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The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.

MOUNTAINEER. Volume XXXV
TIMES-MOUNTAINEER. " XIII } CONSOLIDATED 1882. THE DALLES, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898 NO 42

PROFESSIONAL.

O. C. HOLLISTER,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms over Dalles National Bank. Office hours, 10 a m to 12 m, and from 2 to 4 p m. Residence West End of Third Street,

A. S. BENNET
Attorney at Law

WM. TACKMAN
Dentist.
Rooms 8 9 and 10. Vogt Block, The Dalles, Or.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for Wasco County.
W L Wheaddon, Plaintiff.
vs.
L E Ferguson and O D Taylor, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale, duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco, to me directed and dated the 9th day of August, 1898, upon a decree f r the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, and judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 7th day of July, 1898, in the above entitled cause, in favor of the Plaintiff and against the Defendant L E Ferguson, as judgment debtor, in the sum of three hundred dollars, with int rest thereon from th 19th day of November, 1896, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, less $4.00 paid June 15, 1894 and the further sum of twenty-four dollars, cost , a d the costs of and upon this writ, and commanding me to make sale of the real property embraced in such decree of foreclosure and hereinafter described, I will, on the

12th Day of September, 1898,

At the hour of 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, and at the front door of the County Court house, in Dalles City, Wasco County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the defendant L E Ferguson or either of them had on the 19th day of November, 1889, the date of the mortgage foreclosed herein, or which such defendants or any of the defendants herein, have since acqui ed, or now have in and to the following described real property, situate and being in Wasco County, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point where the North line of Laughlin's donation land claim intersects the North line of A vard Avenue in Nyce & Gibson's addition to Dalles City, Oregon; thence westerly along the north line of Av ard Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; thence at rig t angles northerly to the south line of Fulton's addition to Dalles City, Oregon; thence easterly along said south line of Fulton's addition to the west line of Laughlin's donation land claim; thence southerly along said west line of Laughlin's donation land claim to the place of beginning, being the same land conveyed to L E Ferguson by deed of J T Peters and Joseph McEachen, said deed bearing date July 18, 1889, or so much of said property as will satisfy said judgment and decree, with costs and accruing co ts.

Said property will be sold subject to confirmation and redemption as by law provided.

Dated at The Dalles, Oregon, this 9th day of August, 1898.

ROBERT KELLEY,
Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

PETITION.

To the Honorable County Court of Wasco County, Oregon:

We, the undersigned legal voters of Falls Precinct, Wasco County, Oregon, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to grant to C. L. SCHMIDT a license to sell spiritous, vineous and malt liquors in less quantities than one gallon, for the term of one year at the Cascade Locks:

John Thiesen,	A Fleischhauer,
R Black,	H A Leavens,
John G Brown,	A G Hall,
F E Leavens,	H I Lillegard,
H Glazier,	John Anderson,
W D McCrory,	Joseph Schmid,
John Trans,	E Ostberg,
D L Cates,	P Aug Iretson,
P Doke,	H P Harpham,
Pat Lahey,	R Schmid,
G J Carl on,	N Nestler,
Ed Morgan,	Math Nands,
John Westman,	Charles Alin,
G Syrine,	J W Attwell,
Chas Willgerodt,	John D Woodenshoe,
F H Douglas,	A J Knightly,
J F Stout,	James Stewart,
G Washburn,	C G Hickok,
H Heun,	Sam McCary,
J W Donthit,	Richard Woodward,
Josef Habinger,	M McKinnon,
A Leisat,	C Vasconi,
Henry Gray,	T W Badder,
Alfred Collis,	Charles Trapp,
A B Glazier,	Joe Schmid,
Thos Coyle,	Hans Wieks,
A Traversa,	L Lumyo,

T H Williams.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was by order of the Hon. County Court of Wasco County, Oregon, by order duly made and entered on the 16th day of July, 1898 duly appointed as administrator of the estate of Jacob Bauer, late of Wasco County, Oregon, and now deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same properly verified, to me at my residence near Boyd postoffice, Wasco County, Oregon, or at the office of my attorneys, Lufur & Menefee, at The Dalles, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1898.

