THE INJUNCTION.

The Arguments Concluded—Some Sensational Affidavits.

Daily Guard, Jan. 12.

At the opening of court yesterday afternoon Judge Flinn, one of the attorneys for the investigating committee, arose and announced that on their part they were willing to submit the motion without argument. A little tilt followed between the opposing counsel on the appointment of a referree in the case, Judge Bryson, of Corvallis, having declined to accept. No agreement being reached the opening argument on the motion, to dissolve the preliminary injunction in the case, was begun by Geo. A. Dorris, one of the attorneys for Noland. Counsel began with an extended review of the history of the case. He advanced the proposition, that, as the injunction had been granted without notice to defendants and before an answer to the complaint had been filed and, as the answer since filed denied all the allegations of complaint, with as good proofs supporting the denial as supported the complaint, under the law the injunction should be dissolved. He then called the attention of the court to the affidavits of County Judge Fisk and Commissioner James Parker. Mr. Fisk's statement under oath was in substance as follows: The bills of Sheriff Noland were presented to and examined by the whole court, audited and allowed by the unanimous consent of the members thereof. The fees allowed were such as prescribed by statute except in instances where no such provision was made and in those cases the amounts allowed were such as to the court seemed just and right. There was no collusion to his knowledge in any matter appertaining to the accounts.

Mr. Parker's sworn statement was an exact reiteration of the foregoing.

The attorneys for the committee had presented the affidavit of Commissioner Eli Perkins in answer to these. Perkins swore that when the bills of J. E. Noland were presented to the court, at the times specified in the complaint, he objected to their allowance. His reasons for objecting were that he could not tell if the services performed were necessary official duties of the sheriff's office, or whether the distances in items for mileage had been charged accurately. He denied his approval of said accounts but swore that after making the same objections repeatedly and without avail he ceased further remonstrance. Never since he had been county commissioner had the county court ordered any warrants drawn by the clerk and issued in payment of accounts allowed.

In reply to this affidavit Attorney Dorris read a joint deposition sworn to by Judge Fisk, Commissioner Parker, W. E. Brown, Deputy Sheriff Day, County Attorney Skipworth, County Clerk Walker, stating that they were all present in court upon the date which Perkins swore he objected so strenuously to the allowances of a particular bill, and that said Perkins did not make the objections for reasons set forth in his affidavit nor did he make any objections whatsoever. Mr. Walker's affidavit went further and stated that he had been present at each term of court since Commissioner Perkins had been a member thereof except one and that all items in Noland's bills were discussed and warrants ordered by assent of court. Deputy County Clerk Burr made affidavit that he was present, in this particular instance of Clerk Walker's absence, at which time a bill of J. E. Noland, sheriff, for $1300 was presented, examined and allowed and all items in Noland's bills were discussed and warrants ordered by assent of court.

Geo. A. Dorris' affidavit was next presented. He swore that the contents of the last mentioned affidavits was shown to Perkins at a recent session of the county court of Lane county and that said Commissioner Perkins admitted, in the presence of affiant and the other members of the said court, and a number of citizens attendant thereon, that the affidavit of the aforesaid gentlemen was correct except in one instance where he, said Perkins, did object to an amount of $30. This $30 he did not agree to. When asked to make an affidavit setting forth his admission he took the matter under consideration for a short time but at last refused, stating as an excuse, that he had conferred with Attorney E. O. Potter, who advised him not to sign any affidavit.

The affidavit presented in opposition to the pending motion, by Messrs. A. C. Jennings, W. H. Spaugh, H. C. Perkins and J. M. Stafford, plaintiffs in the original complaint, was next read. The complaint as sworn to stated that Sheriff Noland had performed no services whatever for the time specified. In this affidavit the gentlemen swear that they examined the books of the county court and could not tell *whether or not the sheriff had performed all the services for which he was paid*, as some of the items in the allowed accounts did not show what services had been performed for the charges made.

The affidavits of all the officers of the county court, except Eli Perkins, set forth that when the sheriff's bills were presented, items which did not distinctly and specifically state the services performed, said sheriff or his deputies appeared before said court and explained each and every item so allowed.

The affidavit of Allen Bond, J. M. Kitchen, Jas. L. Luper, judges of election at Irving stated that at the time of the last presidential election a claim had been allowed for a special deputy sheriff at the polling place and none had appeared.

