing shall be fixed by law, and
shall seither be invested our diminished durshall neither be increased nor diminished dur-ing the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such accurity for the performance of his duties as the Legislative

Regarding the second reason, that it would not be good business policy, it is asserted that if the printer were placed upon a salary, the state would be and pay all the compositors, pressmen, Legislature there would be a demand any great injury. for appropriations for purchasing new type, more modern presses, and for genfor political favorites.

These are some of the reasons given why it would not be wise for the state to put the printer on a salary, even if

#### could be done. Why No Change in Rate?

In answer to the question why something was not done toward regulating the rates paid to the printer, the reply is given that a joint investigating committee was appointed early in the session to investigate the subject of state printing and the report of this committee was awaited. The committee was composed of Representatives Bailey, and Steiner and Senators Hodgon, Holman and Coshow,

A number of clerks were employed through the remainder of the session but no report was made until the last night of the session, and even this report did not reach the Senate. The subject therefore received no attention. The report of the committee contained no recommendations, but merely declared that the work performed by the printer had been checked up, the measrements verified and the accounts

found to be correct. Whitney Gives Some Figures. "Do you mind telling me how much there is in this office?" State Printer J.

R. Whitney was asked last evening. "I'll tell you as near as I can." the response. "There have been all kinds of stories told about the State Printer's graft, and it has been asserted that the Printer gets all the way from \$16,000 to \$30,000 a year. I suppose many people believe the highest figures are correct.

'Now, I can't tell you exactly how much there is in the office, but I'll be frank with you and tell you approximately what the profits are. It would take some time to give exact figures but these I have are not far off one way or

Here is the biennial report of Secre tary of State Dunbar, which shows the expenditures from the appropriations for Il you will see that the total expenditure was \$57.090.72, of which \$27,578.27 was for printing. The remainder was for paper, sinding, freight, etc. The \$27,818.27 was what was paid to me, though many people who do not try to find out the facts assume that the whole appropria tion goes to me. Farther down the page will find there was a deficiency of add that to the amount already paid

expanditures, so I can't give it to you, payroll from the income and you have left \$15,884.19 for two years, session laws.

or \$7947.00 a year. That is about the for the State Printer.

"The payrell does not represent all my expenditures, for I must pay rent on

the printing plant and some other expenses. But I also receive some money for printing for state institutions where the payment is made from the appropriathe general printing appropriation. amount of this is small, however, and the profits on it would just cover the expenses last mentioned."

Where the Profit Comes In. After giving this information, Mr. Whit ney compared the rates paid to him with the commercial rates charged in Portland for similar work, and showed that the rates paid by the state are ower in many instances than those charged by the commercial printers.

The rates are too technical to be un

derstood after such an explanation as could be made within the limits of this article, but the comparison bears out Mr. Whitney's assertion that the rates are not higher than those usually charged for printing, with this exception, that commercial printers make a reduction for large orders, while the state rates are the same whether the orders be large. or small. The State Printer has a few large jobs of printing and in these he makes more than the commercial printer

"Well, then, how does the State Printer make so much money?" is the question

that everyone will ask. Besides the profits on the large orders, the Printer makes a big profit on "pickup" work. By this is meant printing which can be done from type already set, so that the printer gets pay for setting type without doing the work. For much discussion for the past ten or 15 example, the printer must publish the years, remained untouched by the last session laws in one volume, and also print laws on certain subjects in pamph-

let form. Instead of "throwing in" the type after using it for one piece of work, he keeps it set up and uses it for another job, but be increased nor diminished during the gets paid for setting it twice. This, of term for which he shall have been course, is an advantage that every printing office has, but the State Printer gets more "pick-up" work than the com-

#### Big Graft in Calendar.

The Legislative calendars present the best opportunity for profits of this kind, and it may almost be said that the printer's "graft," as it is called, lies in the profits he makes on printing calendars. While the accounts for the calendars have not yet been presented. calendars have not yet been presented, it is estimated that the Legislature spent for this item this session not far from \$16,000. The Printer's profits on that job will not be far from \$16,000. Had the printing of the calendar been regulated as it should have been the profits could have been kept down to a reasonable sum and the Printer's income for two years would not be large enough to doubt feel constrained to redeem the certainty sould be kept going in that way, the same as the normals, and the next Legislature in 1807 would no doubt feel constrained to go on Anyhow.