ANTON BAUER,
Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Bauer, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH., September 8, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. H Presby, U. S. Commissioner for District of Washington, at Goldendale, Wash., on Monday, October 24, 1898, viz:

WILLIAM BRIDGFARMER,

H. E. No. 7982 for the Northeast quarter section twenty-three, Tp. 3 N R 13 E Wil Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Richard W French, James Hinnell, David H. Clark, Nelson B Brook, of Hartland Postoffice, Washington.

W. R. DUNBAR,
s10 Register

St. Mary's Academy

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary,
THE DALLES, Wasco Co., OREGON

This Institution is pleasantly situated near the Columbia on the line of the Union Pacific; thence it is easy of access for all who de ire to secure a comfortable home and a progressive seat of learning for their daughters or wards. The location of the Academy is one of the most healthy on the Pacific slope, this portion of Oregon being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air and picturesque scenery. The Academy is incorporated and authorized by the State to confer Academic honors.

Board and tuition per scholastic year, $160.

Studies will be resumed Monday, Sept. 5th.

For detailed information apply to the Sister Superior. n20w4

AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLAN
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
Seventh and Wash ngton Sts.
PORTLAND - - - OREGON
THOS. GUINEAN, - - PROPRIETOR
— RATES —
EUROPEAN PLAN $5.00 $1.50 $2.00 — AMERICAN PLAN $2.00 2.00 1.50

A. A. BROWN
— Dealer in —
FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Special Prices to Cash Buyers
70 SECOND STREET.

AN EMPRESS ASSASSINATED

Fell at the Hands of an Italian Anarchist.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, Sept. 11.—The Empress of Austria wife of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, was assassinated near Hotel Beaurivage while walking to a boat landing last evening.

It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer, when an Italian anarchist named Luigini suddenly appeared and stabbed her to the heart. The empress walked on board the steamer, where she expired almost instantly. A file has been found which the assassin identified as the weapon with which he committed the crime.

The assassin maintains his cynical demeanor and frankly congratulates himself on the success of his crime. He says:

"I am an anarchist, but I belong to no committee. I work on my own initiative. Let them do as they please with me."

No reason is given for the rash act of the anarchist, and it is supposed he acted independently.

BAD FIRE AT NEW WESTMINISTER

Entire Business Portion of the City Wiped Out.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 11.—The business portion of New Westminister was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It is impossible to estimate the property loss at this writing, but it will exceed $1,000,000.

Despair and suffering are the lot of hundreds of homeless people. Food, clothing and aid of all kinds is being hurriedly dispatched from Vancouver to the ill-fated "Royal" city.

It is not known how many people lost their lives, but it is feared several have been burned to death.

Three river steamers were destroyed, the Edgar, Gladys and the Bonaccord.

Every industry save the big Royal city planing mills and the Cleve Canning Company has been wiped out.

The Canadian Pacific railway station and bridge across Fraser river were also burned.

The fire started about midnight on the river front, and was caused by a spark from a steamer. Fanned by a fierce gale, the flames leaped with such rapidity that within three hours 10 streets were in a blaze.

The loss is roughly estimated at $2,500,000 and the insurance at $1,500,000.

EVACUATION COMMISSIONS.

First Joint Session of the Cuban Boards Held in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The American evacuation commission landed this morning at 7:30 o'clock and rode from the wharf to the palace of the Cuban Colonial cortes, where the first sitting took place today. Colonel Clouse, secretary of the commission, also landed.

At the palace the Americans were welcomed by representatives of the colonial council of secretaries, and the members of the Spanish commission. After an exchange of salutations they entered the principal hall, where maps and charts of Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico were found spread upon the tables. The session opened immediately.

An Old Man Lynched.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—A special to the Times from Liberty, Mo., says:

At 10:30 tonight Benjamin Jones, a gray-haired man, 68 years of age, was taken from the Clay county jail and swung to an iron beam at the front entrance of the court house. The mob, which consisted of about 75 men, quietly rode in on horseback, finished their work in 30 minutes, and left. Jones committed a criminal assault on Annie Montgomery, an 11-year old girl yesterday evening and confessed his guilt just before he was hanged.