Leroy Ellmaker made affidavit that Sheriff Noland had told the sheriff of Josephine county in his office at Grants Pass that he, Noland, charged constructive mileage.

In regard to these last two affidavits Attorney Dorris stated that Sheriff Noland had been called to California by sickness of his family and was not there to make explanatory affidavit regarding these. Regarding the election deputy he stated however that the bill had been put in with the other bills for special deputies at every polling place in the county as one had been appointed for Irving. The appointee had a sick child die and consequently did not perform the services but Sheriff Noland was not aware of the fact when the bill was rendered.

The affidavit of S. Y. Abbott stated that a subpoena had been served upon him while in the city of Eugene. The sheriff had charged mileage to his residence and return, a distance of 32 miles. The records show that Abbott collected mileage for 24 miles.

L. F. Crow made affidavit that he received $26 from Sheriff Noland for services as special deputy in hunting criminals. Record shows that for such services court allowed bill of $30.

Affidavit of A. G. Mathews in answer explains that latter as deputy travelled with Crow as far as Prineville and leaving him there paid him $5 for Noland. This made $31 Crow had received besides his expenses while Noland in putting in his bill had made a mistake and only charged the county $30.

The affidavit of John Jenkins stated that Noland had served subpoenas upon himself and wife and although said papers were served in the city of Eugene mileage had been charged from residence of said parties. The records show that bills had been allowed Sheriff Noland for serving subpoenas on said Jenkins and wife in two instances. One was for appearance before the grand jury and the other in circuit court. In the one case charge had been made for 1 mile and return making for the two 40 cents mileage. In other he had charged mileage for serving papers at residence 14 miles and return charged mileage for one only making $2.80. Total mileage, $3.20.

Affidavit of S. Burr proved that in these same two instances, Jenkins had appeared before the court and for himself and his wife Florence claimed mileage from home in each case, 24 miles for each one both times, total $9.60.

Sheriff Noland's affidavit was to the effect that there had been no collusion between himself and the county court as charged in the complaint. That he relied upon the fees of his office to pay the expenses thereof. His salary for the last year was tied up by this suit and he was compelled to borrow the necessary funds to pay running expenses. Every item in the bills presented to the county court had been duly explained to that body before being passed upon.

Mr. Dorris cited authority to show that if bills allowed by county court were not passed upon intelligently, circuit court could not review said action under an equity proceeding but find relief in a suit at law.

Mr. Woodcock in his argument made the point that sustaining the injunction would distress a public executive and might result in a damaging loss of services on account of the financial effect of the proceeding. That as no affidavits were on record proving overcharges exceeding $17 or $18, tying up over $11,000 was an unjust action.

Attorney Flinn, for the committee, in his argument laid some stress on the subject of constructive mileage and absence of itemized specifications in bills.

Mr. Amis, followed Flinn with a few remarks, and the final argument for that side consisted of A. H. Kennedy's sensational undertaking.

The closing argument was reached shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, and was made by M. L. Pipes. Summing up, he reviewed the points brought out on both sides.

The original complaint did not specify any particular services which had not been performed, or fraud practiced; but alleged that Sheriff Noland had performed no services whatever for the given time. Affidavit had been introduced in support of injunction which was against the truth of complaint. A strange anomaly. If the complaint is not true injunction could not issue on pleading of information and belief. In the absence of fraud the court cannot re-examine the findings of the county court as an auditing board in an equity suit. If fraud had not been proven by affidavits, injunction should be dissolved.

Judge Fullerton took the matter under advisement and stated that his decision would be forthcoming in a few days, and at the same time he would appoint a referee, if he overruled the motion.

Cottage Grove Items.

Echo-Leader, Jan. 13.

Miss May Cochran returned from Eugene Thursday where she has been taking music lessons for some time.

Several of the Odd Fellows of this city attended the I. O. O. F. installation at Drain Saturday night. Dr. Oglesby delivered an able address.

School opened here Monday with 163 pupils enrolled. This is a good beginning and the present outlook with our force of energetic teachers indicates a prosperous year.

A sample of black sand from the South Umpqua country was assayed yesterday and went $200 in free gold to the ton. It is claimed that better samples will run $1000 per ton. With a pipe at work a ton of this sand will soon be accumulated.

