

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL



THE JOURNAL

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DAILY AND SUNDAY

Come over on the sunny side of life. There is room there for all, and it is a matter of choice. - Barnetta

MR. BRYAN'S THIRD VISIT.

N HIS third visit to Oregon, Mr. Bryan comes preeminently and authentically accredited. His former visits were just before and just after his first deleat for the presidency. He was firmly believed of many of his then new doctrines, he was cordially hated by his politi-

Mr. Bryan presents the compliments ciples." of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, from whom he bears letters testimonial. Though in 1896 Mr. Roosevelt himself bitterly assailed Mr. Bryan, he is now a faithful adherent to many of the Nebraskan's important doctrines. An inher-Stance tax, and an income tax, liberty of the citizen to criticise courts, eight-hour labor faws, railroad rate control, and war on trusts-all cardinal tenets in Mr. Bryan's faith, but bitterly opposed by Republicans in 1896-have in the evolution of events become leading policies in the administrative measures of Mr. Roosevel now. Mr. Roosevelt within the simple lapse of the decade, has inclined to Mr. Bryan's way of thinking, and Democrat, standing almost alone, enunciated then, have been given the full sanction of the presidential office. In fact, as president, Mr. Roosevelt is journeying along the same political path, is squaring his course by the same political chart, and is

faith. It is an indorsement that is multiplied and accentuated by the fact that while he is criticised even by his own partisan for most of his own policies, the widest popularity that has come to Mr. Roosevelt's

eminent that the presidential office, of Mr. Harriman, were Mr. Bryan called to it, would scarcely add to his renown,

Republican party puts up a yellow riman and the people of this city. dog I am not going to vote for him. There is no objection to Mr. Shep-The time for voting for principles is herd acting as an attorney for Mr. past. You must vote for men now, Harriman. Such employment is enfor it is men that count. Parties tirely legitimate, and may be entirely have their uses, but the evil of parties honorable. But there is an objection lies in the prostitution of state and that everyone recognizes and that Mr. national party organizations for self- Shepherd himself recognized, ar ish purposes. Greece and Rome fell valid, to an attorney for Mr. Harrias the result of unchecked bossism, man acting as a servant of the peo-If the bosses are not checked in this ple who are at war with Mr. Harricountry, we shall share their fate." man. As such attorney Mr. Shepherd right principles shall be cast aside, amount the people pay him, and but that most alleged and professed while we regard him as an honorable "principles" of party bosses and pol- man it is but natural that he should lasive, mere trampery, "sounding him best, "For where the treasure brass and tinkling cymbal." Party is, there will the heart be also," orinciples" have come to be used. So The Journal thinks Mr. Shep-

seek to plunder or oppress the peo- very easily without Mr. Shepherd.

IT WON'T WORK.

C PEAKER CANNON announces cord very well with the late Presihe declared that the day of exclusiveness was past and that in trade we must give as well as take. Does the venerable and fossilized speaker suppose that we can prohibit for- will as possible beneficiaries will reexcept what it is absolutely impossible for us to produce ourselves, and at the same time be allowed to the principles the young Nebraska sell our surplus to them? Does he suppose that other nations cannot pass prohibitory tariff laws as well In some cases they are fairly farcical. as ours? England cannot, as to The members of such committees foodstuffs, but Germany, France, haven't time to really investigate, if

absolutely to monopolize the trade investigated are always ready for steering the ship of state by the same of a large surrounding region of them, of course. Whether there country, and then should start out to get the trade of more remote regions in which were other central and equal cities. Does anybody suppose that the official head of a great political party ever gave to a private citizen of opposite political regions. The speaker's scheme won't are from decaying and sank while the form of the state of the fights of the nation—both are should be a permanent official in-to decay the decaying and sank while the dectrine that the most extraordinary in the state of the same law to protect them-selves from this monopolistic competitor? The speaker's scheme won't are from decaying and sank while the nation—both are should be a permanent official in-to decay the deciring that the dectrine that westigator is a question, but these committees as a rule don't amount to much.

