

shed every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhil

MASSACHUSETTS AND FREE HIDES.

ASSACHUSETTS SHOE MANUFACTURERS want free hides. They clamor for free hides incessantly. On the free hide issue Douglas, ocrat, was elected governor last year, and Whitplutocratic nominal Democrat, came near being lieutenant-governor this year. Massachusetts wants reciprocity with Canada, so that it can get or slightly taxed lumber from the nearby woods of ada. The tariff reformers of Massachusetts are on the right track, partly at least, but they are so from merely local and utterly selfish motives. They want free trade in what will help them, and high protection in hatever else the country is interested in. Massasetts' tariff reform ideas and efforts are now, as they have always been, entirely provincial and local, wholly and narrowly selfish. While demanding free hides and a 10 per cent duty on sole leather, the Massachusetts tariff reformers would howl with indignity and rage if it were proposed to put leather and shoes on the free list or 10 per cent schedule. It wants the ox to quit goring Massachusetts, but hurrahs with glee and exuberant par-tisan patriotism whenever the Grand Old Party ox gores he rest of the country for the benefit of Massachusetts. Massachusetts tariff reformers must remember that the high protection system is one of "reciprocal rapine," and they must submit to their share of the goring and bleed-

The cattlemen of the west, for example, can't see while they are tariff-robbed on shoes and nearly every other manufactured thing they buy, why they should not have "protection" for hides-nor has anybody yet ariset to explain why they should not-unless to say that the beef trust and not the cattle-raisers get all the benefit of such protection-which is true. In fact, as almost everybody knows and all honest and intelligent men acknowl-edge, high protection of "infant industries" grown to mammoth proportions is kept up wholly for the benefit of the trusts and big combines; and if a breach is made in hide length-of-fence, there will be attacks on other igths all around the corral.

Vearly 40 years ago a noted doctrinaire, David A Wells, argued with great fervor and a multiplicity of fignres that the tariff on hides was the only or chief ob-stacle to the revival of American exports in leather and nanufactures thereof. Living in Boston, he could not see the western cattle ranges; he considered everything west of the Allegheny mountains a desert. Finally, ow-ing to New England agitation, hides were put on the free list in 1883, although before that date an export trade of \$8,000,000 a year in manufactures of hides had grows up to contrad ict the New Englanders' figures and The McKinley bill-New England being can and submitting to considerable fatkept hides on the free list, and this policy was aparently justified in the fact that our exports of leather nd manufactures thereof grew to over \$19,000,000 in 897. The Dingley bill of that year put hides back on iable list, since which our Massachusetts friends int to show that their manufactured exports had fallen but lo, the official figures show that in 1904 we exported boots and shoes and sole and upper leathers to of almost \$34,000,000, the increase in exports been much larger since the duty on hides was retored than during the preceding free trade period. If this be an argument for a high duty on hides, make

ost of it, though we don't construe it that way: se facts and figures should be sufficient to a nd the Bostonese plutocrats who are howling for hides, and would howl ten times louder if anybody p posed free manufactures of hides. In a system "reciprocal rapine," everybody who takes must

The trouble with it is that everybody wants to take a good deal more than he gives. And the Massachusetts hog apparently wants the whole trough.

trol of all the big life insu 11 1.4 possibly have handed or sent him a little to put companies, perhaps we can get our lives insured nothing, and get a premium thrown in. in a local contribution plate, or to help foreign mis-sions, but as to influencing legislation-why, with hands upheld in holy horror, he never even heard of such a for THE BALLOT FOR WOMEN. thing! It has long been known, and has been frequently re T HAPPENS TO BE an incontrovertible fact that marked upon, that many persons perjure themselves in court. Judge Cameron remarked that the other day, in don't want to yot don't want their sister women to vote. If all the and the same thing is done almost daily in the circuit as well as in the police and justices' courts of this and every women wanted to vote, and insisted upon voting, men would at once grant them that right or privilege. Such other city. And we all know there was much lying, di demand would simply be irresistible; for, after all, rectly, and by indirection, in the insurance investigation. most men in most matters do as their mothers, wives, But some truth has cropped out and shines-will e'en sisters, grandmothers, daughters, granddaughters, burn, ere long.

one-of civilization. More, it is the very highest and best adducible evidence of alleged civilization.