The following officers of Juventus Lodge No. 48, K. of P., were installed last Wednesday evening: C. C., A. O. Yeager; V. C., J. S. Medley; P., W. P. Lockwood; M. of W., J. K. Barrett; M. of E., B. Lurch; M. of F., A. D. Lincoln; K. of R. and S., J. A. Benson; M. at A., H. H. Petrie; I. G., W. L. Wallace; O. G., E. P. Long.

The Fortnightly Club.

Daily Guard, Jan. 12.

At a meeting of this club held today the following superintendents were elected for the different departments: Miss L. C. Carson, art department; Mrs. L. Bailey, business women; Mrs. L. Bilyeu, education; Mrs. C. Condon, ethical forces; Mrs. Emma Wilkins, house and home; Miss Philura Murch, literature; Mrs. Louise Linn, music; Mrs. Kate McClung, philanthropy; Mrs. Minnie Washburne, reception; Mrs. S. Collier, science, and Mrs. Elma Eakin, social science. The regular meetings are to be held the first and third Wednesdays in each month, the next occurring on Wednesday, January 17.

University Lecture Course.

The next lecture of the University course will be given Friday evening, January 19th, by Dr. F. B. Eaton, of Portland. His subject is "A Cold in the head—its causes and cure." It will be illustrated with stereoptican views and is likely to prove both entertaining and instructive.

MARRIED.—In Lane county, Oregon, Jan. 4, 1894, by Rev. N. B. Walden, Jas. R. Wiseman, of Linn county, and Martha J. England, of Lane county.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Miss Angie Patterson is visiting at Goshen.

Judge Flinn returned to Albany this morning.

Nine Salem mongolians, out of 250 registered.

The Grand Army post at Florence has 23 members.

Judge Fullerton went home on last night's overland train.

Judge Pipes left for his home in Portland this morning.

S. L. Moorehead, editor of the Junction City Times, is in the city.

Mrs. Wesley Shannon went to Salem this morning to spend a few days.

Mrs. Geo. M. Miller writes from Boston that their little daughter is very ill with a severe case of measles.

Miss Eva Roach, who has been visiting at the residence of A. G. Hovey, returned to her home at Portland this morning.

A gentleman arrived here this afternoon from Maine to look for Lane county farming lands for himself and several friends.

Thos. H. Carter has resigned as chairman of the republican national committee and J. H Manley, of Maine succeeds him.

Florence West: The pile-driver being built at Mapleton will be soon launched, and will probably do its first work at the Mitchell & Bailey boom.

C. M. Young and bride were passengers by last night's overland train. They will make their home at Mrs. Fitch's. The GUARD extends congratulations.

Mrs. Masterson, nee Martha Gay, and daughter, Frances, lately from Centralia, Wash., have located in Eugene and are occupying the residence of Geo. M. Miller.

Springfield elected the following gentlemen to represent that precinct at the tax payer's convention to be held in this city, January 27th: A. D. Burgess, Geo. Kinsley, Albert Walker, T. O. Maxwell and A. G. Bogart.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

John Anderson, of Leaburg, is in town.

Major Forrest has returned from the mountains.

R. A. Washburne and wife visited in Portland this week.

E. R. Skipworth visited Junction today on legal business.

J. P. Holland was down from Cottage Grove today.

J. R. Campbell returned from Roseburg on this morning's local.

Rev. D. N. McInturff went to Harrisburg on the local this morning.

Snow has been over the ground for over a week in Rogue river valley.

Seven new members were initiated into the Woodmen lodge last night.

Miss Minnie Houston, of Junction City, is visiting relatives at Fairmount.

G. E. Place, a Portland newspaper man made this office a pleasant call today.

Harrisburg Courier: Miss Belle Hayes went up to Eugene Friday to attend school.

M. F. Cook and family formerly from northern Michigan, are visiting in Eugene for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. A. Hunsaker has been seriously ill for several days with complications caused by la grippe.

J. R. Cartwright, of Harrisburg, is trying to organize a company to plant 200 acres of hops near that city.

The river is rising fast. The falling of so warm and heavy a rain is certain to bring snow out of the mountains.

The Harrisburg Courier is now a seven column folio. Mr. Morio prints a paper that would be a credit to a much larger town.

Mrs. J. M. Wiseman, who has been visiting at the residence of Robert Pratt, left for her home at Crawfordsville this morning.

Three buffaloes passed through here yesterday afternoon in a stock car attached to the freight train. They were enroute to the midwinter fair.

J. M. Bowes, of the McKenzie stock farm, arrived from Butte City, Montana, on the overland last night. He is accompanied by Mr. Sherman, a prominent attorney of that place.