Even if the appropriation bill were vetted at the polic," said he, "the normals would probably be maintained on certificates based on the credit of the hold-up Legislature of 1837, which made no appropriations at all. The asylum and the printing would be kept going in that way, the same as the normals. \$16,000. The Printer's profits on that job will not be far from \$10,000. Had the years would not be large enough to give much cause for complaint.

The calendar is a printed record of the Legislature's proceedings. Each day a few changes are made, to indicate the insuance of any warrants unless "an work of the preceding day, but nothing is cut out. A calendar that began with four pages grows to a pamphlet of 100 pages. Perhaps one or two lines on a page may be changed or added, but the printer gets paid for resetting the whole page. Matter that is dead and absolutely seeless is carried in the calendar and the state pays for printing it day after day.

#### Paid for Dead Matter.

For example, the memoranda of Senate and House concurrent and foliat resolutions was printed in both calendars all aced upon a salary, the state would be through the session, when the information pelled to purchase a printing plant tion could have been bolled down to occupy less than half the space or could foremen, etc. At every session of the have been left out entirely without doing

An example of carrying dead matter on the calendar is shown by the record of the first bill in the Senate. This foe. More printers would be employed was by Laycock, to amend the code relathan are needed and the office would tive to school district levies. The bill be made the means of finding a place was introduced January II and withdrawn January 16. Day after day for a month the record of this bill occupied 11 lines Home, the State University and the Ag-

Had the Legislature cared to do so it could have ordered the matter in the calendar boiled down so that it would have been fully as useful at much less t

In addition to these two advantages large orders at the regular rate and "pick up." the State Printer has an advantage over commercial printers in having free rent and heat, and in not having to send out solicitors for business He must pay heavy campaign expenses. according to general reports, and, like all state officials, is subject to the demands of every public or charitable

## Some Reforms Accomplished.

Does this mean, then, that all this talk about the State Printer's job being worth \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year never had any foundation? No, it does not. There have been some reforms in public printing in the last few years and some of the profits have been cut off.

One of the reforms was accomplished by changing the manner of ordering pub-Reation. Press work is paid for at so much a "token," or about 240 sheets. If, therefore, 20 copies of a pamphlet are ordered, the state pays the same as would be paid for printing 490 copies. It was formerly the practice to order 250, 500, or 1000 copies, or a multiple thereof, thereby saving the amount that was formerly paid for work not done.

There has also been a reduction in the number of copies published where it is apparent that a lesser number will setfloe. A few years ago several wagonloads of pamphlets were taken out of the storerooms at the Capitol and burned. For these the state paid good money.

Frank Baker made a big thing out of the State Printing Office, and so did W. H. Leeds, until the last year of his term, when the reforms began. According to his own statements, the present incumbent cleared \$15,394.00 during the first two years of his term, and in view of the fact that the recent Legislature was very liberal in the matter of print ing, it is safe to say that he will make not less than that in the remaining two

## Rates Fixed 25 Years Ago.

The rates now paid to the Printer were stablished by an act of the Legislature \$12,000 in the printing account, and an of 1878. Men who were engaged in printappropriation for this was made at the ing at that time say that wages of print ecent session of the Legislature. Now ers have changed little, if any, in the meantime. The cost of typesetting has you will have a total of \$49,878.37, been somewhat reduced by the invention paid to me for public printing for two of machines, but the State Printing Office

does its work by hand. It is asserted that, though wages have not changed since 1875, the employer today but here is a statement of my payroll does not get as much work for the same for the same two years. You will see money as he did S years ago. Upon good does not get as much work for the same authority it is said that the State Printer the printing office \$22,9618. Subtract the loses \$1 a day upon the work of every

## CURE FOR NORMALS

Kuykendall Urges Initiative Over Referendum.

Surplus Schools, He Suggests, Can Be Lopped Off by the People Without Impairing Other State Institutions.

EUGENE, Or., March & (Special.)-That upponents of the present normal school system would not invoke the referendum on the general appropriation bill, but should resort to the initiative is the opinion of W. Kuykendall, presi-dent of the State Senate. President Kuy-kendall remarked today that referen-dum on the appropriation bill, by tying up appropriations for the various state institutions until the general election in June. 1906, would very materially increase the cost of maintenance of those institutions, because the Secretary of State is forbidden by law to issue warrants. The certificates which the Secretary of State would tender in payment for sup-plies and salaries, President Kuykendall sald, would probably be heavily dis-

No Time Saved by Referendum.