So if women were united in their demand for the balald at once throw up their hands and sur render. But the dear women can't agree, and so w 'mere men" take to the woods, and go fishing. A lo of good, worthy, everywise excellent and admirable women-better creatures by far than we "mere men"-demand the ballot. Well, we are about to vote unani mously to give it to them when a lot of other equ dear, lovable, wise women say they don't want the lot and don't want other women to have it. Now, really under such circumstances, what are we mon to do? "How happy we could be with either, were t'other dear charmer away."

It is just about time that the "unspeakable Turk" was made to move.

GOOD ROADS IN ONTARIO.

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED in the way of permanent, road, building building of permanent road building under proper direction and with an intelligent public opinion to support the movement-a subject of general in-terest in Oregon now-has been recently illustrated in the Canadian province of Ontario, where, with what in this country would be called state aid, 650 miles of macadam road have been built within the past two years, the province paying one third of the cost, the roportion usually fixed in the state-aid taws of this untry. This aid is confined to the main roads of the counties complying with the law, the system in each case being selected, conformably to the law, by the county officials. Naturally, however, the officials of adjoining counties work together to build continuous roads where these are especially needed or desired.

In this way it is expected that the whole province o Ontario in the not distant future will be gridironed with good roads; from end to end, from side to side. And what a Canadian province can do an American state can certainly do.

For the purpose of good roads in Ontario, the pro vincial government has already appropriated \$1,000,000, and has in view the appropriation, as fast as it can be used to advantage, of \$2,000,000 more. With good man-agement and wise expenditure this will accomplish much. A recent investigation in Illinois disclosed the fact that within a short period the people of that state, oper-ating by communities singly and independently, had spent over \$25,000,000 on roads, and had only 22 miles

of really good roads to show for it. Probably much the same showing could be made on investigation in most American states. Great amounts have been expended and but little accomplished, because the work, even it not the subject of graft, was done unsystematical

It is time that the good roads movement made notice-able and admirable progress, but it must move along right and well considered lines; and we may perhaps learn something from the work being carried on in Ontario.

Give the happy turkeys their last fine Sunday dinner, and tell them that they will soon feed the rich,

THE PLAGUE OF PERIURY.

IT UDGE" HAMILTON had a fine, soft snap. He drew many thousands a month of the insurance

policy holders' money, as a lobbying lawyer-a disreputable, dirty occupation-though it does not appear from the evidence that he really did anything. Anyway whether he ever received any money from the Macs, or if so how much, or if any, for what purpose 'They

Some of his friends think he could

No vento To draw the line between the sheet not the goats among the lawyers will be a delicate job.

The disratches not having mentioned Governor-Senator La Follette for a day or two, the rumor that he was going to resign the senatorship was again put into circulation.

When, after a generation or two there are no salmon in Oregon streams people will wonder that their progeni-tors were such fools.

Senatorial bees beginning to buzz.

Some school holidays next week Longer holidays a little later. Another holiday or two in February and in May. Then holiday for about a quarter of the year. The holiday business, as far as the schools are concertied, is be-ing overdone.

Murphy and Odell seem to be two of

People back east are now worrying about coming coal bills, but they ought to be consoled in remembering that the mosquitoes are all frozen up.

One would suppose that Nicholas would joyfully welcome the appearance of a "false car," or anybody who would take his job off his hands.

President McCurdy has consented to have his salary cut in two, and take \$75,000 instead of \$150,000 a year, but he says nothing about refunding the \$75,000 a year that he has taken beyond what he earned for many years. . .

There may be a sea level canal, but that it will be built on the level or on the square is not to be expected.

Yet it is not quite definitely under stood that funds secretly sent to Chair man Baker will be indignantly returned

A leopard cannot change his spots, nor a tiger his stripes, but bulls can convert themselves into bears, and vice versa, in short order.