He Is Satisfied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Governor Lord, of Oregon, has completed his investigation of the condition of the 330 recruits of the Second Oregon volunteers, and has telegraphed to the secretary of war that he has found everything satisfactory. The Governor and Colonel Tuttle, adjutant-general of the National Guard of Oregon, left for home tonight.

Gold on the Rosalia.

SEATTLE, Sept. 11.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here tonight from Skagway, Alaska, with 60 passengers from Dawson, who brought out about half a million dollars in gold dust and drafts. William Stanley, of this city, had about $160,000 in drafts. The 800 pounds of gold on which they were issued was shipped down the river to St. Michaels.

A Mining Town Burned.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Sept. 12.—The town of Jerome, near here, was completely wiped out this morning by fire, entailing a loss of over $1,000,000 in property. Eleven bodies have so far been recovered, while a score or more are said to be in the ruins or missing.

Typhoon in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 11.—The central provinces of Japan have been swept by a terrible typhoon, which has caused heavy floods, doing much damage and destroying 200 lives.

Bold Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—As bold a robbery as was ever committed occurred at the south end of Ashland avenue bridge.

A. J. Hahn, shipping clerk for the Webster Manufacturing Company, was crossing the bridge on a bicycle carrying $620 in $10 bills for the weekly payroll. As he reached the south end of the bridge he was attacked by three men, who knocked him from his bicycle, dragged him into a freight yard, ripped open the valise containing the money and made their escape without interference.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Hero of the War Weds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Norman Taylor Harrington, one of the first heroes developed in the war with Spain, has been married to Miss Anna Spencer, daughter of Robert C. Spencer, of this city.

Just before the breaking out of the war with Spain, Mr. Harrington was at Barcelona, when a mob attempted to tear down the coat-of-arms of the United States consulate in that city. Going to the assistance of Consul Bowen, they held the mob at bay until it was dispersed. Consul Bowen has written to Mr. Harrington's mother, declaring recognition has never been accorded the courage displayed by her son on that occasion.

The Candia Massacre.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says:

About 600 men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. Mussulmen are attacking the ruins of the burned quarters of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies of the slain as were not burned were removed yesterday in carts and buried outside the town limits.

To Break Camp at Once.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—A dispatch to the Press from Camp Wikoff says:

Under peremptory orders from General Miles, preparations are being made to break up this camp at once, by sending home all the soldiers. This is entirely contrary to what has been the understanding of the officers in command. General Shafter said last week that 6000 or 7000 men would be kept here, at least until October, and this was supposed to have had the order of Secretary Alger.

Sailors' and Soldiers' Reunion.

MEDFORD, Or., Sept. 12.—The seventh annual reunion of the Southern Oregon Soldier' and Sailors' Association began today, and is being held at the Medford fair grounds. There are about 75 tents erected at the grounds and a large attendance is expected The address of welcome was delivered by the mayor, H. L. Gilky, and the response was made by District, Commander W. H. Caine.

More Men Stricken.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ponce, Porto Rico, says that illness among the United States troops is increasing. There are now more than 25 per cent of the men unfit for duty within a radius of a few miles of Ponce. There are 1000 soldiers in the hospital. In some commands there are 30 per cent of the men down with fever, principally typhoid.

Cervera's Men Embark.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 12.—Most of the sailors and marines who survived the disaster which befel the warships of Cervera at Santiago July 3, were this morning placed on board the steamship City of Rome, bound for Spain. Cervera spoke enthusiastically of the splendid treatment accorded by the Americans to the Spanish prisoners.

Out of the Race.

PENDELTON, Or., Sept. 12—The name of Judge S. A. Lowell has ceased to be mentioned for the United States senatorship by his friends here and it is believed they are acting at his instance.

Puny Children

Who would prescribe only tonics and bitters for a weak, puny child? Its muscles and nerves are so thoroughly exhausted that they cannot be *whipped* into activity. The child *needs* food; a blood-making, nerve-strengthening and muscle-building food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil is all of this, and you still have a tonic in the hypophosphites of lime and soda to act with the food. For thin and delicate children there is no remedy superior to it in the world. It means growth, strength, plumpness and comfort to them. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THEORY OF THE KINDERGARTEN

How It Is Applied to Broadening the Mind.