Besides, the bill could not be vetoed by the people until the general election of June, 1906, and meanwhile, said President Kuykendall, the normal schools, along with other state institutions, wou sist on certificates, which the next Legis-lature would be bound to redeem. Consequently, even if the bill were vetoed at the polls, the referendum would save no time to normal school reformers, because they could reach the normal system just as soon through the initiative, and with-out harassing the necessary institutions of the state like the penitentlary and

Hence President Kuykendall takes the view that the more economical method of procedure for foes of the existing nor-mal system to pursue would be to ini-tiate a bill for consolidation of the schools or for abolition of one or more of

#### Normals to Go on Anyhow.

doubt feel constrained to redeem the cer-

appropriation has first been made for the payment thereof." The act is section 238 of the code, and reads:

tion for the initiative need make its pro-moters little more work than a petition for the referendum, once the petition machinery was put in motion.

Above all, President Kuykendall was of the opinion that the uncertainty and expense which would be entailed on the asylum, the penitentiary, the blind school, the deaf mute school, the Soldiers' In the printed calendar while three lines ricultural College would cost the state more than the appropriations for the normal schools. As a business proposition. mal schools. As a business proposition, therefore, which overtopped the normal school question, President Kuykendali

# Campaign Against the Normal School

Appropriations Given a New Turn. ALBANY, Or., March 5.—(Special.)—The editorial in Saturday's Oregonian suggesting the use of the initiative rather than the referendum in the attack on the the referencism in the attack on the Normal Schoole has given a new line of campaign to Linu County men who are prominent in the present movement against the appropriation bill. The idea thus suggested is meeting with favor here, for the movement, so far as this county is concerned, is directed against the Normal School appropriations, and not mal School appropriations, and not against the other appropriations in the omnibus bill, although it is desired "to teach the Legislature a lesson in regard

to future appropriations."

Of course the plan of substituting the initiative for the referendum in settling the present dissatisfaction with the work of the late session in regard to the Normal Schools has not yet permeated the rank and file of those who are hostile to the appropriation bill, but it is being advocated by the leaders of the movement here. In the meantime the movement to invoke the referendum and se-

ment to invoke the referendum and secure a popular vote on the appropriation bill is spreading, and is becoming atronger and stronger in Linn County.

This is taxpaying time in Linn, and representative citizens from all parts of the county are in Albany every day and the expressions of opinion heard on all sides are in favor of bringing to popular vote and defeating the appropriation bill, provided such action is necessary to kill future Normal School appropriations.

No arrangements have yet been made future Normal School appropriations.

No arrangements have yet been made here for the circulation of petitions requesting a referendum vote on the appropriation bill, but such action may be expected any day. A call has been issued at the town of Scio for a mass meeting of all the citizens of the "forks of the Santian" of the santian". tiam" to gather in the town hall of that place next Saturday. March 11, to take action against the bill. So far as is known here, that is the only call for a mass meeting thus far issued in Linn County, but similar action is being considered both

in Albany and Lebanon. One of Linn County's best-known men said today that he believed that when the people opposed to the large appropriations of the late session of the Legislature and

of the late seasion of the Legislature and to those to the Normal Schools in particular understood the proposed plan of enacting a new law under the initiative instead of attacking the appropriation bill by means of the referendum they would favor it almost unanimously.

"I had been thinking of the plan of invoking the initiative before I saw it in The Oregonian." he said. "But I had favored using both the initiative and the referendum, and by defeating the appropriation bill by referendum vote, teach future Legislatures to stop logrolling and

#### ie up state institutions which deserve ap-ropriations, and I am now in favor of the

propriations, and I am now in favor of the initiative plan alone."

The plan of enacting a new law relative to the Normal Schools by means of the initiative has not become widely enough known in this county for a general opinion to be formed as to what kind of a law should be gnacted. White some are radical enough to favor the abolishing of all the Normal Schools, the majority favor the retaining of one and the abolishing of three. Some favor keeping two-one in Western Oregon and one in Eastone in Western Oregon and one in Eastern Oregon. But there is an overwhelming majority in this county for abolish
ing at least two of Oregon's present Normal Schools.

