POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Oregonian of yesterday editorially said:

"An association naving for its object the development and encouragement of the poultry industry in Linn and Lane counties *as lately organized at Eugene. This industry can only be developed in proportions to meet the dem inds, even of our local market, satisfactorily by special and intelligent effort. It is no more a part of ordinary farm industry than is the dairy business, and as long as farmers are looked to to turnish the market, it will be practically bare of fresh eggs, expect in the early spring months. To be sure, "ranch eggs" are usually to be had in any quantity, but they are mostly from the ranches of the Middle West, where poultry-raising has developed into a distinct indus ry. The active, happy-go-lucky barnyard hen, that mak s her own living and is expected to do so, has her place in the rural economies, but she is not a revenue producer nor a market-supplier. This has become a generally accepted fact, as witnessed by the special attention which has of late been given to poultry-raising in several sections of the state. Enterprise in this line should succeed.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving tomorrow. The day is not kept in the spirit in tended by its founders, one of stric' religious observance; it has broadened into a day of social amenities, strengthening bonds of friendship, while the religious sentiment has gained in fervor and heartfelt de-

This is a good time for those who are more fortunate in the affeirs of life to remember their - poorer neighbors. Substantial gifts to the widow with helpless children to support, the family without a nat ural protector, else one incapable of earning a sufficient support, should be remembered with generous gifts of food and clothing. Sweet Charity is the noblest emotion of the human soul. "It is more blessed to give than to re- may be used again forever. ceive." It is very probable Eugen has poor whose conditions of want are known only to nearest neighbors; families, too proud to appeal for charity. They should be remem-

LOOK AT HOME.

The Portland wholesale merchants have just returned from a visit to Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Western Idaho, where they have been getting personally acquainted with the local merchants and the country. This is quite commendable and will be state. But, the merchants of Portland should make a like trip through the Willamette valley and as far south as Ashland. This country lies at the door of that city, but she is and has been neglecting this grand section and as a result the trade is scattering Eastward and of benefit to the metropolis of our trade is scattering Eastward and Californiaward. Wholesalers of

the execution of his sentence. It will not be in session when his case should come up for hearing, and perhaps it would make little difference if it was. There are powerful secret influences at work in favor of the condemned murderer.

Giffored Pinchott, secretary of the National Forestry Commission, who spent considerable time on Kiamath lake last summer, in a recent letter to the Oregonian says that that sheet of water is gradu-ally filling uo. The streams which flow into the lake, although wonderfully clear, carry fine silt, which is slowly turning it into a marsh. The vast area of meadow lands is formed by this gradual accumula-

The Ashland school district has purchased a fine encyclopedia for school use. Every school district should be a possessor of some standard encyclopedia and the latest edition of Websters dictionary. The cost would be small but the benefits derived from these standard and complete works of reference could hardly be estimated.

BALLADE OF PRIMITIVE MAN.

He lived in a cave by the seas, He lived upon oysters and foes, But his list of forbidden degrees An extensive morality shows. Geological evidence goes To prove he had never a pan, But he shaved with a shell when I Twas the manner of primitive ma

is worshiped the rain and the breeze,
He worshiped the river that flows,
and the dawn and the moon and the trees
And begies and serpents and crows.
He buried his dead with their toes
recked up—an original plan—
Till their knees came right under their

His communal wives at his case
He would curb with occasional blows,
Or his state had a queen, like the bees
(As another philosopher trows).
When he spoke, it was never in prose,
But he sang in a strain that would scan,
For (to doubt it, perchance, were moros
Twas the manner of primitive man!

Max, proudly your Aryans pose,
But their rigs they undoubtedly ran,
For, as every Darwinian knows,
"Twas the manner of primitive man!
—Andrew Lang.

WHAT IS OUR NATIONAL SINT

Time In the Future This Country Must Appear at the Bar.

Must Appear at the Bar.

Through the perspective of history each nation is but a larger man. It has its birth, its childhood, its manhood and old age, its characteristic virtues, and, alas, its predominating vices and favorite sin. On the old nations, whose records we can view without prejudice or favor, and give judgment with judicial fairness, we have no more difficulty in rendering a verdict than on a prisoner in the dock.

And just so in the future the United States must appear at the bar. Some Gibbon or Carlyle, with spectacles on his nose, will sit in judgment on the deeds we are now doing in the flesh, the chronicles of the day will present a brief and the evidence for the prosecution, and Irving and Bancroft and others who have loved us, not so wisely, perhaps as well, will appear not so wisely, perhaps as well, will appear for the defense.