A Gardiner, Oregon, woman, Mrs.

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Gertrude Black, who rescued a wompetit to much. compass and polar star that were country, and then should start out should be a permanent official inpetitor? The speaker's scheme won't an from drowning and sank while

COUNCILMAN SHEPHERD SHOULD RESIGN.

OME six months ago Counciladoption and promotion of the Bryan in consequence of the last ment by the Harriman railroad It is a most extraordinary incident system he would shortly resign from in the career of two remarkable men the council. In making this stateand one that reflects incalculable ment he impliedly if not specifically credit on both. It gives to Mr. Bryan admitted that the two positions at 48 the unchallenged position of could not be properly held by the being the most distinguished private same person. He desired to continue citizen of the republic and the fur- in the council for a short time, in ther eminence of being the first in order to act upon some special matthe history of the nation, who, by ter, but in effect promised the public sheer force of intellect, has actually to resign shortly. But he not only shaken the important policies of did not resign, but soon after acdestiny, not only of his own party cepted the presidency of the council, but of the party of his political oppo- a positon which he holds yet. And ments. It is a distinction so pre- he is still in the active employment

It ought to need no argument to PARDEE ON PARTISANSHIP, the public as a councilman. The interests of the public and the inter-DISSIBLY Ex-Governor Pardee ests of Mr. Harriman, as he views per cent over last year. of California is a little disthem, are at several points in direct gruntled because after serving conflict. In a word, there is wa the state well for one term he on between the people of Oregon, was not renominated; perhaps if the including those of Portland, and Mr. Republican convention had renomi- Harriman. It was said a long time nated him he would not have taken ago that no man could serve two quite so critical a view of partisan masters, and when those masters' politics, but he is right, nevertheless, interests conflict this is manifestly when, after declaring himself a "good true. At such a time as this no man Republican," he says: "But if the can faithfully serve both Mr. Har-

Mr. Pardee does not mean that is doubtless paid many times the cians are insincere, counterfeit, de- best serve the employer who pays

privileges to a few at the expense of at once, and that he should have rethe many. "The principle of pro- signed the day he accepted employ-this. Legalized robbery is sheltered ported excuse now is the same as it under an assumed and false "prin- was before-he is particularly interested in the passage of some ordi-If the man is right, his principles nance. This time it is the saloon will do. If, in office, he will serve license, ordinance. Mr. Shepherd all the people faithfully, if he will must pardon the public if this is rebe a foc to every species of graft, garded as an insincere excuse. If if he cannot by any means be set the countil desires or intends to duced to the service of those who pass a license ordinance it can do so

ple, if he be-intelligent, watchful, It is also suspected and rumored energetic, clean, sincere, true, then that Councilman Shepherd is active, we need not inquire much about his out of public view of course, in de-"principles," and still less about his vising ways and means for defeating party allegiance. Of course many proposed railroad legislation bills in people will disagree with such a man, the legislature. If this be true, the on various propositions, but this is reasons for calling for his resignainevitable, and inconsequential. The tion are ten-fold stronger, A man important thing these days is to get might possibly act as a right-of-way men first who know what the best attorney and still do his full duty by interests of the people are, and then the people as a councilman, but to who will stand for them against all act as attorney for the railroad in its efforts to defeat legislation demanded Mr. Pardee, who had refused as by the people renders him clearly and governor to wear the railroad collar, totally unfit to serve them in any

in by his own adherents, but because he does. Not only will votes for though the people have no objection To the latter in his coming visit, credence in their professed "prin- or other public officer. Therefore, The Journal is absolutely sure that it voices public opinion in calling upon Mr. Shepherd to resign.