Interest in the present movement is in Interest in the present movement is in-creasing here daily, and the matter is re-ceiving a great deal of attention from all viewpoints. Of course, varying opinions are heard, but it may safely be said that opinion is very strong, indeed practically unanimous, that some kind of action be taken against the Normal Schools appro-priations, whether it be by initiative or

#### DISSATISFACTION IN YAMHILL

Substitution of Initiative for Referendum Meets With Little Favor.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., March 5.—(Special.)—The proposal advanced in yesterday's Oregonian and the article from Selem in The Sunday Oregonian to substitute the initiative for the referendum tute the initiative for the referendum movement, in order to take away the burden placed upon the people by the appropriation bill, meets with little favor at this place. The objection is raised that those who favor the initiative are too indefinite as to the remedies proposed. The question is saked; "Does Salem propose to have the State Normaj Schools killed and all of her own appropriations continue; or does the proposal come from the people who support the State University, to have appropriations to other state schools discontinued, while that to the state school at Eugene continues?"

One member of the referendum committee suggested that the quickest, cheapest and easiest method to remedy the matter

and easiest method to remedy the matter

would be to reconvene the Legislature at once, to repeal the appropriation bill and pass another that may be agreed upon at a conference of members of the Legislature and others with members of refer endum committees from different parts of the state. This would necessarily have to be done before the time for filing the referendum petitions expires.

Two years ago, people were promised economy in legislative affairs until the Lewis and Clark appropriation was paid. Instead of keeping that pledge, the appropriations have been increased. It has been suggested by the friends of Governor-Chamberlain that the popularity mined by his threat to yet the gained by his threat to veto the appropria-tion billif the referendum clause was emit-ted would secure for him a re-election. This may be questioned, as indicated by the statement of the Grange committee who handed in the resolutions yesterday, approving the referendum movement, in their desire for a general clearing up of state evils, that "even the Governor's saleary was not altogether on constitutional lines." However, they did not fall to give him credit for what he had done. The Grange committee was composed of Republicans, and it was suggested that Senator Hodson, or any of the members

## KILLED BY A BICYCLE RIDER

who voted against the me

a good candidate for the place

Spokane Mining Man Run Down While on Reserved Cinder Path.

Dayment thereof. The act is section 238 of the code, and reads:

No warrant shall be drawn by the Secretary of State in payment of any claim against the state, unless an appropriation has first been made for the payment thereof; but where such claim has been incurred in pursuance of authority of law, but no appropriation has been made for its payment, or if made, has been exhausted, the Secretary shall issue to the claim, and if allowed, shall sale to the cl

examine and report on mines. The cinder path is reserved for wheelmen.

#### BODY OF MURDERER IS FOUND Slayer of Hermit Doyle Committee

Suicide With a Rifle. SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 5,-The dead body of Martin F. Thomas, accused of and hunted for the alleged murder of Hermit John H. Doyle, was found oday in the bush back of Doyle's cabin in Canon Pass. Lying across the body was a rifle and in the dead man's hand was a stick with which he had pressed LINN FAVORS THE INITIATIVE left temple and passed completely through the head. Thomas had been dead about

February 11 Doyle was found dead in his cabin, shot through the abdomen. Thomas, who had been staying with Doyle, reported his death. A will was hen produced by which Thomas inherited Doyle's property. This instrument was declared to be a forgery. Thomas disappeared and a warrant was lasued for his

#### WILL BUILD NEW BARRACKS H. W. Goold, of Tacoma, Appointed

to Position at Vancouver.

Service appointment to the position of auperintendent of construction of the new barracks at Vancouver, Wash, with a salary of \$1500 a year. When Mr. Goold receives official notification he will resign his position here.

Mr. Goold was advised of his good for-

tune in a telegram from Assistant Quar-termaster Pend, of Washington, D. C., asking if he would accept the position. Mr. Goold answered that he would. He

#### PIPES IN CHINESE LAUNDRY Marshal Finds Opium Outfits and White Men Smoking.

ARLINGTON, Or., March 5.—(Special.)—
What has long posed as an innocent
Chinese laundry was Saturday raided by
Marshal Sweeten, who found that the
place was frequented by white oplum
fiends and contained complete oplum
smoking outfits.

smoking outfits.

The manager of the "laundry" was afterwards arrested on the street. For several days the Marshal has suspected that the establishment was not all it seemed. Today he raided it and found three white people smoking opium. The manager and his customers will appear before the City Recorder Monday.