It is reported that the bank at the mill race has been washed away until only about 17 feet is left. The high water which will certainly result from the present storm will be apt to wash it out entirely.

The Jacksonville Times gives H. C. Stock, of Yamhill county, who recently advertised his wife, the following send off: "Stock formerly resided at Talent, in this county, and is a bilk in whom there is no guile. It is just such fellows who are so free to rush into print."

J. E. P. Withers is just recovering from an attack of la grippe and throat troubles. His daughter Miss Jessie was obliged to leave her school near Natron on account of similar illness but has now so far recovered as to be able to resume teaching again in a few days.

An Eastern exchange says: "For the first time in the experience of fruit dealers, oranges are cheaper than apples." At least no time during the last 15 years have oranges sold as cheap as apples. A barrel of apples in the Eastern states is now worth more than a barrel of oranges—and three times as many apples can be sold with this discrepancy existing.

The S. P. are putting electric search lights on their engines, and the two Hogg engines running into Ashland, are to be equipped soon. These search lights are very powerful and long-distance peepers into darkness, being able to throw a light for miles. The dynamo and machinery roosts on top of the engine boiler and is also run by steam; the engineer in the cab being the director general.

Daily Guard, Jan. 13.

WILL EXAMINE THE RIVER.—Lieutenant Taylor, of the U. S. engineering corps, and Captain Hatch, of the snag boat arrived in town yesterday evening and left in a small boat today at 1 o'clock to examine the river between here and Harrisburg. Lieutenant Taylor informs us that he expects to have the river thoroughly cleaned between here and Harrisburg.

MULTNOMAH'S ASSESSMENT.

Some Items of Interst to Farmers Regarding City Lots.

Eugene, Oregon, Jan. 13, 1894.

Addressed to the Editor of the—Portland Oregonian:—

You and Mr. H. W. Corbett claim now that business lots and improvements in Portland are not assessed too high, or at least you did not expect the state board to reduce the assessment on them. But you say inside lots are assessed too and that you expected the state board to reduce the assessment on them. Your claim shows ignorance or a determination to misrepresent the action of the state board. Do you not know that the state board cannot equalize the assessments between individuals in your county? Do you not know that if the state board had reduced the outside lots 30, or any per cent., that it would have been compelled to reduce the business lots and improvements the same per cent.?

The state board dealt with Multnomah as a county. When some of your citizens asked for a reduction, it was not only proper but necessary to ascertain how it would effect all the class of property to which the particular class belonged on which the reduction was asked. If the board had reduced the assessment on outside lots in Multnomah 30 per cent., it would have at the same time reduced the assessment on the most valuable lots and improvements 30 per cent. Or, considering, as you claim, that the assessment on business lots and improvements is now low enough, the board would have made the assessment on business lots and improvements 30 per cent. lower than it ought to be for the purpose of relieving the lot owners of "moderate means," as Mr. Corlett stated. It was the business of your assessor and county board of equalization to remedy the evil if outside lots are assessed higher in proportion to their value than business lots and improvements. Your assessor, Mr. Sears, almost pathetically states that his assessment was made before the panic came and he assessed the property too high. How is it that he made an assessment on the most valuable property that is not too high for a panic, and left the burden to be carried by the property owners of "moderate means," as Mr. Corbett says, and by the poorer classes. There is another peculiarity about the assessment of Multnomah county, which your conscientious assessor so free to charge corrupt motives on the part of the members of the state board, ought to explain.

The total assessment for money, notes, accounts and shares of stock for Multnomah county, for the year 1893, in round numbers, is $3,460,000. In Linn county $1,136,000. In Lane county it is $891,000. In Marion county it is $1,241,000. In Umatilla county it is $828,000. In Union county it is $600,000. In Yamhill $1,000,000. As a "rustic" and a "villager" I believe that Portland is the money center of Oregon, and to a certain extent of Washington and Idaho. And I believe further, that if all the money, notes, accounts and shares of stock that are subject to taxation in Portland had been assessed at 50 cents on the dollar, that the total assessment of those classes of property would have amounted to nearly as much as the total assessment on city and town lots. And that for your assessor to proclaim through his assessment roll, to the people of Oregon, that Multnomah county has not more than three and one-half times as much of those classes of property as Umatilla, Lane, Yamhill and Marion counties is a fraud on the tax payers of Oregon.

