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Advertising rates can be had on application to the business manager.

A magazine devoted to mining and metallurgy is ordinarily very dry reading for the average magazine lover, but the current number of "Mining and Metallurgy" is a striking exception to the general rule. Its publisher, W. J. Johnston, has recently completed a tour of the far East and in his magazine is publishing the results of his observations in that most interesting part of the world, with a profusion of illustrations. No one could but be interested in his graphic accounts of his travels and the excellent photographs which he secured on the trip.

A number of Alameda (Cal.) ladies have organized a boys' club which they call, "Our Boys' Evening Assembly." Two large assembly-rooms with anterooms have been rented and are now being fitted up, most of the furnishings being donated by friends of the movement. All of the boys of the city who wish to join are invited to become members without any cost to themselves. It is an effort to help boys who work in the daytime and are unable to attend the public schools and also is designed to furnish healthful recreation apart from harmful influences for those who are at school during the day. There will be departments for instruction in vocal and instrumental music, parliamentary law, literature, military tactics, manual training and perhaps cooking. In addition there will be an abundance of games such as cards, checkers, chess and something in the line of a gymnasium on a small scale, to include a handball court, weights, boxing gloves and other similar equipments. The plan is similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. in conception, but designated for those of more tender years. It is a most admirable scheme and should be extensively copied throughout the country. What our nation is to be twenty years hence depends largely on what we do for our boys today to fit them for usefulness. One of the alarming tendencies of the present age in America is to neglect the boys. The plan inaugurated by these Alameda ladies, while no substitute for an ideal home life, will do much to upbuild character and help the rising generation to a more perfect manhood.

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

A political pull is just about the worst asset with which anyone can start out to help himself.—Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune.

All things considered an extra session would be about as agreeable to the country as an attack of the grip.—Mail and Express.

The Washington Post, we are sorry to say, is trying to egg somebody on to start a paper called the Uncommoner.—Chicago Tribune.

Matters might be still worse for the Dutch. Their queen's duke has not yet taken to calling her birdie in public.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The general verdict regarding Mr. Bryan's Commoner is that the last syllable of its name should be changed to "est."—Kansas City Star.

Sarah Bernhardt says the Chicago stockyards are terrible but artistic. The same might almost be said of Sarah.—Chicago Times-Herald.

In England they employ the boycott as an effective means of punishing business houses that disfigure the landscape by unsightly advertising signs.—St. Paul Globe.

The North Dakota Populist party has pulled down the blinds, locked the door and gone away. All that remains to be done is to take down the sign.—Minneapolis Journal.

Members of congress evidently fear that it will be construed as a reflection on their statesmanship if any of the surplus is left over for the next congress.—Chicago Record.

It will be well for congress to go slow in the matter of appropriations or let up on the extreme reduction of the war revenue tax.—Montana Record.

The local woman who welcomed a term in prison the other day to escape her husband's abuse ought to furnish in herself an excellent object lesson to support an agitation for the use of the whipping post for brutal husbands.—San Francisco Call.

FAIR TRADE.

S. F. Bulletin.

The London Statist goes into the details of the commerce between Great Britain and the United States and finds much in those details that it does not like. Great Britain buys much more of the United States than the United States buys of Great Britain. Nearly one-half of our exports find a market in Great Britain, while but one-fourth of our imports comes from that country. Of the total exports of Great Britain only about one-tenth comes to this country. This condition of trade leads the Boston Transcript to remark that it "certainly is a one-sided arrangement."

While our Boston contemporary is not much in the habit of jumping at conclusions, it seems to have done so in this case. There is no arrangement, one-sided or otherwise, in the trade situation. Great Britain buys where she finds the commodities she wants best suited to her purposes. She would buy of Canada or Australia if these countries could supply her wants as the United States does. It is true, as the London Statist says, that of the immense balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States in 1900, amounting to $650,000,000, no less than $500,000,000 was caused by Great Britain's purchases. But not one dollar of American goods was purchased as a favor. The United States had goods to sell and Great Britain had use for them. This fact should be considered in the conduct of our relations with Great Britain, but it does not create an obligation on our part to assume that Great Britain is impoverishing herself for our benefit. And yet the Transcript says: "The importance of the United Kingdom in our trade upbuilding therefore is plain, but while satisfactory to us to conquer the British markets so thoroughly, there may be a danger in overdoing the matter by weakening our best customer seriously in the process."