A Montana man won a hat that he could drink a quart of gin within a certain short space of time, but the gin did a better job than the man-it killed him.

A Washington county woman is 119 years old. If Sarah Bernhardt should live to be that old she will yet have time to make several farewell tours.

Lipton would find it an easy matter

Buy Oregon-made goods.

Doubtless some European states would like to administer the suit the sultan' also.

This is the time o' year when the mariner along the north Pacific coast cops his weather eye peeled.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A man and his wife are visiting

m Sydney, Australia.

Central Point children are b

the "Judge" had a soft snap. He is in Europe for his health, and we may reasonably presume that he has been so ill that when he returns he will not remember

ndence of the Lon Sydney Correspo

Mall. The prime minister of Australia, s no breach of confidence to state, esolved to mark his present term of office by some resolute effort to organize an effective defense system for the commonwealth. The decision is of nore than Australian isignificance

more than Australian significance. After all, the most important service that this commonwealth could render to the empire in time of a great war would be to hold its own shores in-violate and its own ports and coaling stations sacred to the service of the British fleets. Thoroughly effective Australian defense means a foriress in-stend of a weak outpost of the Anglo-Saxon forces in these sens.

stead of a weak outpost of the Anglo-Saxon forces in these sens. Australia at present is practically de-fengeless. General Hutton, who has only recently departed, showed great capacity in organizing the nucleus of an army, and were it not for his in-ability to "get on with" the civil pow-ers he might have remained here to carry organization a step further. Now there is a nucleus, but no army worthy of the name. The coast defenses are seriously undermanned, unless it is thought that in time of war Australia can develop a gunner who can remain thought that in time of war Australia can develop a gunner who can remain on duty 24 hours a day and never by any accident be shot. The mounted forces—in a country where almost every youth can ride and it is etiquette to chase a horse four miles in order to saddle him to carry you one—are to mere speck of the population. There are no organized swarms of marksmen though the bush breeds expert shots by the thousand, and the city small boy aspires of all things to own a cheap p rifle with which he may shoot sparrows and willie-wigtalls, and occasionally, by accident, a small boy friend. Local conditions are such that almost every man could be given enough training to

make him a fair soldier. But the mili-tary forces, permanent, militia and vol-unteer, total a mere handful. In naval matters there is the same ack of organized force. The coast shipping and the yachting clubs filight provide a fine recruiting ground for men-of-war's-men. But only a small fraction of the material offering is turned to account.

Still more serious is the fact that there is in Australia no factory for he manufacture of ordnance, rifles, thells or even small arm ammunition. In Victoria one factory exists which makes up cartridges. But the materia is mostly imported, and the local share of the work is little more than the ading and packing. Were war to come ddenly, Australia would have a few field guns, rifles for about one twen-tieth of its possible fighting manhood and ammunition enough for a couple of

It is the Deakin government's ambi It is the Deakin government's ambi-tion to do something to change that. The immediate proposals will probably embrace the foundation of local am-munition and small arm factories; the training of school children to fit them, in a measure, for service in the citisen forces; the strengthening of the coast defenses, and, probably, the inaugura-tion of a local naval defense scheme which will in time bive on to the coast ch will in time hive on to the coast squito fleet with some power to

There is a very strong party " in There is a very strong party in Australia declared for a compulsory universal service system, who argue that it is the duty of every adult male citizen to train for service in either army or navy, and that without re-muneration. To this party young Aus-tralians are inclined to rally, and its views will probably prevail in the near future and give to the commonwealth a military organization patterned on that of Switzerland. Prineville who were married at Victoria, British Columbia, he coming for that purpose from Nome, Alaska, and she from Sydney, Australia. The "volunteer" system 'has worked very well here. Some of the volunteer officers have a genuine ear-nestness for their work, but many find in the right to wear a gorgeous uniform the limit to their military ambi-tion. All sorts of "bounders" used to Bands of wild hogs are reported nu-merous this year on the ridges bordering first use of wild in by struting away to the Applegate and Williams creeks. One band numbers 60 and there are several smaller bands. They are descended from domesticated animals that escaped to the woods some years ago, but a few generations have sufficed far them to revert to the primitive state. They are as wild as deer and fully as hard to the backs are and fully as mark to the backs are and fully as mark to the backs are and fully as parts to the backs are and fully as the to the backs are and the to the backs are and the to the tother to the to the to the to the to the to the tot uniform was of wondrous gorgeousness and he was reported to wear it even in bed. A good deal of that sort of thing was purged by General Hutton, but he was not able to make of the volunteers, who form a considerable portion of our small army, anything like an effective force. When the officers are earnest the regiments are real. Too often the officers are dilatory and the men carehoff!