> Most of the state papers have pubthe proper policy to be to lished the statement that the late monopolize the home market, Frank C. Baker left a large portion and then conquer the trade of of his fortune to various charitable foreign countries. This does not ac- institutions and for public purposes. This is incorrect; these bequests are dent McKinley's last speech, in which contingent on the death-of-his daughter without issue (she is now 5 eigners from selling anything to us, ceive any portion of his estate is at

appointed to investigate various public institutions are of little benefit. Canada and South America can. they are capable of doing so, and states, Suppose a city was enabled by law the institutions and officers to be

> trying to rescue another woman. very properly receives a Carnegie medal. Her dog, which rescued her and incidentally one of the other women, ought to have a medal too, or, what is better, good board and lodging and kind treatment the rest

> to see amity among Republican senators instead of enmity and warfare, even if in their amity they agree on the right thing. That is about the caliber of "Gumshoe Bill's" statesmanship. He prefers evil to the opposing party rather than good to the country.

Portland's bank clearings for this week showed an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding week in 1906. But two cities in the counshow that such employment at this try show a higher rise in the tide of time is incompatible with service of prosperity. The other towns on the coast are doing very well, too; Seattle shows an increase of about 18

If we take people as we find them, welcoming all their good points and passing over the others, and being kind and generous to all, we shall come much nearer to the truth about them than if we labor to make a critical analysis of minds and hearts of which we can see only a few fragments.

"reds," and this is not Russia.

"Gas" Addicks having become too

yards and left for the use of all his hardly begun,

chiefly for grafting and granting herd should resign from the council children, although one Baer and others are contesting the will, claim ing they are the only rightful heirs

> Andrew Carnegie says he would rive \$200,000,000 for a 10-years' lease of life, which shows how little money is worth after all.

Texas seems unalterably opposed to negroes in the army and anybody but Joe Bailey in the United States

The legislature is always coldhearted to would-be clerks the week, but succumbs later.

State and Federal Rights

From Bryan's Commoner.

The Oregonian is in error. The geonopolists who are bleeding the country
are the very ones who are defying the
state and belittling their rights. Of governor to wear the railroad collar, was turned out by the bosses, Herrin and Ruef—significant combination—and so he may have some personal feeling in the matter, but a great many voters are coming to think as he does. Not only will votes for "yellow dog" candidates be fewer hereafter, but voters will scan the men more closely and place less credence in their professed "principles."

totally unfit to serve them in any of the state, but these arguments ought not to fool anybody. Whenever the state attempts to do anything these same monopolists rush to the cover of fered by the federal courts. The railroads have done more to build up the power of the federal courts than any other influence, and there is scarcely a state legislature which the railroads have not defied. If the trust magnates and the railroad presidents had their way about it, state lines would be entirely obliterated and corporations of railroad attorney and councilman, or other public officer. Therefore, The Journal is absolutely sure that people recognize the necessity for local self-government.

brought nearer together and their relations made more intimate since the adoption of the federal constitution, but the need for the state is stronger today than it was a century ago. The wide extent of our country, the increase in our population, the greater complexwide extent of our country, the increase in our population, the greater complex-ity of our business relations and indus-tries, all increase the importance of the state. The federal government oculd not look after the multiplied in-terests of the people. The founders of the constitution built more wisely than years old) and after the death of her mother. The prospect that the institutions named in Mr. Baker's will as possible beneficiaries will residue any portion of his estate is at lone as those corporations confine their. vision of the federal government and

tion in order to secure such remedial legislation as is demanded.

Bad Year for Railroads.

From the Oregon Mining Journal. The year 1907 is likely to prove unhappy one for railroads and other corporations who have lived and moved in the conviction that the public was their legitimate, sheep-headed prey, and that legislative interference with their of his life, and no doubt will get soulless rapacity was blank audacity.

Especially is this true of the railroads.