#### TRIBUTES TO DEAD SENATOR

Washington Legislature Meets in

Memory of the Late J. P. Sharp. Memory of the Late J. P. Sharp.

OLYMPIA, Wash, March & -(Special) Members of both branches of the Legislature today paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Senator
J. P. Sharp, of Ellensburg, Memorial
services were held in the hall of the
House of Representatives at 7 o'clock.
Lieutenant-Governor Charles E. Coon
presided, Prayer was offered by Rev. A.
G. Sawin, pastor of Girmpia Baptist priation bill by referendum vote, teach
future Legislatures to stop logrolling and
forming combines for the passage of appropriations, and at the same time, by
means of the initiative, abolish all, or at
least three, of the Normal Schools. However, I see the wisdom of abandoning the
referendum plan now, as it would tend to

Speaker Megler and Representatives Hare,



# The Equitable

## Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

HENRY H. HYDE, FOUNDER,

Forty-fifth Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1904.

ASSETS.		INCOME	
Bonds and Mortgages	\$ 81,623,709.11	Premium Receipts	\$ 62,643,836.74
Real Estate in New York,	\$20,906,215.78	Interest, Rents, etc	16,432,859.21
United States, State, City	105.	Income\$	79,076,695.95
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other lavest- ments (market value over cost, \$10,- 921 645,60)	228,339,884.00	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, \$13,404,109.00)	10,805,000.00	Death Claims	\$ 18,049,539.35
Policy Loans	23,544,439.69	Endowments and deferred	8,425,950.14
Real Estate outside of New York, including 14 office buildings	15,989,431.66	Annuities	980,349,94
Cash in Banks and Trust	22,651,666.82	Surrender Values	2,931,305.36
Balance due from agents	1,514,639.90	Dividends to Policyholders	6,001,902,51
Interest and Rents,		Paid Policyholders\$	36,389,047.30
(Due \$73,062.58, Accrued \$359,456.25)	632,508.78	Commissions, advertising,	7,900,285.73
Premiums due and in process	5,313,556.00	All other disbursements	7,179,318.42
Deferred Premiums	2,631,969.00	Real Estate Sinking Fund	500,000.00
Total Assets	413,953,020.74	Disbursements\$	

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor. H. R. COURSEN, Assistant Auditor. A. W. MAINE, Associate Auditor.

LIABILITI	ES.
Assurance Fund (or Reserve)	
All other Liabilities	5,420,393.53
Total Liabilities	\$333,158,751.53

Surplus .....\$ 80,794,269.21

ASSURANCE. Installment policies stated at their commuted values. Outstanding Assurance ......\$1,495,542,892.00 New Assurance, less

Assurance not taken....\$ 222,920,037.00

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department is \$23.525.125. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement.

J. G. VAN CISE, Actuary.

ROB'T HENDERSON, Assistant Actuary.

R. G. HANN, Associate Actuary.

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, V. P. SNYDER, C. /LEDYARD SLAIR, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, MARCELLUS H. DODGE.

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GAGE E TARBELL Second Vice-President. GEO. T. WILSON, Third Vice-President. WM, H. M'INTYRE, Fourth Vice-President.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secrety. THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller. SIDNEY D. RIPLEY, Treasurer. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
S. C. BOLLING, Superintendent of Agencies H. R. WINTHROP, Amistant Secretary. W. B. BREMNER, Assistant Treasurer

W. R. BROSS, M. D., and ARTHUR PELL, M. D., Medical Directors

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SAMUEL M. INMAN. JOHN SLOANS, N. B .- FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE DETAILED STATEMENT.

OREGON AGENCY, 306 OREGONIAN BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR. GEORGE S. SMITH,

L SAMUEL Manager.

Dickson, Maloney and Gleason. Eulogies were not perfunctory, but were heartfelt tributes to honesty, integrity and sterling worth of the deceased Senator.

During his long legislative career, "Dad" ances of propheta"

Sharp made himself exceedingly popular

February 12, 1839. He was a County Co. 1missioner of Douglas County in the '70s, and represented this county in the Oregon Legislature in the session of 1881. He is urvived by a brother, Burban Brockway, of Roseburg, who crossed the plains with him in 1862. His wife, a son and two daughters also survive, and reside at the family home at Brockway.