he expedition authorfiles set 160,600 for the use of the lady m gers. Mrs. Manning was aware otween \$10,000 and \$15,000 of mount remained unexpended. Bue ordingly had the book printed b trivate firm and paid for it out of mexpended balance.

cordingly had the book printed by a private firm and paid for it out of this unexpended halance.
Representative Perkins of New York who is a historian and likes to hear about historical works, questioned Mr. Ricketts on the subject today.
"It was done by a tirm in Connecticut," and Mr. Ricketts. "Including the filustrations, the entire cost of printing it at the government printing office would have been \$3,900.""
Mr. Ricketts, said the pictures of the hady managers were photogravures and cost about \$25 apiece. An edition of 2,000 volumes cent over \$7,000 with the libustrations. Without illustrations he estimated the cost at \$6,000. "It was a handsome volume." he added.
"How about the pictures of the lady managers" asked Mr. Perkins.
"The ladies' pictures showed up very well," said Mr. Ricketts.
"What do you think. Mr. Ricketts," usked Mr. Perkins, after pondering a while, "would be the effect on the butk of the printing done by the government if ladies should be out and be done by the government if addes said he did not know.

SUBWAY

POTTS, A. B., SEES THE

From the New York Times "Eave me "eadlights," panted Potts, A. B. of H. M. S. Drake, in front of the Park Row building late on Satur-day afternoon. Mr. Potts had just walked down 21 flights of stairs.

"'Eave me 'cadlights," repeated Potts when street cleaning department clerks asked him what was the matter. "'Tain't yer town," explained the mar-iner, scratching his whiskers; "it's the wye y've built it. Dash me binnacles, this 'ere town don't grow hout, but

"''Arry,' says me bos'n this mornit

hup. "'Arry,' says me bos'n this morning, 'you kin go ashore.an' see Noo Yo'k, but, sonny, steer wide o' them 'ighfalutin' yachts with upper tops like gundecks an' a gait when under steam like a bark on a big swell--all flopdop." "Hye, hye, sir.' says Hi. "Goin' ashore, I sees this 'ere town carries more canvas than any craft ever Hi'd blewed me shillings in, hand, says Hi, ''Arry, me boy, ye must go hup in-stead of goin' hout.' But, fust thing Hi known, Hi goes down, Hi goes into the durned 'old of this 'ere town. Hi seed the crowd go down a 'ole, an', beln' as Hi was dry meself, Hi follows the crowd. A felter 'olds me hup for a sickel han' gives me back a check. Another feller 'e 'ollers 'Hail aboard' hand 'fore I tum-bles to the game I was on train hand goin' like Hold 'Arry through the 'ole. "'Hout,' says 'e with a grin. 'Hout.' Me pilot house was goin' groggy with the swithess of the motion. "'Hold chap,' says 'Hi. 'Hi just come down the 'ole for a drink. Hi been soa-siek hand I been portsick, but, splic-me jbas, Hi never were 'ole-in-the-ground sick nand hit's this wust.' says 'Hand'

me hout. me hout." "'Next stop city 'all,' he says. Hand there Hi gets thinkin' Hi was in an airship or a submarine boat. "'Dash me lamps, HI'll 'ave a nippy,

mays Hi when Hi git on deck again, thankful like. The bartender 'e throws down 'is wiper. 'Bill,' 'e 'ollers, ''ere'w a dub wants a nippy. Wot the Hearst cocktail is that? "'Lights o' Leith, there hain't no place

for a sailor but aloft,' says HI to meself, hand HI steers for the mainmast-that retention, may so exert a moral in-fluence on the child that is as great and far-reaching; that the aesthetic nature of the-child is sacrificed at the time when it is the most responsive, namely, when he has just been promoted from one book to another, and every sense is alert in happy anticipation of that event which can never come to him. The post building 'Hi st shins down fro the stairs. There was a feller nice braid. "'Hall haboard!' 'e 'ollers.

