

STOCKMEN WILL COME 3,000 STRONG

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WILL BE SPENT IN PORTLAND BY MEN WHO HAVE THE MONEY—WILD ANIMAL MANAGERIE FROM COLORADO—MEAT WITHOUT CORN.

Letters giving a list of delegates appointed by various livestock organizations, governors and other officials are being received in great numbers at headquarters of the National Livestock association at the Portland hotel. All of the letters express the greatest interest in the convention because of the important subjects which will be discussed on the occasion.

Grubb's Menagerie Coming. A letter was received today by the secretary from Prof. Eugene H. Grubb of Carbondale, Col., stating that he would be here with specimens of his menagerie to exhibit at the livestock show during the meeting. Mr. Grubb is a prominent breeder of the western slope of Colorado and on a large game preserve, which he has established on the Roaring Fork, has been enabled to successfully put into practice the theory of diversified range stock growing. In other words, he has subdued his elk, bear, mountain sheep and other mammals that are natives of that district, to such an extent that they roam over his pastures in perfect brotherly love. This may seem strange to the Oregon stockgrower, but Mr. Grubb is prepared to demonstrate that his representative are true. Mr. Grubb has recently been elected professor of chemistry at the agricultural experiment station of Colorado, and will bring with him Prof. W. L. Carlisle who is prepared to prove to the Oregon people that meat can be made without corn.

The Long-Suffering Stockman. A letter received from a prominent stockman at Salt Lake City has the following to say for his territory: "Your favor of the 5th received and noted, enclosing call for the convention at Portland from January 11 to 15, 1904, and a synopsis of matters to be discussed on that occasion. I hope we will be able to send you a good delegation from Utah.

"I know we have a great many abuses to correct. One of the most important I think is the wretched service the railroad companies are now giving us when we ship our stock to the market, frequently being 18 and 20 hours running 100 miles, and laying our stock out on sidetracks and loading the trains down with dead freight, and I see also they are going to cut off return transportation for the shippers who actually accompany the stock to market.

"It seems to me that the big packers and the railroad companies are disposed to cinch the stockmen harder all the time. The stockmen have the power, if they will only use it, to regulate these things, and if they would put together as harmoniously and persistently as the big packers and the railroad companies do they would accomplish a great deal for their own benefit. I think the stockmen are more lenient and inclined to have abuses heaped upon them than any other class of business men in the country. They certainly represent the wealth and power of the country, and if they would only go to it with the vim and energy they should, I hope to be able to attend your convention and assure you we have my best, heartfelt wishes for success."

An Authority on Arid Lands. Col. John P. Irish of San Francisco, who is said to be better posted on the question of arid lands of the West than any other man, and who has spent a great many years endeavoring to have the stockmen adopt some plan by which this important matter can be remedied, writes the secretary of the association as follows on this subject:

"I am certain that sentiment is such that a conservative move forward now will be very useful. I would advise the strongest urging of the president's plan for a commission. In the action in which this is done the whole situation appearing range, the transfer of the livestock business to Canada and Mexico, and with great emphasis the fact that proposed changes in the land laws threaten to entirely cut off the income intended to support federal irrigation. If the range is to be saved, as we have always proposed, there will be no need of resorting to direct appropriation out of the treasury, to which the East is solidly opposed."

Gov. James K. Toole of Montana has appointed the following delegates to the National Livestock convention to be held in Portland January 12 to 15 inclusive: C. J. McNamara of Big Sandy, William Lindsay of Glendive, and A. J. Davidson of Helena.

The local executive committee and the various sub-committees of the National Livestock and Wool Growers' association conventions, to be held in Portland January 11 to 15 inclusive, will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Commercial club. The object of the meeting is to confer regarding what already done and to make final arrangements.

"Save Me!" "Save Me!"

You often have heard this appeal. Now, I need money, and I appeal to you—"Save Me!" But it'll be your gain. I am selling off my entire stock of high-grade

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, AND CUT GLASS at your own price. Auction each day at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. You can buy anything in stock for whatever it will bring. Seats Reserved for Ladies. James McDevitt & Co. T. McDonald, Auctioneer. 305 1/2 WASHINGTON ST.