The finding of that court we cannot forecast as yet, but at least we should decide what is our chief sin, that we may shun it and reform if possible. And that sin, marking our whole people with a brand as plain as that of Cain, is waste. brand as plain as that of Cain, is waste. The south wastes annually enough to pay the interest on our national debt; the waste of the nation could pay the principal in two years—waste of food, waste of clothes, waste of energy and brain force. Now, in this category we count nothing as waste that gives fair return of pleasure or health or rest. Money spent for these pays large dividends, and yet this is what most of us call waste.

Maithus teaches that the time must come when the earth cannot support its thronging millions, and therefore he calls war a necessity and wholesale death our earthly benefactor. And he is right if we must live as we do now or if our present mode of life is necessary to our healthy existence.

But here are a few figures to controvers both the theory and foundation upon which it is based: Two thousand one hundred and tweny-five acres near Paris pro-duce all the vegetables necessary for the 2,000,000 inhabitants of that city and fur-

2,000,000 inhabitants of that city and furnish a surplus for shipment to London. With no appliances more costly than a few frames for seeding, half an acre produces crops that sell for \$1,000.

Besides, it is now certain that not even soil is necessary for the perfection of plant life. The German, Professor Nobbe, grew in jars of water perfect rice plants, heavily fruited, merely by introducing the chemical food of the plant—principally nitrogen—into the water. Nearly all these constituents are in the air, are returned to it and may be used again forever.

our "exhausted fields." What about Egypt and Asia Minor, that have fed mil-lions since the dawn of history?—Jackson-ville (Fla.) Citizen.

The Age of Deer. Romance has played a prominent part with regard to the longevity of deer, says a writer in Chambers' Journal. What says the highland adage?

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse.
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man.
Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer.
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle.
Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak

This is to assign the deer a period more than 200 years, and the estimate is supported by many highly circumstantial stories. Thus Captain Macdonald of Tulloch, who died in 1776, aged 86 years, is said to have known the white hind of Loch Treig for 50 years, his father for a like period before him and his grandfather for 60 years before him. So in 1826 Macdonald

Californiaward. Wholesalers of Portland, we cordially invies you to visit us. Don't be partial.

The actions of the supreme court of California says the Jacksonville Times seem to indicate that it does not wish that Durrant shall be hanged, as it is throwing every obstacle in its power in its way of the execution of his sentence. It

Anything but a compliment to some one is implied in the following advertisement which a French provincial journal pub-

lishes:
"For Sale—One monkey, two poodle dogs and a parrot. The owner, Mile. L., being about to marry, has no further use for these animals."

There will be a special leprosy conference in Berlin next October. Participating physicians are requested to have their papers printed in advance and distributed so that the meetings can be devoted entirely to discussions.

Bulwor's "Richelleu" is to be performed at the Paris Odeon next season. M. Ginisty announces a long list of new plays by young authors and a series of matinees at which old French and foreign plays will

THANKSGIVING AS AN ART.

An Accomplishment In Which Our Mothers Excelled the Girls of Today.

An Accomplishment in Which Our Mothers Excelled the Girls of Today.

In an article entitled "An Old Time Accomplishment," in The Woman's Home Companion, Edward L. Pell says: "The girl who has entitled the spirit of thank unless does not gush over at the gift of a faisy and snap an indifferent 'Thanks!' at the man who has lost a day from the office to gratify her little whim. Of course those mothers of ours had their whims and excressed the priceless privileges of thoughtlessness and snapping now and then as girls, and other than girls, have always dore, but I think it cannot be desired that the girl of a generation ago had conscience on the subject of debts of gratitude such as few have had since her day.

"I have said that I am afraid that with many of us today it is a lost art. I am mre that it is not given that prominence which it once had, and that it is not cultivated with the enthusiasm with which it spec was. Girls are taught what etiquette says about it, but etiquette deals only from the lips outward, and the result is that even our language tells the story of the decadence of thanksgiving. A traveler from Mars might hear our 'Thanksi' a million times and never suspect that it was meant as an acknowledgment of a favor. I am sure that up to, say, a dozen years ago, in those parts of our country where gailantry

those parts of our country where gallantry bas held out longest, one could not give up a seat in a car without being sure of a

up a seat in a car without being sure of a full return in an acknowledgment that meant to acknowledge something, and that today the average man is utterly upset and undone when his cars catch the old sweet sound.