From the above I think it will be seen that the claim of you and Mr. Corbett to the effect that I have dragged into the discussion business property and the improvements thereon, and that they ought not to be considered, is not well founded. As to what motives prompted Mr. Wingate to take the position he did, I know not nor care not. I know that the action of the state board in reference to the assessment of Multnomah county, was fair, and just; and will bear the light of discussion in every particular, and I am willing at any time to discuss any phase of it with my body, at any time or place, be he a "rustic," or a Portland philosopher.

I sent you a communication a day or two ago, which you have not published. If you wish only to publish your views or the views of those who agree with you on the subject in your paper, I shall be compelled to seek the columns of the "rustic" press of the tate of Oregon.

A. C. WOODCOCK.

A Negro Murderer Lynched.

WINCHESTER, O., Jan. 12.—About a month ago Roscoe Porter, a colored boy, brutally murdered an old couple named Rhine, for whom he worked. He knew of Rhine's receiving money, and the murder was for robbery. After his arrest he was taken to Portsmouth to prevent lynching. Last night the sheriff took him to West Union on his way to have a preliminary examination. The fact became known and a secret organization, including many prominent citizens, numbering 400, went to West Union, battered down the jail doors, took the negro out, hanged him and riddled the body with bullets.

Grippe Made Him Crazy.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—J. G. Hilton, colored, janitor of the United States courtrooms, crazed by the grippe, jumped from a second-story room this morning and ran down the street, firing at everybody he met. His aim was generally bad, though he seriously wounded Isaac Clatty. He then put the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth, and blowed off the top of his head.

Boycotting a Postmaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Postmaster-General Bitting, of Ambler, Pa., will appeal to Postmaster-General Bissell for relief from a boycott. Busby & Mattison, chemical manufacturers at Ambler, have forced him to cancel 1,000,000 of their stamps purchased elsewhere, and attached to circulars and letters mailed at home. His salary has thus been cut from $1,800 a year to $1,100 a year.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The republican senate met this morning. They called the roll, and in the absence of a quorum adjourned until Monday.

TO TUNNEL THE SISKIYOUS.

The Valley Record says that the subject of the boring of a great tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains, so as to relieve the road of the great expense of the miles of loop and high mountain grade to get over this one of nature's landmarks and formidable obstructions, to cheap and easy railroad transportation, has been revived. It will be remembered that during the great railroad snow blockade of January, 1890, when the combined efforts of the Southern Pacific system's best talent could not open this mountain for trains for five weeks, the Southern Pacific people had ordered their engineers, as soon as they were through with their work in the Cow creek canyon, to make a preliminary survey of this great enterprise for a big hole through the Siskiyou mountains. The surveyor's camp was prepared and the surveying crew were in Ashland ready to go to work, when they were suddenly ordered by wire to do some immediate work on the coast road in Southern California. The Southern Pacific has issued orders to all of its surveying crews, who have been idle for months, to be ready for work as soon as spring opens, commencing March 1, 1894. About the first work to be done will be preliminary survey, followed by a permanent survey, by a different engineer, of this big tunnel.

Corvallis Times: Never in its history did the general office of the O. P. present so deserted an appearance as it does now. Time was, when the rooms swarmed with general managers and assistant general managers, general superintendents and assistant general superintendents, general freight and passenger agents, paymasters and vice presidents of every numerical degree, but those birds have all flown. The poor old road lost its financial grip and was forced to spare its titled and sagacious officers for lack of cash to pay their salaries. The trains were all running, and on time yesterday, however, in spite of the fact that only five men and a boy officiated in the whilom busy offices. These were Auditor Hopking, Roadmaster Sullivan, telegraph operator Mayo, two clerks and the office boy. So far as known but one other man belongs in the office, and that is the newly appointed receiver Charles Clark, who is in San Francisco, endeavoring to arrange for a San Francisco connection by ocean with the road at Yaquina, either by securing the release of the debt laden Willamette Valley, or the chartering of another craft.

It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, trade, give or in any manner furnish to any minor under the age of eighteen years any tobacco, cigars or cigarettes in any form, or any compound in which tobacco forms a component part, without the written consent or order of such minor's parents or guardian; and when such minor has no parent or guardian, then in that case consent may be given by the county court in the county where said minor lives. Any persons violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction, is subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50. It is also unlawful for any minor under the age of 18 years to smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form whatsoever in any public highway, street, place, square or resort, and any minor violating this provision is subject to a fine of from one to ten dollars or imprisonment of two days for each offense.