FREE TEXT BOOKS ---PRO AND CON

> im the School Board Journal tes text book question has been ted one for many years, and many cod from time to tin ally. I have ; nilly to inspect its practical workings, benes cannot speak from experience, so what I shall say on the subject has been gleaned from pedagogical litera-ture and from the reports of state su-perintendents of states having the free text book system and from what my own judgment may dictate.

wn iddgment may dictate. The arguments usually given in favor of the system ares first-That it is more conomical in that the parents of dif-erent families need not necessarily pur-have a different text book for each hild passing successively through the same grade, as the same book can be used by several children, thereby ma-afially diminishing the per capita num-er of books to be purchased, conse-quently the aggregate expense to the lists or district will be able to purchase books at wholesale rates, thereby re-fueing the per capita expense, and that books companies will gladly furnish books at a reduction, owing to the fact that the state or district is a responsible party and that fewer losses will be inarty and that fewer los

party and that fewer losses will be in-curred. Second—The free text book system tends greatly to make school work more efficient, as it enables the teacher to have all pupils supplied at once with the meedful and necessary books, thus enabling them to begin their work im-mediately. As it is, they are compelled to await the action of the parents who may neglect or may not be able to supply their children at the first. More-over, by having books for distribution at all times many more children will attend school for more days in the year, making a decided gain in school econ-omy. To my mind the "better ef-ficiency" argument for free books is the strongest one that can be urged in its favor and the one most general in the minds of its friends for its reten-tion wherever adopted. Third—That in states not having state uniformity in the adoption of text books used in schools the burden rests upon the parents who change from one county to another and from one dis-triet to another, as the case may be.

one county to another and from one dis-trict to snother, as the case may be, and probably are compelled to purchase one or more new books when the book alrendy in the hands of the pupil will answer the purpose so far as the child's educational progress is concerned.

The principal arguments in opposition to the free text book system are in the main as follows: First—The school district has per-

First—The school district has per-formed every duty incumbent upon it when it has provided each and every child within its jurisdiction school sites, schoolhouses and good teachers and all that periains to good schools except books, and that it is the duty of the parents to bear the burden of furnish-ing the text books; that a great prin-ciple is violated when the parent is not so made to feel his responsibility in that he will lose interest and fail to fully appreciate that for which he has that he will lose interest and fail to fully appreciate that for which he has made no sacrifice. All are willing to concede, however, that it is the duty of the district to furnish indigent chil-dren with books, and most states have made such provision by legislative enactment. Becond—That the system deprives the child of a sense of ownership, one of the civic wirtues that should be cul-tivated early; that he will not feel the same necessity of caring for the prop-

same necessity of caring for the prop-erty of the district as he would of his erty of the dist of his own book he may retain possession of and prize the high-est of his possessions as a remembrance of his happy school days. How many of us have a book or relie in our posses-sion, and how hard it would be for us to part with it? May we not say that the ownership, and hence the possible retantion, may so exert a moral in-

sweethearts, female cousins-and the rest of women with

whom they come in contact desire. Men have to do so, and don't resist. This is one of the results-and a good personal grudges is a pitiable spectacle. A newspaper run principally to ventilate private and

Value in Little Things.

James B. Dill to Take a Hand.

From the Chicago Journal. From waste paper alone one railroad last year realized \$5,000.

Pins, pens, nails, old brooms, bottles, tin cans and worn-out machinery of all sorts are gathered up along the route by all the railway companies and turned into money. Even the ashes are sold or utilized for improving the road-

These things seem small to command the attention of a rich railway company. But it must be remembered that the rallway company is rich largely because it looks after the little things.