Of course this does not justify or account for the current fack of gallantry among men, but I am not engaged in the hopeless task of restoring men to the old paths, but in the hopeful one of pointing out a neglected talent which the most charming of girls may cultivate with good results. I am not grumbling. I do not mean to say that the girl of the period is one whit behind the girl of the period is one whit behind the girl of the period is one whit behind the girl of the past. I do not believe in the decadence of women. I one whit behind the girl of the past. I do not believe in the decadence of women. I believe that the girl of today is equal to the girl her mother used to be, but I do not believe that it is enough to say of our girls that they are equal to the girls of the past any more than it is enough to say of a flower that has had the best attention of the best florists. the best florists for a generation that it is as beautiful today as it was 30 years ago. If we have done wisely, the girl of today ought to have not only something which her mother lacked, but she ought to have all her mother's graces as well. But it is a serious question whether, in pressing her development, we have not cultivated some qualities at the expense of others, just as in pressing the development of a certain flower we have increased its size and beau-ty at the expense of its fragrance."

OLD TIME BURIALS.

When New Eugland Rum Was Ever Pr ent at New England Funerals

Americans awakened more quickly than the English people to the follies of a bur-densome and expensive funeral, and in 1721 Judge Sewall noted the first public funeral "without scarfs" in Boston. In 1741 the provincial court of Massachusetts enacted that "no scarves or gloves, except dx pair to the bearers and one pair to each minister of the church or congregation where any deceased person belongs, no wine, rum or rings be allowed to be given at any funeral upon the penalty of #50.' The law must have been a dead letter, but it certainly had its influence in curtailing it certainly had its influence in curtailing expenses, as various newspaper notices show. Still, this century a New England funeral was a pompous affair, and it must be confessed far from being in all respects a gloomy affair. Hawthorne says:

"Lock back through all the social customs of New England in the first century of her existence and read all her traits of characters and find one occasion other than

character and find one occasion other than a funeral feast where joility was sancloned by universal practice.

New England rum was ever present at a New England funeral to solace and to cheer percaved mourners. All drank before the procession to the grave, and many drank after. Nearly all the itemized funeral bills I have seen until this century were large in items of ram, whisky, lemons, loaf sug-ar and spices. Spiced clder was a favor-ite drink at a funeral. When a beloved minister chanced to die, his church or more often the town outdid itself in liberal liquid provision for the funeral. were town paupers forgot in death. A barrel of eider or two or three gallons of rum were supplied by the town as the final item of expense for the "town poor,"

Judge Sewall spoke of a visit to his fam ily tomb as an "awful yet pleasing treat." Not less plainly do the entries in his diary show that every funeral he attended was to him a treat—a great social excitement. He served readily and officially as pail-bearer at 30 funerals and in every case but one received searf, ring and gloves. could not attend one funeral lest be should hear the burial service of the Episcopal church, which, he said, was "a lying, very bad office; makes no difference between the precions or the vile "-Chicago

It is important to note that cerebral perve cells demand particular materials for their proper nutrition Food which will make bone will not be best suited to the nourishment of an active brain and vice versa. So fat producing foods, while of course of value in one's diet, yet do not furnish in large measure nutrients for the repletion of nerve cells. Professor Ladd says that the chemistry of the nerve cells is in the main protoplasmic and therefore rich in albuminous bodies. And, again, "Of the solids composing the nervous sub-stance more than one-half in the gray and one-fourth in the white consist of proteid or albuminous bodies. The foods that are best calculated to nourish the brain, then, are those containing a large amount of protein or albumen, rather than fats, carbohydrates or minerals, the three other important constituents of foods. But in many homes, as well in those of the rich as of the poor, the children's dictaries contain comparatively little albuminous food.

—Professor M V O'Shea in Popular Science Monthly

The Legal Way. Client-I think we had better sue for

about \$15,000 damages, don't you? Lawyer-Will that satisfy you? Client-I think so Lawyer-We'll make it \$40,000, then. I shall want about \$25,000 for my fce. -Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

When a snake has partaken of a very large meal, its skin in places is so stretched that the scales are quite separated one

Terra cotta sloopers are in use on Japa-nese rallways. The increased cost is com-pensated for by the greater resistance of decay.

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IMPORTED JAPANESE GOODS Books and Stationery living prices H. G. MILLER, Proprietor.

SCHEME TO SWELL DIVIDENDS.

Device Employed by Some Gas Companie and How to Thwart It.

Having graduated from the Sheffield lentific school, where he made a special Scientific school, where he made a special study of the chemistry of illuminating gases, he quickly found a position with one of the older gas companies in a city which shall be nameless. He remained two years and then resigned. He had been reared in the Methodist faith, and he confided to a friend that he could not retain his position without doing violence to his protesting conscience.

Protesting conscience.