It makes no difference to Great Britain whether she buys of the United States or other countries. She does not buy of any country things that she does not need. Her great industries are in the way of buying raw material and selling finished goods. She finds raw material in the United States and she sells to us, to a less extent, manufactured goods. The Statist makes use of the facts it presents to show that fair trade would require the United States to open its markets more freely to British goods. The Statist says in substance that in twenty years Great Britain has bought $10,000,000,000 of American goods, while we have bought in the same time $3,750,000,000 of British goods. But Great Britain's purchases of American goods have enabled us to buy $2,500,000,000 worth of goods of other countries. If Great Britain had offered us the commodities we have bought of other countries, and we had bought of other countries instead, there would have been ground for complaint. But our imports have been largely of articles which Great Britain imports. She cannot sell us tea, coffee, sugar or other products of tropical countries, and consequently we buy these things of countries that produce them, and it is American purchase of tropical products that enables these countries to buy so largely of British manufactured goods. The Transcript makes the figures of the Statist a text for an article on the revision of the American tariff on lines approaching free trade. That journal says:

"It is not time to consider our best customer? This is the hint of leading British economists, who argue that we are out of our industrial swaddling clothes and able to stand erect and face competition as grown men, showing a little altruism ourselves and recognizing the interdependent relations of buyer and seller. In fact, must we not face the question of aiding to uphold the prosperity of other countries for our own good; must we not be willing to buy as well as to sell?"

To relieve our Boston contemporary from the apprehension that American trade is impoverishing Great Britain, we submit an extract from a recent editorial in the San Francisco News Letter, a journal which manifests a lively interest in all things which affect the prosperity of Great Britain. Our San Francisco contemporary says:

"The world owes her (Great Britain) ten billion dollars in gold, and she continues thrifty enough to add much of the interest to the principal. There is no mistaking the bearing of that important financial status. We may sell England twice the amount of imports that she sells us, as we are now doing, and yet we shall remain in her debt on interest account, and instead of receiving gold, will have to continue remitting it."

Water must flow down stream, and the man who stops it is likely to ruin his crops.

Beer production in Cincinnati is rated as one of the greatest industries there. The increase in the output in the last ten years was 21 per cent.

It is fortunate for the average philanthropist that no one questions his motive.

The phrase "fin de siecle" has been replaced in Paris by "jeune siecle" (young century), the invention of which is attributed to a playwright.

The man who undertakes great things must expect to encounter great difficulties.

The chief danger of a gun in the hands of a woman is that it may explode when she doesn't expect it and kill what she's after.

The greatest success in life has the one drawback that it is not as great a success as it might have been.

Although we are not all actors, we may all make a hit where our foot lights.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Office of C. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., February 12, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., March 12, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing fuel at the several military posts in this department, and at Camp at Skagway, Alaska, and at Fort Liscum (Port Valdez), Alaska, for fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1901. Information furnished here or by quartermasters at posts. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for fuel at ——," and addressed to undersigned. J. W. Jacobs, C. Q. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop, on the 30th day of January, 1901, upon a judgment and decree rendered therein on the 18th day of March, 1898, in favor of J. T. Ross, J. E. Higgins, H. C. Thompson and E. Z. Ferguson, partners doing business under the firm name of Ross, Higgins & Co., plaintiffs, and against Silas B. Smith, May H. Smith, A. C. Fisher and R. L. Finlayson, defendants, for the sum of $365.46, together with the costs and disbursements of this action herein taxed at $20.00 together with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until paid, and the costs of and upon this writ commanding and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

Blocks 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, in the Town of Idlewild, as laid out and recorded by Silas B. Smith, in the County of Clatsop, State of Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that I will on Monday, the 4th day of March, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in front of and at the Court House door, in the City of Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the above described real property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment, interest, costs and all accruing costs.

THOMAS LINVILLE,
Sheriff of Clatsop County, Oregon.
Astoria, Oregon, January 31, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, Dec. 26, 1900:

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Christian Peterson, of Olney, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5339, for the purchase of the NE. quarter of section No. 27, in township No. 6 north, range No. 8 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1901.

He names as witnesses: George McFarland, Gust Adolph, Alexander Normand, Frederick Normand, all of Olney, Clatsop county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of April, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the County Court in and for Jackson County, Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Thaddeus W. Barclay, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the Hon. County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, dated January 7th, 1901, and recorded in volume 12 of the probate records of said county, on page 480; I will on and after March 1st, 1901, proceed to sell at private sale, for cash, lots 24 and 48 in block 8, of the town of Flavel Center, Clatsop County, Oregon, and the S. E. ¼ of section 10, in twp. 6 N, of range 28 W of W. M. in said Clatsop County.

GERTRUDE BARCLAY,
Administratrix of estate of Thaddeus W. Barclay, Deceased, Ashland, Ore.
E. D. BRIGGS, Atty,
Ashland, Ore.