IN FAVOR OF BONDS

Continued from Page One.

surance and fuel in this connection, should also be considered. In order to show what some of the newer buildings cost, I submit the table:

Table with 2 columns: Building Name, Cost. Includes Woodlawn-1902, 8 rooms, 298; 1899, 1901, the actual expenditures, \$21,761; Seilwood-1901, 8 rooms, 302; pupils, 23,093; Thompson-1900, 18 rooms, 705; pupils, 49,122.

Supervisors and Teachers. June, 1899, 281; June, 1900, 298; June, 1901, 313; June, 1902, 330; December, 1903, 350. Increase about 35 per cent.

Total Cost of Schools. 1898, \$268,362.18; 1899, \$385,438.93; 1900, \$74,962.26; 1901, \$10,425.33; 1902, \$65,829.59; 1903, estimate, \$48,948.42. Increase since 1898, 63 1/2 per cent.

It will be noted that the estimate for 1903 is, in round numbers, \$49,000. As a matter of fact, the actual expenditures will exceed these figures by possibly \$50,000, or, in other words, instead of a levy of 3 1/2 mills, at least 10 1/2 or 11 mills will be required to meet the expenditures for the year.

Assessed valuation of district— 1898, \$38,585,411; 1899, 38,574,892; 1900, 29,554,209; 1901, 43,369,977; 1902, 44,146,042; 1903, 46,084,534. Increase, about 20 per cent.

Tax rate for school purposes— 1899, 9 mills; 1900, 9.8 mills; 1901, 9.2 mills; 1902, 9.5 mills; 1903, 9.5 mills. Cost per pupil— 1898, \$25.17; 1899, 36.90.

Cost Per Pupil About \$20. From 1894 to 1899 the cost per pupil, exclusive of buildings and interest, was from \$26 to \$28 per annum.

In 1903 the assessed valuation of the district has increased 20 per cent. New buildings since 1898: Thompson school, built in 1900, 18 rooms, cost \$48,270; Fulton Park school, built in 1899, 3 rooms, cost \$4,981; South Portland school, built in 1900, 4 rooms, cost \$15,845; Woodlawn school, built in 1902, 8 rooms, cost \$22,002; total, \$89,098.

Additions to buildings since 1898— To Highland, in 1903, 10 rooms, cost \$2,875; To North Central, in 1903, 8 rooms, cost 12,376; To Central, in 1901, 14 rooms, cost 49,405; To Stephens, in 1903, 8 rooms, cost 12,948; To Sunnyside, in 1902, 5 rooms, cost 19,290; To Seilwood, in 1902, 4 rooms, cost 12,714; To Holiday, in 1900, 14 rooms, cost 40,083.

Total, \$182,591. Total exclusive of buildings, 83 rooms, cost \$ 89,098; 7 additions, 63 rooms, cost 182,591. Total, \$271,587.

Advance Not Rapid. A comparison of the conduct of the business of the schools with other places similarly situated shows conclusively that the charge of extravagance can be laid at the doors of the directors; on the contrary, it is questionable if we have advanced along the lines of education as have schools of other communities. There is a striking growth in private schools in this country, and it is not improbable that this is a result of over crowding and failure to keep up with more modern methods. Be this as it may, the work in the grades covered by the public school system should be kept at such a high standard that there will be no need from this cause, of any child attending any other school. There may be, and are, grounds for disagreement as to how high in scholastic work the public school system should go, but there is no dispute that in the fundamental it should be thorough. Over-crowding is a serious obstacle to good work, both for teacher and pupil. In considering the comparative table following, it must be borne in mind that in schools like those of Denver they have both manual training and the kindergarten, and other features that we do not have. At Seattle they have manual training. Some figures are missing, as I could not get full reports in time for this report:

Table with 4 columns: City, Assessed valuation, Indebtedness, No. persons of school age. Includes Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Denver.

complaint that while confined in the city jail he was kept in chains and was otherwise ill treated. The charges are denied by the chief. He says Lewis was in a room in the ground floor, but later was removed to the third floor at his own request, and there, to prevent escape from unsafe quarters, irons were fastened to his legs. Chief Hunt denies that the arrest of Lewis was made with malice.