"It is a good thing for corporations that they have no souls," he said when chatting about his experiences, "as they are relieved of all fear of future punishment. The eighth commandment is apparently unknown to the general manager of the company with which I was associated. Did you ever have gas bills rendered for amounts seemingly out of all proportion to the quantity of gas you thought you had burned?"

Every member of the group nodded a

Every member of the group nodded a vigorous affirmative. "Possibly your meters are defective," he observed, "but in the district served by he observed, "but in the district served by my former employers there was always a 'kick' coming from the consumers, and yet the meters were absolutely accurate in their operation. Every month the com-pany collected from 10 to 15 per cent more than it was honestly entitled to, which was a tidy little profit on the side. How was it managed? Easily enough. Every night shortly after midnight the pressure in the mains was raised enormously. Un-der this increased pressure the gas was

der this increased pressure the gas was forced through the meters and compressed in the various pipes in the building of the consumer. Naturally the meters accurate y registered all the gas thus forced through them. Later the pressure was reduced be-low the normal, and there was a return low the normal, and there was a recurrent flow through the pipes, but as the meters would not back register the gas flowed through them from the house to the mains without producing any alteration in the figures. Sticking to this system of pump-ing, the company succeeded in getting a showing at the end of the month that was

"Was there no way in which the con-sumer could protect himself?" inquired one curious member of the circle of listen-

"Certainly, but as he knew nothing of the method by which he was being swin-dled the simple checkmating scheme never occurred to him. The prudent man who carefully turned off his gas at the method every night when he was through with it paid only for what he got. The 'milking'

And every one who heard how it was done made a mental resolution to use the meter shut off thenceforward, even while consoling himself that the Chicago companies are above resorting to any petty fraud of this character.—Chicago Times-

The Rothschild Business

The Rothschilds have done a great deal for Frankfort in the way of benovelence as for Frankfort in the way of benovelence as well as business, and it is the custom of the family to distribute a large sum of money among the deserving poor of their sect annually upon the Jewish New Year. The most conspicuous of their benevolences is a public library, which occupies the former residence of Carl Mayer Rothschild and was founded by his daughter seasonal years and several years ago.

The banking business of the family is conducted in the same old fashloned build-

ing it has occupied ever since the firm was established in the early part of this century. It is situated where once stood the gate of the Judengasse, on the boundary line between the Jewish and the Christian cities. Everything about it is strikingly plain and old fashioned. There are no carpets on the floor, and the desks and finishings are of pine instead of the ma-hogany that you find in the newer bank-ing houses of the city. There is an air of severity and frugality about the place. The calculations of the clerks are made on the backs of old envelopes, and they still use lamps and candles instead of gas and electric light. Most of the employees are mem-bers of the family. The boys of the Paris and London branches come to Frankfort to begin their business career and learn essons in industry, accuracy and fidelity, and they generally serve a term in each branch of the firm in order that they may know the peculiar conditions and sur-

The business is conducted with great secrecy. Nobody knows anything about it, and therefore there is a great deal of conjecture and gossip. Some years ago one of the employees of the house who was not related to the family was a defaulter not related to the family was a defaulter for a large sum of money. He was not punished and not even prosecuted because it was said the members of the firm feared they would be called upon to give evidence concerning their business relations if they took him into court, and it would cost them a great deal more money to have their transactions exposed than the defalcation amounted to.—Chicago Record.

Could See Through His No

Several authors at the end of the six-teenth and beginning of the seventeenth century mention a man who had lost both his eyes, but could see through his nose. An account of him is given in the "Occulus Artificialis Teledioptricus" of Joannis Zahn. It appears that he lived in the country and had the misfortune to lose his right eye when a child, and his left, when somewhat older, by falling from a cherry tree upon a spike, which mutilated his nose and cheek. After the wound had healed he found that he could see, through the cavity of his nose, not merely the day-light, but the colors of the flowers around him. During the next five or six years he learned to distinguish objects brought un-der his nose. M. E. Douillot, a French der his nose. Al. E. Douillos, a Freuen
physiologist, explains the phenomenon by
supposing that the membranes, and particularly the retina at the base of the eye,
were sound, and that an opening communicating with the nose permitted the
freight. light to reach the retina through the nose. It is well known that if light enters a dark room by a narrow aperture it will form an image or picture on a screen there, and something of the kind happened in the case of the man who saw with his nose.

A Considerable Echo.

At a watering place in the Pyrenees, says a French journal, the conversation at table turned upon a wonderful echo to be heard some distance off on the Franco-Spanish frontier. "It is astonishing," said an inhabitant of Garonne. "As soon as you have spoken you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier the echo assumes the Spanish accent."

Look out for Some Prices
NextWeek.

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Dermanent Results

Her Help. Daughter of the House-I will help you.

