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TELEPHONE MAIN 661.

THE WEATHER

Oregon, Washington, Idaho—Rain.

ROUNDOUT NEWS.

There is nothing fair in forcing a decent and reliable newspaper to "go away from home to get news" for its own columns; but it is, invariably, the policy of transportation companies and large concerns, in a place like this; it is poor policy and a deliberate injustice to the local press.

The destruction of 1,000 feet of new Ilwaco Railroad extension is a case in point. But it does not remain with the Astoria representatives of that concern to be the only offending people; nearly every other concern of any importance in the city follows the fool rule and permits the mutual injustice to repeat itself times without number.

The home paper is entitled to first consideration as the nearest and most friendly exponent of the news, but the company having the news takes precedence as the source of that news and is treated with consideration in the detail. And that is the one essential they are particular about.

They send the intelligence a hundred or more miles away to headquarters, and allow it to reach the press there in garbled and indiscriminate fashion, whereas the local paper, familiar with the conditions, would give a far more reliable report of it, and 99 times out of a hundred, in just the shape the company at interest desires it to be put out. It is more than an injustice, this policy; it is a business mistake and a flagrant one.

AGAINST MORE BLUNDERING.

There is a group of Legislators up at Salem, just now, whose sole and inveterate purpose is to enact remedial legislation as against the Direct Primary law of the State, and they are going at it "tooth and nail," and we opine, without giving the matter the due consideration that it is entitled to. Unless exceeding care is used there will be some irradicable blundering and the indiscriminate remedies will foster more trouble than the original evil.

In the first place it may be well to determine just what right the Legislature has to make a law in amendment or derogation of a law set up by the people; whether the matter must not come back to the voters, and whether having come back to them they will be in the humor to accept the remedy.

We believe the better and sounder recourse would be to take the whole issue of the Senatorial status directly to the Federal Senate or the Supreme Court of the United States upon constitutional grounds, and have it settled.

AMUSEMENTS.

Astoria Theatre SATURDAY

January 23, 1908

Curtain 9:00 p. m.

Chas. A. Miller, (Inc.) Presents

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The Greatest Ladies and Children's Play Ever Written

Prices 25c to \$1.50

RESUME OF THE FOREST WORK IN 1908

ENORMOUS WORK IS CARRIED ON BY THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Listing receipts and expenditures and explaining them in plain English much as a railroad president reports to his board of directors, Gifford Pinchot, forester, has just made retrospect of the work of the United States Forest Service for the fiscal year 1908.

For the administration and protection of the 182 National Forests in sixteen states and territories and Alaska the Government spent \$2,526,098.02, or about one one-half cents an acre. Permanent improvements, including the construction of 3,400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 3,200 miles of telephone lines, 550 cabins and barns, 600 miles of pasture and drift fences, 250 bridges, and 40 miles of fire lines cost \$592,169.19. Telephone wire to build approximately 400 miles of additional lines was shipped to the Forests, but with the funds available before the close of the year the work of construction could not be completed. Some of this work was done on each of the Forests in the United States.

Although many needed improvements could not be undertaken, the benefits of what has been accomplished are seen in the more convenient and economical manner in which the Forest officers are enabled to carry on their work and in the opening up to Forest users of territory hitherto inaccessible. The remaining \$297,840.04 of the total of \$3,461,107.61, disbursed on account of work of the Forest Service was used in forest investigations costing \$235,855.14, and in diffusion of forest information and federal cooperation.

The Forest Service is one of the branches of the government where everything is not outgo. Last year the receipts from sales of timber, grazing fees, and permits for special uses of forest resources amounted to \$1,842,281.87, an increase of \$271,222.43 over the 1907 figures. The per-acre receipts from the National Forests were a little more than one cent, less than five mills under the per acre cost of administration and protection of the forests.

The amounts paid the states and territories, to be expended for roads and public schools from the year's receipts, amounted to \$447,063.79. Chiefly because of increasing the revenue to the states from 10 per cent in 1907 to 25 per cent last year, there was a total increase of \$294,031.62 in the amounts payable to the states.

In addition, the National Forests yielded heavily to the public in free use. There were 30,714 permits granted for the free use of timber by settlers, schools and churches, during the year, against 17,399 in 1907. The number of board feet used in this way by the public amounted to 131,582,000, valued at \$168,720.00, compared to 63,000 feet, valued at \$75,000 in 1907.

The aggregate of free use of the Forests for grazing can not be exactly known, since no permit is required to be taken out, and there is therefore no record preserved. It added perhaps 10 percent to the amount of stock carried by Forests. Settlers living on or adjacent to the Forests, and prospectors, campers, and travelers in them are allowed to graze free up to 10 head of milk cows, work animals, or horses in use, and purchasers of timber and stockmen on the Forests are given the same privilege for the horses needed in their work. In Arizona and New Mexico milk goats to the number of 30 may be grazed free in place of milk cows.