The greatest corporations in the world are not above taking care of the fractions of pennies.

raliway scrap heap of the coun try last year reached the value of \$1,-250,000-a most respectable sum of money, notwithstanding it came from picked-up pins and paper, old nails and old broc

questions in economies, not alone for railroads and big manufacturing plants,

but for every household, It is impossible of course, for any very great sum to be realized in the saving of waste in a household. And yet the usual waste of any home is relatively far greater than that of a

We think it mean and miserly to look after the little things. And for that reason, more than for any other, human life is cursed with poverty and pauper-

re is less meanness in a poor man's saving a pendy than in a rich man's saving a million.

Five Thousand & Year.

Five Thousand & Year, From the Scio Newsor In less than one month congress will be in session. One would think that Senator Mitchell and Congressmen Will hamson and Hermanu would feel a little bit conscience-smitten when they re-rendered, when other senators and rep-remembatives are performing their con-stitutional duties. But some people are somewhat thick-skinned and a little hing like that, not earning their salary, does not bother them in the least. All three of these men are inwyers, and lawyers (some of them) are not trou-bied with sonscientious scruples ary. The work to be and the salary, the sonscientions scruples ary. The men is boasting. Having spoken he goes to the market. And 35 cents for a piece of boef-steak as hig as your hand. And walks home because he has spent all his money. It is wrong to boast

From the New York Herald. Interest in the Mutual Life's self-in vestigation has been increased by the announcement that James B. Dill, judge of New Jersey's court of errors and lows: appeals, has been chosen as counsel for the committee which is to probe the af-

fairs of the company. Several men whose close relations with insurance af-fairs make their opinions weighty said recently that with Mr. Dill directing the

investigation there would probably some very interesting facts put i the committee's report. be

Mr. Dill's antagonism to the business methods of the Equitable Life led him to make a careful study of the subject. Surprise was expressed at the appoint-ment of Mr. Dill, but it was learned that

he is a close friend of Stuyvesant Fish, who has been chosen as the third mem-ber of the investigating committee. Mr.

d brooms. Wasta forms one of the most vital sections in economies, not alone for gounsel to the committee.

A Bachelor's Disappointment.

From the Wallows News We are sorry to chronicle the sad event that befell one of our bachelors. A prominent bachelor on leaving this part for the harvest fields of an ad-

joining state informed his many friends that he intended to return this fall a happy benedict. A widow with sev-eral children was to win the lucky prize of a husband and that the woods

which hitherto were all silence and gloom would resound to the happy laughter of children's voices. He had

several of his bachelor friends green with envy over his pen picture of his future happy life. Well, he has just returned with the sad news that Cupid had played him false and his widow had married another fellow.

Prom the Newark News. The main is boasting. He says America produces enough food to feed the whole world. Having spoken he goes to the market. And pays 45 cents for a piece of beef-steak as big as your hand.

It is wrong to boast

How to Cure Discontent. From the Wall Street Journal.

The best remedies for the epidemic of discontent which appears so alarming to many may be recapitulated as fol-

1. Get rid of the bosses 2. Get rid of, the grafters in high

finance. 3. Inspire a more wholesome respect for the law by enforcing it equally upon the rich and poor. 4. Establish generally a policy of square dealing in business. 5. Enact laws providing for ballot re-form and publicity of campaign ex-

6. Subject all our monopolies to rigid

government control so that their meth-ods shall be fair and their charges rea-7. Compel all companies, especially

those engaged in interstate business, to file the reports of their financial condi-tions with the department of commerce and labor once or twice a year, with the provision made to insure honest bookkeeping and honest accounting S. Establish federal regulation of rail

way rates. Summed up, this means that by re-moving all just causes for complaint there will be nothing left on which the socialistic agitation may grow. Take away these just causes for dissutisfaction and there is not enough envy and hatred in this country to be at all dan-gerous to the social order.

Advice From a Financier.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Herald. The time to borrow money is when you don't need it. If you have \$16 in your pocket and don't need any more, borrow 15 from the next man you meet. Then 'repay him the next day, and he will imagine himself under obligations to you. Then the next time you really the you for the time you really

from him,

Justice as a Time-Killer.