SECOND CLAIM FILED. George Taylor, doing business under the firm name of Taylor, Young & Co., today filed suit against the French bark Berengere, asking for \$5,000 damages because of damaged cement cargo from the vessel. The cargo was released on bond of \$5,000, furnished by the United States Title & Guaranty company. The Berengere is owned by the Societe de Navigation du Sud Ouest, and is commanded by G. Beaudouard, master. The cargo consisted of 2,000 barrels of cement, and it is alleged that the cargo was damaged by water on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the ship.

favorable condition of the ship. increased attendance. On the assessed valuation what is the tax likely to be, and shall all expenses and buildings be paid for through a direct tax? There are two main uses to which the money is devoted: one is the maintenance and operation of the schools; the other, to new buildings and betterments. It has been the practice at each school meeting to vote a tax to maintain the schools and to build the new buildings required. In other words, the taxpayer of today is not only paying for the education and housing of his children, but for the housing of the children of the future.

With the percentage of increased cost already shown to assessed valuation, if continued this tax will in time become very burdensome. It is true that the plan of paying as you go tends to economy, but it also tends to limitations in other directions. In my judgment, at least in cases where new building are built to replace those which can no longer be used, and for all purchases of real estate, the money to pay for the same should be raised by sale of bonds running over a long term of years, with a portion thereof payable each year. The annual tax levy should cover cost of maintenance and operation, additions to buildings not of a permanent character, interest and sinking fund.

World Wide Playgrounds. I concede that the policy of bonding the district opens up a large question, and one that should be very carefully considered before final action is taken thereon. I present the thought now so that every one can consider it from an unbiased standpoint. Much can be said on both sides of the question, but for the purpose of this report, to sufficient to bring it to your attention and let each one do some thinking himself on the subject.

The character of the buildings to be erected in the future, whether of wood, brick or stone, their size, location, etc., should also be considered. Personally, I believe, as a safeguard for the future if for no other reason, play grounds should hereafter always be provided in the neighborhood of the school house. You have but to recall the enormous expense some of the cities have gone to build play grounds for the children, in order to realize the necessity for providing for this feature now while land is cheap.

As to the character of sanitation required, there can be but one opinion. Physicians of the state look to health investigations, reports of which are being published from time to time in the daily papers. As these reports come from people standing high in their profession, and who, as public officials, are but doing their duty, it would be well to give serious consideration to their recommendations.

Future. All history tells us that there will be no backward step taken in the public schools, for if there is one idea solidly imbedded in the mind of the average American, it is that the schools must be maintained and at a high standard. Parents will not consent for any length of time to have their children in unhealthy surroundings, or exposed to disease; and I may say teachers are also unreasonable enough to object to such conditions. I suggest these thoughts now for the consideration of the taxpayer, for whether or not he has the interests of the schools at heart, he might as well make up his mind that the people will have good schools and comfortable and healthful buildings, and meet the issue accordingly. Respectfully, J. N. TEAL.

TO ARRANGE PLANS FOR OREGON DISPLAY. The superintendents of the various departments in the Oregon exhibit at the St. Louis fair will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock to decide finally on the exhibits and the installation plans. Those who will meet are J. D. O'Neil, superintendent of horticulture; F. R. Mellis, superintendent of mines and geology; and J. H. Elmer, superintendent of mining for Western Oregon.