The car shortage and the fuel famine Senator Stone of Missouri is sorry of see amity among Republican sentors instead of enmity and warfare, will develop into a wave of retribution. Reports from various state capitals in the west indicate that the movement for the west indicate that the movement for reform is widespread and that vital legislation will be enacted with a view to correcting some of the existing abuses. Even in old Oregon, where railroad domination has been notorious, there is a fair prospect that there will be something doing among the solons in the near future. Agitation throughout the state is now centering about the proposed "rediprocal demurrage" law, a measure which will have a ten cars to shippers within a certain time or Lay to the shippers a sum equal to that now charged for failure to load promptly. The Oregon & Washington Lumber Manufacturers' association is cooperating with the Portland chamber of commerce and other commercial bodies in drafting a measure patterned after the law now in force in Texas, Virginia and other states covering this point. As usual, the railroad attorneys have questioned the validity of the proposed enactment, but Attorney W. T. Muir of Portland, who has given atten-tion to the matter, declares his belief that there is nothing to hinder the leg-islature from conferring upon the railroad commission the power to fix or

Hunting for Soda Beds. "California miners are now as anxious to find soda beds as they were to strike a good gold mine in the days of '49." Seattle to the fore again! A Seattle man is to be commissioner of the general land office. He may make a good one, although there is more water than land around Seattle. is the miners' opportunity, and they are flocking to the soda lakes in great numfor objecting to a parade or march this region, but the only beds which of workingmen. They are not are of value from a mercantile point of view, or which furnish quantities enough of the saline salts to be worthy of oper-ation, are in dried-out lake beds. The Oh, how proud little Delaware is! largest and most important of all of these is the one known as Danby Lake. She has elected a senator at last, some 30 miles southeast of the small "Gas" Addicks having become too "Gas" Addicks having become too desert town of Danby, in San Bernarding out to work at 6 o'clock, returned to to work at 6 o'c and was duly married.

Letters From the People

Cost of Railroad Building. it is not the lack of ears but the lack that is the main cause of the congesan outlay of at least \$5,500,000,000 in new trackage and terminals before relief

new trackage and terminals before relief can come, is receiving considerable comment and crodence at this time. Now, the total capitalization of all the railroads in the whole United States is about \$13,000,000,000. Of this capitalization more than \$2,500,000,000, according to authorities, consists of treasury stock not yet issued, so that the real capitalization, even by those who claim there is no water in the capitalization, has never been said to be over \$11,500,000,000. Now, as everybody knows, about one half of this amount is "water," so that the real market value of all the railroads, terminals, land on which roads are made, rolling stock and sverything else they own toutside of land grants) is not much over \$6,000,000,000. Senator LaFollette says that it is \$5,400,000,000.

Now any one who will think a little cannot but see that to bulk a road new through a country where all materials must be hauled with team and where the grading must be done by hand, so to speak, without the assistance of trackage, will cost a vast deal more money than to simply double the trackage of a line already made. Yet Mr. Hill attempts to make us believe that in order to build 75,000 miles, not principally of new roads or even of new grades, will cost \$5,500,000,000 or a little more than one sixth of the value of all the roads in the United States, rights of way, locomotives, care, equipage of all kinds and terminal grounds.

rights of way, locomotives, cars, equipage of all kinds and terminal grounds.

It is quite likely that there is not trackage enough, but J. J. Hills, great as he is, will never get thinking people to take him seriously when he asserts that to increase the trackage of the present railroad systems one third principally by doubling the tracks is goprincipally by doubling the tracks is going to cost, with any kind of economy, very nearly as much as the original cost of all the railreads in the country with the rolling stock thrown in. And when he suggests that there is not money enough in the country to do this, a few of us will wonder if he is not in cahoots with those great banking institutions who a few years ago were springing that wonderful banking currency scheme on us with the view of getting the paper currency of the country in the hands of banking institutions, to be based not upon gold but upon railto be based not upon gold but upon rail-road assets. If it could be proved there was not money enough in the country to build the necessary railroads to relieve the distress, what a fine argument that would make the country to build make the country to build make the country to build make the country to be country to build the necessary railroads. gument that would make for the currency." We do not see the point of this argument that there is not senough money in the country when there seems to be no lack of money for business, but we think we know a cherub that sees the paint that certain great banking bouses would like mighty well to make it sppcar so, that the banks might have an excuse to issue a banking currency based on railroad and other securities, controlled by Wall street, of course. H. DENLINGER.