Raising sorghum and making syrup therefrom promises to be a growing in-dustry in the Rogue River valley.

A Fossil man sold five mares and four oits at auction for a total of \$1,040.

not ordinarily aggresaive

the boars are sometimes dangerous, making a more savage fight than bears, and are more difficult to tame or do-

The Fossil grange has been reorgan-ised, with 30 members,

Pendleton has built and equipped three fine new school buildings this year, with 20 rooms,

Pendleton's faxable property is about \$100,000 more than last year.

Still a car Tamine up the valley.

Probably sugar beets can be essfully raised in Polk county.

Some hopyards will be dug up, and little cars will be taken of many others. 1000

Salem expects to be a motor railroad hub. . .

The Hudson bay and Walla Walls river countries are rivaling the famous Yakima valley district as a winter feed-ing place. About 5.000 heef cattle are now being winter feed in the Hudson bay and Walls Walls river districts. The

opening up of several irrigated tracts in that section of the country is pro-viding hundreds of tons of alfalfs, which sells for \$4.50 to \$5 per ton.

A Corvallis man pinced a gopher gun in an empty house he owned to kill rats. stc.; a real estate agent who went in to show the house to a prospective tenant says he received 22 shot from the gun in one of his legs, and now he has sued for \$2,000 damages.

5. Wildcats numerous around Cloverdale,

but many being killed.

The rain has brought ducks in countless numbers all over Tillamook county. .

Houlton has a nice new church build-. .

Sand Lake correspondence of Tillamook Herald: Every one recovering from their bad colds. . . I guess from their bad colds. . . I guess our fair weather is at an end, as is seems to be damp and misty.

From the Washington Post. The interstate commerce commission has decided a case pending between Texas cattle shippers and the Chicago Stockyards company since 1854. The commission is almost reckless at times under influence of the prevailing speed manis epidemic.

ing.

Withal, the Australian offers about within, the Australian offers about the best raw material in the world for a good army. He is naturally, as a rule, more self-reliant and resourceful than the citizen of older lands. Mostly, he can ride and shoot. Endurance has been taught him by the droughts and the long, waterless, foodless stretches of his land. Discipline he in a sense lacks. He will not obey merely because the command comes from some one in a better social position than himself. But he is obedient to ability, and will fol-low men he trusts anywhere. That should tend, with effective organization to a good class of officers coming for-

The attempt to make a real Australian army will provide some interesting object lessons in the problems of de-fense.

Foiled by Woman's Wit.

Washington Cor. No. York Times. About 87.000 the government's money was seld by the board of lady measures of the St. Louis fair to print their proceedings, though it could have been printed at the government printing office for 13.900. A thousand dollars more also of the government's money was spent for the sole purpose of hav-ing the pictures of the lady managers included in the volume. So testified Oscar J. Ricketts, the set-

So testified Oscar J. Ricketts, the act-ing public printer, today before the Landis committee, which is investigat-ing the question of extravagant expendi-tures in the government's printing bill. Mrs. Daniel Manning it was who suc-ceeded in getting this volume into print after Chairman Landis of the house committee on printing had refused to allow any public money to be taken for the purpose. Mr. Landis did this in the interest of public economy. Mrs. Man-ning demonstrated that it would have been more economical had he yielded, and also that a mere congressman is laying up trouble when he undertakes to foil a woman in some things she has set her heart on. When Mr. Landis learned that the So testified Oscar J. Ricketts, the act-

From the Rochester Herald. The fact is that graft cannot be elimi-nated in any other way than by inde-pendent voting. It is a system which has grown out of the habit of hide-bound partisanship.

'Eave there,' says Hi. 'Are ye goin aloft or below?