#### Nosh Herren.

SALEM, Or., March 5 .- (Special.) -- Noah Herren, an Oregon moneer of 1844, died at his home east of Salem yesterday. He was born in Indiana Il years ago, and came to Oregon with Captain Joe Meek in 1844. TACOMA. Wash., March & (Special.)—
H. W. Goold, who for the past year and a half has been employed in the office of the City Engineer, has received a Civil Eva Estes, Salem. He located near Salem, and in 1854 mar-

> Elder Refuses to Be Budged. KALAMA, Wash, March & -- (Special.)-Another effort was made Saturday to float the Geo. W. Eider by pumping out the water from her bull, but was no more successful than the attempt made Thursday. It is announced that another bulk-head will be put in forward at once, and the numer again tried.

Woman Takes Rat Poison. WEISER, Idaho, March 5 .- (Special.) -Mrs. Gertie Logan, a woman living in

the eastern part of the city, took rough on rats last evening, with suicidal in-tent. Mrs. Logan is a young woman and was married about two years ago, but has been separated from her husband for several months. She may recover.

Who Wrote Washington's Address?

Who Wrote Washington's Address?

PORTLAND, March 5.—(19 the Editor.)
—In your article in The Oregonian under the head of "Maxims of Washington Applied in 1805," appears a smopple of President Roosevelt's speech delivered before the University of Pennsylvania on Washington's last birthday. An examination of this speech like that of many others delivered throughout the country, predicates in large part the far-reaching statesmanship of Washington upon the sterling principles enunciated in Washington's so-called Farewell address. And undoubtedly it is but a matter of truth to state that the wonderfully far-reaching principles of our foreign policy, upbuilding of the Navy, education, justice, governmental policy therein enunciated cannot be too highly extolled by all true observers and lowers of the formative period of our country. But I desire to call attention to the erronsous and misleading historic statements contained in the President address. The President states: "One huntred and eight years ago, just before he left the Presidency, he (Washington) lessed his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this Republic for all time to come, his own words being, 'which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people.' Washington, though, in some ways an even greater

man than Lincoln. did not have Licoln's are without a peer in all of the state pa-wonderful gift of expression, that gift which pers of the world.

HENRY ST. RATNER. makes certain speech of the rail-splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utter-ances of the great Hebrew seers and

During his long legislative career, "Dad"
Sharp made himself exceedingly popular and respected among his fellow-Legislators, and those feelings were reflected in the tributes paid him. Governor Mead and Mrs. Mead were present.

NORTHWEST DEAD.

Bernar B. Brockway.

ROSEBURG, Or., March 5.—(Special.)—Beman B. Brockway, an Oregon pioneer of 1862, deed at his home eight miles southed west of this city Friday evening. He was deed to the country are so instructed large and the principles therein set for not one of the principles therein set for not one of the principles therein set for not one of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large are composed by Washington. A student of large in the set soason following the Seventh Cavalry in the structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the beautiful structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the beautiful structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the beautiful structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the beautiful structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the beautiful structure of the address was ever composed by Washington. A student of large in the strip Spring of 1871. Fort Custer was with the Seventh Cavalry the following season and was on the battle-ground in the strip Spring of 1871. Fort Custer was with Major Reho, who was

An examination of Hamilton's articles in the Federalist, his well-known state papers, his anonymous papers and pamphlets on finance and government, will disclose many parallels by comparison with "the Farewell Address." One of Washington's great traits was his wonderful knowledge of men. He had the precisince, the intuition and foresight to select as his great Section of the first traits was his age, and, if we are desirous of placing the laurel of credit where it truly belongs for the masterly principles. desirous of placing the laurel of credit where it truly belongs for the masterly principles and beautiful language of the farewell ad-dress, we must undoubtedly place it upon the brow of Hamilton. While the glamour of our hero-worship may cling to our well-beloved idol, the absolute truth of history requires us to say, to use a similitude, that the pen of Washington was held by Ham-ilton, and the state papers of Washington

ful structure of the address the full, compact, pithy sentences, the peculiarly round, and above all, the governmental strough on the Little Big Horn River. McGes principles of which it is composed, the masterful and unique pen of Alexander Hamilton, than whom perhaps no more precoclous, and far-reaching genius of constructive governmental statecraft has been produced in There must be several of the ald-time hint-reaching the several of the add-time hint-reaching the several of the add-t

Mins Hoxley." her father kicked you out every time you called." "So he does; but he doesn't kick me as hard as he used to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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