The Foe of Game Animals. Elsie, Or., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of the Journal—I have hunted deer and elk for almost 30 years and know some-thing of their habits and their enemies. elk for almost 30 years and know something of their habits and their enemies. The game laws of this state do not protecting game is to pay a bounty on destructive animals that live on deer of protecting game is to pay a bounty on destructive animals that live on deer and elk, such as wildcats and cougars. One cougar will kill more deer than a dozen men. Wildcats live on the fawns. Gray wolves live on the elk. I have found many elk killed by the wolves. The elk are very scarce now, but the wolves, wildcats and cougars are increasing all the time. We had a bounty on wildcats is this county for two years and it did much good. The deer increased a great deal in that time.

It is against the law to trap beaver: wildcats live on beavers. A wildcat will find where a beaver is working and will watch and catch him when he conges out to work. I have found beaver fur in the stomach of wildcats many times. The law for the protection of game is of farm accounting and ecenomizing.

The law for the protection of game is all right as far as it goes, but it ought to go farther and pay a bounty on cats, cougars and timber wolves. Not till then will our game be protected. J. C. POPE.

January 19 in History.

1661.—Seventeen Anabaptist leaders ex-ecuted in London. 1812.—Cludad Rodrigo taken by Wellington.
1839—City of Aden captured by British. 1851—David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, born. Leland Stanford University, born.

1851—Juares entered City of Mexico and reelected president.

1885—Mesers. Cameron and Herbert,

war correspondents, killed in the Sou-

1886-Order of presidential succession ietermined. 1901—Hazing abolished at United States Military academy at West Point. 1905—Attempt on the life of the carr at the ceremony of the Blessing of the

James M. Guffey's Birthday. James M. Guffey, "Lucky Jim," the Democratic national committeeman for Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland county, that state, January 19, 1839. He is probably the largest indi-vidual oil producer in the United States, is extensively engaged in silver and gold mining and has large bituminous coal holdings. Beginning life as a poor boy, with only a common school educa-tion, he has struck oil, in both senses of the phrase, oftener then any other man in the business, living or dead. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the Pennsylvania oil region in the in the Pennsylvania oil region in the early '70s. He was one of the first to levelop natural gas and appreciate commercial possibilities. In the oil fields of Kansas, Texas and California

Forgot Wedding Day.

e has realized millions of dollars.

remarkable matrimoniai experie Brentford, England, to an ploye of the local district council.

The bride and her relatives arrived at
the church at 3 o'clock in the morning.
The bridegroom failed to appear, and the party were accommodated with seats while another marriage was celebrated.

A messenger was disputched to the house of the missing bridegroom, who was found at breakfast. He had gone

The Negro and the

Labor Problem

By Governor Joseph M. Terrell of

By Governor Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia.

The south is face to face with a very serious problem, which is giving her public men no little concern. So enormous has been the material development in that section, and so unreliable is the negro as a laborer, that there is danger that the progress of the southern states toward a full measure of prosperity is in danger of being checked.

Governor Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia is one of the south's statesmen who is devoting his energies toward the solution of the problem. In the following article he tells of the situation and of some of the steps which are being taken to meet it:

some of the steps which are being taken to meet it:

We are having no trouble in Georgia with the country negro. The relation between the whites and blacks there are amicable and we rarely hear of race troubles. There are fewer assaults and consequently fewer lynchings than at any time since the days of "reconstruction."