The installation scheme for the fish and game and forestry booth at the fair has been forwarded to St. Louis for approval. The scheme provides for a booth 103 feet long and 15 feet wide. The booth will be finished in natural woods, with decorations in the forestry alcove of pine needles and Oregon grape. The fish and game booth will be ornamental with letters in sea shell and fish net. The state exhibit in the general fair buildings will contain the best specimens of the various classes, as these exhibits are eligible for awards, while those in the state building are not. The forestry exhibit will overflow the booth and the Oregon building as well, the material already promised assuring that this collection will be among the best shown. Secretary Gilmer of the state commission on the Lewis and Clark fair said this morning that Oregon had been fortunate in securing even a booth space 103 by 15 feet for game and forestry specimens, since many of the states had no show place outside their state buildings.

TELEPHONE MAY CONTINUE FIGHT

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Our offices have been established throughout the United States for twenty-one years. We are the largest dental concern in the world.

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CHARGES \$43.75 FOR TWO DAYS' BOARD

HOTEL DE LARRY SULLIVAN AN EXPENSIVE HOUSE—THE OREGON DRIVER FROM THE BERANGERE AND THREE MEN PUT IN IRONS—FRENCH DESERTER IN JAIL.

August Chapelain, a French sailor, is in the county jail. He was placed there on a charge of deserting from the French bark Europe, and will be held in prison until the vessel is ready to depart on her outward voyage. It is then the intention to release him, and put him at work before the mast.

To imprison a French sailor who deserts from a vessel flying the tri-color of the big European republic, is in accordance with a treaty drawn up at a consular convention held at Paris in 1852. The treaty, subsequently ratified by various nations, the United States government among them. In the United States revised statutes there is also a law governing all such cases. When a French sailor deserts in this port and is taken into custody, he is held by various nations, the United States government among them. In the United States revised statutes there is also a law governing all such cases. When a French sailor deserts in this port and is taken into custody, he is held by various nations, the United States government among them. In the United States revised statutes there is also a law governing all such cases.

Chapelain walked silently away from the Europe shortly after her arrival in port, November 18. French Consul Labbe says that the runaway established himself very comfortably in Larry Sullivan's sailor boardinghouse.

After the sailor had been gone from the Europe about two days the skipper caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest. The deserter was found at Sullivan's boardinghouse and immediately conveyed to the county jail for safe keeping. Soon following this turn of events Sullivan presented a bill of \$43.75 to the captain against Chapelain, claiming that the prisoner owed him this amount for food and lodging. The skipper demurred against paying it, and finally referred the matter to Mr. Labbe. It was finally decided to pay it. The sum of \$43.75 was considered rather high for two days' board and lodging even at Sullivan's, but had the bill not been honored the consul says the probabilities are that the bark would have had no end of trouble before getting out of the river.

When called upon at the jail, says Mr. Labbe, the sailor admitted that he had signed a note stating he owed Sullivan \$43.75. Why he did so he failed to explain.

Before the French bark Berangere left here Monday morning Mr. Labbe reports that Sullivan made an effort to get a number of the men to desert, but before he could carry out his design the captain drove him away from the ship. He says that Sullivan was alongside the vessel with a small rowboat. Three sailors who had previously deserted went on board to get their clothes and belongings. Sullivan was waiting to take them away in his boat. The captain put the three men in irons in the forecastle. The skipper then turned his attention to Sullivan and ran him away.

SLAUGHTER'S BAR CHANNEL COMPLETED. A channel 25 feet deep at low water has been completed at Slaughter's Bar by the dredge Columbia. The channel is 300 feet wide and about 700 feet long. The dredge had been in operation at that locality since November 11. It will now do some work at Coon Island, near the mouth of the Willamette. The channel at that place will be widened and straightened.

The dredge Portland is still employed clearing out the basin for the floating drydock. The site has been dredged to a depth of 39 feet, but it is the intention to make it 45 feet deep. It is estimated that the work will not be completed before the first of the month. About two or three weeks will then be required to finish driving the piling around the berth.

BRIGANDS ATTACK BANK. Vladivostok, Dec. 16.—A dispatch today states that Chinese brigands who have been conducting a reign of terror in Manchuria attacked the bank at Kuna Chens yesterday. A pitched battle followed, in which four citizens were wounded. The brigands escaped with 7,000 roubles.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

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