Cook-No, no, my dear fraulein; I have too much to do today.—Das Echo

NOSEBLEED.

What It Is That Causes It and How It

Should Be Kemedicd.

Pliny regarded nosebleed as one of the pliny regarded nosebleed as one of the human distinctive characteristics of the human distinctive ch creature from whom blood hows at the nostrils," and, properly understood, he was right. Of course blood will flow from was right. Of course blood will flow from any part of any animal when the arteries or veins of that part are opened, but it is a fact that nosebleed, occurring without any apparent cause, is seidom, if ever, seen in animals. The reason for this human peculiarity is that the membrane lining the postrils in man is especially full of blood vessels, the walls of which are weak and easily runtured by alight causes.

vessels, the walls of which are weak and easily rupsured by slight causes.

It is usually very easy to recognize nose-hieed, but sometimes the blood flows backward into the throat and then is conghed up or vomited and may be thought to come from a hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach, and so cause much needless alarm.

As a rule, nosebleed is a thing of slight importance and stops of itself after a little while, but the blood may escape in such quantity or the bleeding may continue so long that the patient is greatly weakened.
When occurring in children, it has ordinarily no significance, though this is not always to be taken for granted, but in older persons it may be a symptom of some other illness, such as the beginning of ty-phold fever or a trouble of the liver or

Nosebleed is one of the common manifestations of that curious condition in which there is a tendency to severe hemorrhage after any slight injury or even with-out any cause that can be discovered. Children with this predisposition, often called "bleeders," suffer from frequent and uncontrollable attacks of nosebleed and sometimes die in one of them in spite of all efforts to control the hemorrhage. Ordinarily there is little to be done, for

the bleeding usually stops of itself. The child should be made to sit quietly in a chair with the head only slightly inclined forward, just enough to let the drops fall clear of the lips into a basin. All clothing should be learned about the neek. Ice clear of the lips into a basin.

should be loosened about the neck. Ice may be applied to the back of the neck, or ice water may be dashed into the face or made to trickle down the back.

It is useful also to insert a little piece of ice into the bleeding nostril—sometimes the effect is better if the ice is put into the other nostril-and retain it there for a mo ment or two, or a still better plan is to snuff up a mixture of alcohol and water as hot as it can be borne. The introduction of cobwebs into the bleeding nostril often induces congulation, or the same purpose may be served by a little wad of loose worsted which has been picked apart.

If simple measures fall, the physician should be summoned before exhaustion

ensues. - Youth's Companion.

BUSINESS TACT.

A Sermon on How to Get and Hold In a paper entitled "How to Get and

Hold Customers," read by S. Bricker of Listowell, Ont., at the annual meeting of the Ontario Hardware association, he said: "The business man who looks at delivering his goods and getting his money as the only thing which is related to each transaction has a very important lesson to learn. No doubt there are some who differ with me in this particular and say: Busi-

with me in this particular and say: Business is business, and friendship forms no part of it. Admitting that it is all business and that the customer gets value equal to his money, his future patronage is nevertheless to be considered and solicited apart from his money. Between the two we may not be able to make the distinction very quickly, but there is a distinction very quickly, but there is a distinction very quickly. tion very quickly, but there is a distinc-tion nevertheless, and he who has careful-

ly studied the philosophy of trade can readily define it.
"A customer's money is only a matter of the moment and has reference to a p ticular transaction. His patronage, his good will, his influence, however, are of paramount importance, for which should be willing to forego very much that he may be retained with the house. A customer who buys but one bill is not profitable except to the extent of his purchase. When we get a chance to sell to a party one bill, we are in duty bound to our business to treat him so well that when he leaves us he will say, 'When I require anything more in this line, I will buy it from this man.' Since we are so inevitably dependent upon each other and necessarily helpers of each other, it would be very unwise and almost certain ruin for a merchant to establish the rule that he will do just as he pleases and not solicit the good will or favor of any one. Ability to satisfy a customer with your goods will induce him to buy. Politeness and honest treatment will induce him to buy again."

-Hardware. Woman's Way.

"So, after they had fought for her, she married the one who got whipped, did

would fight a man who could whip him must be braver than a man who fought a man he could whip."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

that 400,000 larks are sold for the gor-mand's table every year at Leadenhall market, London.

It is computed on excellent authority

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Boys Funtil closed out. We Clothing I have had a very large trade on clothing I have been concluded. ing of all kinds this fail and in order to make room for our large spring stock, will close cut all our boys two piece suits at prices that will please you, they are up-to-date and all right in every respect. Prices from 75 cents per suit up. Every suit guaranted as represented.

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