In the cities there are two classes of In the cities there are two classes of negroes who give troubles the idle and vicious and the semi-educated with high-flown notions of social equality. There has of recent years been a tendency on the part of the country blacks to flock to the cities. They are attracted by the higher wages and the greater facilities for the gratification of their desires. They quickly become demoralized in the cities and constitute a real menace to the community in many cases.

while undeniably bad, was greatly ex-aggerated by the press of the country. There were only II killed all told. It

There were only II killed all told. It is a striking commentary on the wicked folly of trying to right wrongs outside the recognized channels of law, that of the number killed 10 were innocent of all suspicion of wrongdoing.

Out of the evil some good comes. One result of the trouble in Atlanta has been that the tendercy of the negroes to drift to the cities has been checked, temporarily at least. From my home section, in middle Georgia, there has heretofore been an annual exodus of scores of families of negroes to Atlanta and other cities. This year I have lanta and other cities. This year I have not heard of a single family leaving. In the meantime several thousand negroes have left Atlanta, many of them going back to the country.

A very serious phase of the negro problem in Georgia is the lack of farm labor due to the high wages paid in other lines of work and the indisposilabor due to the high wages paid in other lines of work and the indisposition of the average negro to work any more than is necessary to feed himself and provide for an occasional apree. This is a very serious matter. It can be overcome, so far as I can see, only in two ways. One is to increase the white population by immigration, which will provide a steadier and more efficient farm labor, and through its superiority force the negro to steady down to his work or seek other fields. The other is to educate the white farmer to better agricultural methods, by which he can produce the same or higher results with less labor. Georgia is working along, both these lines and in ways which I am sure will produce results. We are now putting in operation a law which was passed by the last sussion of the legislature providing for agricultural schools in each of the 11 congressional districts of the state. Already 10 of these schools have been located, and within a short time work will be in progress on all of them. The department of agriculture has given us hearty cooperation, and believes with us that most important results will come

of farm accounting and economizing, and will be prepared to take up his life

work with intelligence and with a minimum of misdirected energy.

The young woman graduate will be grounded in household science, the care of the dairy and poultry, and will be fitted to be the wife and most valuable helpmate of her Georgia farmer hus helpmate of her Georgia farmer hus-hand. Stenography and typewriting will not form a part of the curriculum of these schools, as such studies have a tendency to educate the boys and girls

away from the farm.

When they are in full swing, and this will not be long now, we will turn out each year 700 or 800 educated, intelligent farmers and farmers wives. The

gent farmers and farmers wives. The effect on the welfare of the state can hardly be overestimated.

Plans also are being made which I am hopeful will result in bringing to each county in Georgia not less than 100 good Germans or Swedes, under conditions which will give them the fullest opportunity of making homes. fullest opportunity of making homes and achieving material success. If we can once get the tide of immigration started this way, in view of the south's many advantages, I do not doubt the stream will steadily grow, resulting in supplying the waste places of the country with a thrifty, steady, hard working and prosperous white citizenship. The negro will then have to become an efnegro will be the state of the s ficient workman, competent to hold his own in competition, or he will have to go to the wall.

Italians have done well in some party of the south and they can do well any-where. It would not surprise me to see where. It would not surprise me to see a great increase in Italian immigration. especially in the extreme southern part of the country. With cheep land of practically unlimited productive merit, abundant in variety and quality, the opnominations, fine schools and colleges to meet all demands, and with ready mar-sets for the products of the soil, no section of the country offers such in-ducements to the settler as the south, and no state in the south can offer more than Georgia.

more than Georgia.

As the white population increases the race problem will become less complex, and in time I hope and trust will be satiled by the natural growth and evolution of the country. The industrious and law-abiding negro has no better friend than the people among whom he lives. He is beginning to realize this. The vicious negro is as much an enemy to one race as another. The better class of negroes are now coming to this class of negroes are now coming to this conclusion.

The meanest treated man in Oregon.

Small Change

Rare, brief music in the air-sleigh-Spring sales will soon be announced

Bryan seems to have been unanimously lected speaker to several legislatures.