"Hall the wye hup,' says 'e. "That's me,' says Hi. Hand Hi gets in the bloomin' lift. 'Eave me 'ead-

"Whoop! Hup she goes. The deck give me a boost. Hi thought me pro-pellers were goin' to bust me 'old. Me cargo seemed flamboyant hin me hin-tertor. " 'Hout four.' says a gent. 'Eave

'eadlight, the bloomin' lift stops so den Hi thought me 'ead fell hoff.

den Hi thought me 'ead fell hoff. "Seven hout.' says hanother gent. Dash me binnacles, when the stop came in thought Hi was a bird. "Fourteen hout.' says a feller in white clothes hand a pipe. 'Eave me 'eadlight, I feared me 'ead would fail hoff!

alert in happy anticipation of that event which can never come to him—the pos-session of a new book—by giving him a book which is more or less defaced in-stead of one that it a delight to the eye. Third—That the sanitary conditions are not observed by the system of free-text books, as a child is forced to use a book that may have been used by one not at all cleanly or by one afflicted by a contagious disease and in all proba-bility transmitted by means of the book it is true that in most schools where the system is in vogue the books are periodically subjected to a roasting pro-cess to minimize the danger of con-tagion, but many parents admit that there is a possibility of a germ or two which may not have been sufficiently roasted to make them harmiess. "That 'ere deck went hup and hup. Hi wants to jump hout hand to 'oller Stop the bloomin' lift!" Hi wants to again, where the system is general many schools would entirely neglect to fumigate the books, and all sanitary precautions be neglected, with dandly results.

toot me siren hand shriek. Hi been on tops o' waves hand below 'em-but 'eave ne 'eadlight! me 'eadlight! "What? Hi oughter 'ave 'ollered 'Hout'? No, sir; Hi'se a British tar. Hi sticks hit. Yessir, Hi sticks hit, but 'Arry Potts 'e walked down from haloft. Yessir, 'e didn't sign on for the return Summing up the arguments for and argunst free text books, I am rather dis-posed to be not in favor of the system in states having state uniformity in the selection of its text books, but would strongly incline toward its adop-tion in all cases in which text books and fair to say, however, that so far as I know no state or district has re-turned to the old method after adopting the free text book system, which is a strong argument in its favor. J. H. ACKERMAN, Y'y'ge."

The Guggenheim Family.

From the Banker and Tradesman.

From the Banker and Tradesman. To the many who have read frequent newspaper references to American smelt-ing and "the Guggenheims" and what would happen if American smelting and "the Guggenheims" and some other in-terests got together, and how fortunate it would be for the sharefielders in the "other interests" if such a coming to-gether occurred, it will be interesting to know just who "the Guggenheims" are, A New York newspaper tells the story, and save:

Why Graft Grew,

and says: "The members of the Gugger

Camp at Pillar rock.

"The members of the Guggenigim family, who are believed in Wall street to own an actual majority of the shares of the \$100,000,000 American Smelting a Refining company, are an example of a real happy family.' There are seven brothers, each of whom possess a great fortune of his own, and the aggregate wealth of the family runs into the very many millions. These seven brothery wealth of the family runs into the very many millions. These seven brothers work together in complete harmony. For all practical purposes in a business way they can be reckoned with as one inde-vidual. It recalls the situation with the Rothschilds of Europe dn a smaller and more uniform scale. The Guggenheims dominate the great smelling company, whose stock has made a sensational ad-vance of nearly 100 points in a little over 12 months. Daniel Guggenheim is both president of the company and chairman of the hoard, and Isaac Guggenheim is the treasurer of the company. These two and three other brothers are di-rectors."

Camp at Pillar rock. November 25.—The wind was too high to suffer us to cross the river; but as the coast on the north was in some de-gree sheltered by the highlands. We shore, haited for dinner in Shallow bay, and after dark reached a spot near a (Pillar) rock at some distance in the river, close to our former camp of the Th instant. On leaving our camp seven Clatsops accompanied us in a canoe, but after going a few miles crossed the bay in admiration at the desterity with which hey threw aside each wave as it threat-evening was cloudy.

False Art Factories.

Superintendent J. H. ACKERMAN. Public Instruction for Oregon.

LEWIS AND CLARK

La Vie Illustre, Paris. There are in Paris regular factories for the manufacture of false objects of art, factories which employ a large num-ber of persons and which are silways busy. The manufacture of spurjous pic-tures is the largest branch. One factory turned out in six months 500 false Millets.