The Portland tax escapers are now on the run. Their chieforgan virtually admits that the inside property of the city is assessed at a very small per cent of what those who own it would be willing to dispose of the same for. Now the claim is made that the poor people, who own the outside lots, is the owner injured. If such is the case, why in the name of common sense do not the voters of the metropolis elect an assessor who will place a fair valuation on the magnificent brick, iron and stone blocks and reduce the amount placed on the poor man's home. As the Oregonian is aware, that is not the kind of an assessor wanted and will not be elected if the rich, selfish capitalists of that city, can prevent it.

Many persons still do not understand the weather signals and we will explain them again. A white flag indicates clear or fair weather and a blue one snow or rain. A white and blue flag says you may expect local rains, and if it be a white flag with a black square in the center you may expect frost. The triangular black dag refers to weather. When placed above any of the others it means warmer weather, but if placed below the weather is apt to turn cooler.

In Marion county the court did not appoint a single populist as a judge or clerk of election, and hence they are mad, and propose to to take the matter into the courts.

A journal in a rival town on Puget Sound thus refers to Everett, Washington: "The home of the whaleback, the mossback and the greyback; followed by a slideback which is such a set back that nobody ever expects to get their money back."

The Pendleton E. O. says: Mr. Mitchell addressed the council on the condition of city finances. He gave some figures showing that the city's indebtedness for every man woman and child, was $31; annual interests, $2.40; annual cost of running the city $10.

The board of supervisors of San Diego, California, have forwarded to congress a petition to make immediate appropriations for the purpose of surveying and building highways in the several states of the Union, and so giving employment to those who during this winter are in great need. The chairman of the supervisors, Arthur G. Nason, requests the supervisors and commissioners throughout the United States to follow the example of the San Diego board.

Field and Farm, Colorado, says: The cattle market is going up right along and there is no kick coming. For three years the calves and the cattle of the ranges have been crowded onto the market, because the range was played out and the people quitting the business. Some big outfits have entirely gone, while the number of calves branded yearly is from one-half to three-fourths per cent less than six years ago. It would take years to get back to the old condition, even if there were range. But the range is becoming a thing of the past.

Lionel Stagge will receive nothing but words of praise from those citizens who admire a man who has the nerve to reform and become a good citizen, after falling once. In fact such a man is very seldom found. Many men and women have not fallen because they have not been forced to resist a temptation. No credit is due them. But when a fallen one desists and becomes a useful citizen he should receive the encouragement of all. We hope the government will see its way clear to retain the gentleman in his high position of honor and trust. He will not betray the honor and confidence.

Silver State in refuting some printed slurs on Nevada says: "Nevada is not nearly dead—not gone to the dogs by any means, that in fact Nevada is on the mend, mines and mining improving, and cattle industry heaping up. Where would San Francisco be without Nevada? Where would Arizona be? Half the cattle raised in the latter for market in San Francisco go first to Nevada where the bountiful crops feed. Three times as many cattle, sheep and hogs as are now being raised or fed in Nevada could be easily accommodated there. Nevada is not going back."

We understand that the directors of this school district will ask for an eight mill tax levy at the meeting on the 16th. This must be reduced, or raised by other means than a tax, as the people cannot pay this large amount in addition to the city and county taxes. At Albany, we are informed the voters of that district authorized the directors to bond the same to raise all money required this year, and 6 per cent bonds brought a premium. We believe that it would be unwise to levy over a three mill school tax at the present time. Therefore we advocate the bonding of the district for a portion of the indebtedness, and thus relieving the people this year from all expense possible.

That the distress which the cable dispatches from the United States tell us prevails there is not alone confined to that country was plainly manifest in London, as also in Paris and Berlin, during the cold snap that sent a chill up and down the spine of all Europe, from Leghorn to Stockholm, during the week. The poor in London simply overran the missions and charitable institutions. At one of the latter 8,000 persons are reported to have applied for food. Only 2,000 secured any, the provisions giving out when that number had been fed. The number of unemployed is reported by city bureau officials to be about the average, but the great army of poor singularly shows considerable increase. In Paris there has been a great deal of suffering, principally from the cold. Many persons were frozen to death in the provinces along the coast. Germany caught the rim of the storm, but the damages and casualties resulting from the combined influences were slight as compared with those in France.