Of free special use permits there were issued during the year 1,768, as against a total of 1,471 previously granted. Of the latter 963 were in force during the year.

The grazing receipts for 1903 were \$982,29.40, and cattle, horses and hogs, and of 4,282 permits to graze 7,087,111 sheep and goats. Receipts of \$849,027.24 from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,189 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 392,792,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses amounted to \$30,425.23 and were paid by 2,065 permittees.

The year's receipts represent profitable use of the Forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns, in addition to more than 30,000 getting free use of timber and other resources. About one-fourth of all the timber cut from the National Forests was under free use permits.

The purpose of this use privilege is

to make the Forests contribute most effectively to the public welfare. The timber given to individuals is given for the development of the country through settlement.

The total receipts from timber sales each year since the National Forests have been under the administration of the Forest Service have been as follows: 1905, \$60,136.62; 1906, \$245,013.49; 1907, \$668,813.12; 1908, \$849,027.24.

At the end of the last fiscal year, when business was heavier than at any other time during the year, the 182 National Forests were cared for by an executive and protective force of 29 inspectors, 9 forest supervisors, 61 deputy supervisors, 33 forest assistants, 8 planting assistants, 941 rangers, 521 forest guards and 88 clerks.

The average acre to each officer theoretically available for patrol duty was 116,665 acres. But more than three-fourths of the time of these Forest officers is now required by the fast-growing volume of National Forest business, so that in point of fact the force on duty at the close of the year provided about one patrol officer to each 500,000 acres of Forest. This is considered inadequate for protection of the Forests. Until provision is made for a large increase of force it is necessary either to curtail the business arising from use of the Forests or neglect the proper safeguarding of Government property against fire.

Experimental broadcast sowings were made during the year in 27 Forests, in the States of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. The total area sown was 131 acres, of which 47 were in the Black Hills National Forest.

About 700,000 trees were planted last year in forests in the State of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and California. There are now growing at the planting stations over 2,200,000 trees which will be ready for planting in 1909. Sufficient seed was sown in the spring of 1908 to produce 4,600,000 seedlings.

Besides administering the National Forests, the Forest Service renders, on request, expert advice and assistance to other parts of the Executive Government regarding the practice of forestry. Work of this kind was carried on several military and Indian reservations in various parts of the country. Cooperative State forest studies were carried on with Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Illinois.

The Forest Service conducts investigations of forest products along the two lines of wood preservation and wood utilization. Some of these investigations aim primarily to promote better use of National Forest timbers; others seek results either of general application or contributing to the best use of the forests of some special region.

CATARRH CURED

No Cure, No Pay, Is a Most Generous Offer.

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs, and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced High-o-mei). Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breathe it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germs will disappear.

The inflamed condition will go, too, and the snuffling, hawking and offensive breath, and the discharge of mucus and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh sufferer hesitate, when T. F. Laurin has such faith in Hyomei that he offers to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs \$1.00, and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, cost but 50 cents. Hyomei also cures asthma, croup, sore throat, colds or grip.

NEW PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Harlow Higginbotham, for years the president of the Board of Trustees of the Field Museum of Natural History has been retired from that office.

Stanley Field, nephew of Marshall Field, who founded the museum and in his will left a bequest of eight million dollars for the housing of the institution was elected in Mr. Higginbotham's place. Rumors of dissension among the trustees are rife, but are denied. The election took place some days ago, but the fact was concealed. It was given out that the retirement of Higginbotham was due to a desire to have young blood at the head of its affairs.

GREAT EFFORTS MADE TO SAVE BIRDS

MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL SCOPE CARRIED ON FOR FEATHERED FRIENDS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—To save the crops, woods and waters of Americans by preserving the birds, without whose services few growing things will survive on the continent, is the object of a special campaign that has begun in this city. At the request of the leaders of this movement at Washington, the National Association of Audubon Societies, has enlisted in the general conservation crusade, with all its working forces that have for years labored to this end. As a first step to show the rapid decline in the feathered resources of the nation a census of the game and forest birds of the entire country has to-day been projected by the association.

Five of the leading ornithologists and workers in the Audubon association were to-day selected as a committee to represent the important interests of bird protection in cooperation with the other elements in the national conservation organization. With William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, there will serve on this committee Edward Howe Forbush who is in charge of the association's New England department, T. Gilbert Pearson, the head of its offices in the South, Frank M. Chapman, a leader in Audubon field work and Dr. T. S. Palmer who is prominent in the government Biological Survey, the Department of Agriculture as well as an active member of the Association. With the assistance of the authorities at Washington this committee hopes to soon be ready to show the people of the United States some striking evidences of the effect of bird butchery upon their chief resources.

To take a complete census of the game and forest birds over every square mile of every section of this country is regarded here as one of the hardest tasks which the Audubon workers have ever undertaken in their long history of labor to preserve the national bird life. Thousands of detailed question blanks are to be sent to representatives and friends of the association the country over, as well as to every known warden, ornithologist and official who is in touch with local conditions. On the expert observations of this small army of bird lovers and experts a comparative census will show an appalling decrease in nature's feathered forces that insure life to all crops and trees.