This time o' year western Oregonians construe "fair" weather to mean rain.

If you are bound to worry, presume that the pure food won't taste so good.

In the election of Bourne, the Dallas Remiser says, "the people have been fooled, as usual."

Frequent rumors that the caar is insane have been fully confirmed; he has taken to writing poetry.

Kansas has elected an Indian to the senate. But his tomahawk will be no match for Tillman's pitchfork.

An Illinois man was stricken dumb just after he had broken a New Year's promise, and will hereafter lead a quiet life.

There's always something to be thankful for; two whole days passed without mention in dispatches of Corey and Mabella.

Wasp waists will be fashionable this years, says a fashion paper. It will be a tight squeeze for some hubbles and

A Massachusette boy is said to bave lung capacity of 300 nobes. It is un-decided whether to make a congressman or a barker for a sideshow out of him.

A Chicago Bible student has been discovered to be a thief. Perhaps he read the text, "Let him that stole, steal—" and stopped.

If Persia, as reported, is going to have a senate, this country could lend them a few of its senators, but not to Persia's advantage—Platt, for example. There must be a terrible fuel famine

in Tacoma; also, to cause the News paragrapher to ask: "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a wood-chuck could chuck wood." The only members of the Kalamason

The only members of the Kalamason Gazette force that refuses to attend the morning prayers established by that paper is the society editor. Good enough, or a hopeless case?

The report that a Kansas woman found \$500 in bills between two pieces of board she was splitting was doubt-less originated by some woman's-righter, as a lure to men to split the

Oregon Sidelights

Wild ducks numerous on upper Coos

North Powder is rejoicing in electric Newberg will have a new \$10,000

Tangent needs electric lights and a blacksmith shop.

Albany women have formed a Domes Think of Astoria being threatened

with a water famine. Next month the Carlton Lumber com-

By a majority of one Turner voted to The East Oregonian says paving has

paid on account of the profanity it has prevented. A St. Paul man who was burned as "practical joke" over two years ago has died in consequence at Salem.

A man near Grants Pass will set out 850 more walnut trees, making an or-chard of 2,250 trees, occupying 83 acres

A company has been organized at Du-fur to bore for oil near there, and \$8,000 has been subscribed to drill the first well.

Semeene who is supposed to have been hunting seese with a rifle acci-dentally shot a valuable horse near Harrisburg.

Yoncalla is still maintaining its repu tation as being the place where they raise an abundance of red apples and red-cheeked Applegates, says the Rose

There are a great many saw logs on the ocean beach, along the Oregon coast, and some parties are talking of making an attempt to float them during the smooth weather and raft them back into the rivers.

The snow now on the ground is of great benefit to eastern Oregon, and the farmers there look for a bumper wheat crop next harvest. Many things may yet befall to blast this hope, but the babilities all point to an abundant probabil yield.

Dallas Itemiser: Coupled with the un precedented cold weather, when it is almost impossible to do work in an Oregon print shop, we have been under the misfortune to have our foreman laid up with sickness and also our chief com-positor. The old man has had to rustle.

Some months ago the Astoria company received an order for 50,000 feet of special spruce lumber from a Los Angeles plano factory, and now has received an inquiry if 1,000,000 feet can be furnished this year. The price at Los

Arlington Record: Large cakes of ice are filling and blocking the river here, but Frank Babby and Charles Ames cross the river in a small skiff each day—and they do not imagine they are heroes, either, although they are carrying food and fuel to the railroad camps on the north bank.

Isaac Simpson of Benton county re-sides on and owns the original Simpson claim, on which his father settled in 1845. The woodshed that he uses is the The meanest treated man in Oregon, 1845. The woodshed that he uses is the declares the Albany Democrat, is probably the recorder of Benton county. 1846, and in which the son was born. He has the smallest salary in Oregon of Ten years later a larger house was built, any recorder, leas than half of the next smallest, and has to hire his own deputy besides.