Forest fires such as devastated the country this fall were declared to-day by the Audubon authorities in this city to be responsible for wholesale destruction to America's bird races. For every tree consumed by the flames, homes were lost to breeding birds they declared, while millions of the migratory flocks perished because of the conflagration. It is known that whole regiments of the smaller species have in many cases been confused and lost in the smoke clouds of the burning regions.

"When we have proven in this way the tremendous and growing destruction of bird life which is now seriously threatening the crops and general material welfare of every American, we believe the whole country will come to support our work," said William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies at its headquarters, 141 Broadway, to-day. "It is high time that the people of this country were made to realize the prime economic importance of our efforts to protect 'the nation's bird resources.' This I feel sure the proposed census will accomplish. Beyond the share in the conversation movement which we have undertaken, we shall continue to push our other essential lines of work just as far as the very necessary help of patriotic citizens will permit."

Stomach Trouble Cured.
If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. Mr. J. P. Klote of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

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JANUARY TIDE TABLE.

JANUARY 1909.					JANUARY 1909.						
High Water.		A. M.		P. M.	Low Water.		A. M.		P. M.		
Date.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	Date.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.		
Friday	1	8:32	8.4	9:45	6.5	Friday	1	2:18	2.4	3:35	0.8
Saturday	2	9:25	8.7	10:50	6.6	Saturday	2	3:20	2.9	4:35	0.1
SUNDAY	3	10:16	9.0	11:47	6.8	SUNDAY	3	4:22	3.1	5:30	-0.5
Monday	4	11:05	9.1	.....	.....	Monday	4	5:17	3.3	6:15	-1.0
Tuesday	5	0:38	7.1	.....	.....	Monday	4	5:17	3.3	6:15	-1.0
Wednesday	6	1:22	7.1	12:28	9.1	Wednesday	6	6:55	3.3	7:36	-1.2
Thursday	7	2:00	7.1	1:05	8.8	Thursday	7	7:35	3.6	8:14	-1.0
Friday	8	2:35	7.3	1:42	8.5	Friday	8	8:15	3.5	8:45	-0.6
Saturday	9	3:08	7.3	2:20	8.1	Saturday	9	8:54	3.6	9:16	-0.1
SUNDAY	10	3:40	7.4	2:55	7.7	SUNDAY	10	9:32	3.5	9:48	0.4
Monday	11	4:10	7.4	3:35	7.2	Monday	11	10:16	3.3	10:15	0.9
Tuesday	12	4:45	7.5	4:20	6.7	Tuesday	12	10:55	3.2	10:45	1.4
Wednesday	13	5:20	7.5	5:20	6.2	Wednesday	13	11:40	3.0	11:22	2.1
Thursday	14	6:00	7.5	6:25	5.8	Thursday	14	.....	.....	.....	2.7
Friday	15	6:47	7.7	7:43	5.6	Friday	15	0:07	2.6	1:42	2.2
Saturday	16	7:43	7.8	8:04	5.6	Saturday	16	1:02	3.1	2:50	1.5
SUNDAY	17	8:38	8.1	10:15	5.9	SUNDAY	17	2:05	3.5	3:48	0.7
Monday	18	9:34	8.5	11:15	6.5	Monday	18	3:17	3.8	4:45	-0.1
Tuesday	19	10:25	8.9	.....	.....	Tuesday	19	4:25	3.8	5:35	-0.9
Wednesday	20	0:05	7.0	.....	.....	Wednesday	20	5:26	3.7	6:20	-1.5
Thursday	21	0:50	7.5	12:06	9.5	Thursday	21	6:20	3.4	7:06	-1.8
Friday	22	1:35	7.9	12:55	9.7	Friday	22	7:10	3.1	7:50	-1.8
Saturday	23	2:15	8.2	1:45	9.6	Saturday	23	8:00	2.7	8:34	-1.6
SUNDAY	24	2:58	8.5	2:34	9.2	SUNDAY	24	8:52	2.9	9:18	-1.0
Monday	25	3:40	8.6	3:26	8.7	Monday	25	9:45	2.0	10:02	-0.4
Tuesday	26	4:20	8.7	4:24	7.9	Tuesday	26	10:37	1.7	10:46	0.5
Wednesday	27	5:08	8.7	5:28	7.3	Wednesday	27	11:37	1.5	11:38	1.4
Thursday	28	6:00	8.5	6:44	6.6	Thursday	28	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Friday	29	6:55	8.4	8:08	6.2	Friday	29	0:38	2.2	1:58	1.0
Saturday	30	7:54	8.4	9:33	6.2	Saturday	30	1:44	3.1	3:12	0.6
SUNDAY	31	8:55	8.4	10:46	6.4	SUNDAY	31	2:58	3.5	4:16	0.1

The Quelle

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