[A paper read by Miss Douthit before the Institute of Wasco county.]

What is a little child? An embrio man or woman. A tiny mite of physical, mental and moral nature, an embodiment of the motive powers that move a world.

Asleep in this little soul lie all the senses and emotions awaiting to be called into activity by the environments surrounding it, or to remain dormant and leave the place to be supplied by the negative parts of human nature, which fill up the space when the virtues fail to awaken.

For surely as nature abhors a vacuum in the outer world, so does it in the inner or higher life. There must exist in every one an entirety. If the positive or right elements do not develope them, the negative or wrong will germinate.

To call into normal activity all the physical parts, the mental and moral senses and emotions with which the child is endowed, is the work of the kindergarten.

The body is not alone the temple of the mind and soul, but also a medium through which these speak to the outer world and through which the inner self reviews impressions. The very attitude of the body talk of the indweller; the merest motion of the hand betrays the bent of the mind.

Observe the little fellow with chest expanded as much as his physical development admits, with hands open, and you will find within a soul conscious of right only, with nothing to conceal. On the other hand is the little one who, disposed to contract the chest, to clinch his tiny fists or thrust them out of sight, is already giving signs of suppressed virtues, and betrays a consciousness that there is something within himself to be concealed.

These are the little hands that are so tempted to cram into the very bottom of the pocket the attractive things found on the kindergarten table or his mother's work basket.

It is a part of the work of the kindergarten, through the physical exercises, songs and games, to overcome this inclination to contract the chest, and through the lessons accompanying these exercises, put into the little mind better thoughts and awaken the dormant virtues, induce him by the same means to open his hands and show the tiny power he so persistently conceals, thus aiding him to overcome the slyness of his nature.

By a cultivation of his better qualities, he no longer feels the presence of anything within himself to hide, and soon holds up his head and looks the whole world in the face.

By the exercise of graceful movements are the graces of mind and heart enlivened. Through physical movements, a clearer conception of surrounding objects reaches the mind, a deeper and richer meaning fills the soul.

To fly like a little bird, calls to mind the bird life, and the thoughts are directed to a pure and beautiful living. To prance like a noble steed, carrying with safety over dangerous places his imaginary master, or drawing a load of merry children in a sleigh over the hill and through the wood to grandfather's house on Thanksgiving day, naturally fills the mind with energetic thought and a sense of responsibility.

To hover with outstretched arms for wings, many other little heads in the game of the mother bird, fills the little heart to overflowing with the tenderest, holiest sentiment, that of mother love and protection.

To march with steady steps and time, keeping in time with the many other little feet, teaches him to adapt his life to the world about him.

Of no less importance is the training of the senses.

Miss Harrison aptly remarks, that there is no instinct of the child more important and less regarded than the exercises of his senses. The inner being awakens by means of the impressions conveyed to the young brains through those avenues.

The proper training of the senses is of the highest importance physically, mentally and morally.

The sense of touch is cultivated until hard or soft, smooth or rough surfaces, are at once recognized and through it the mind is directed to the things about him. He discovers that smooth surfaces are more pleasant to the touch than rough ones; that the soft ball is a dearer little playfellow than the hard one.

Through the aid of this sense the mind is able to understand more clearly the meaning of rough words, hard hearts, and the proverb "A soft answer turneth away wrath," is fully comprehended. He finds that the limbs of the trees are round with no sharp edges; that most of the fruits and vegetables are pleasant to handle and that the earth in most parts where people live is comparatively smooth and pleasant to tread upon; and the mind is lead up through these creations to the Great Creator "who doeth all things well," and love and gratitude, the purest essence of religion, are kindled in the heart and grow as he grows until they become a fixed part of his nature.

Through the sense of taste are the thoughts also directed in the same high plain as those things suitable to eat are usually plesant to the taste and hurtful things not, and if we heed the voice of God speaking to us through this sense we will not eat those things which are injurious. He too should be taught that the appetite was given by the same all wise one that we might know when we had eaten a sufficient amount, and will never fail to warn us if we do not abuse.

Through the sense of smell is he again taught the lesson of gratitude, as he soon learns that the perfume of the fruits and flowers give him pleasure, and that bad odors warn him of things that are hurtful.

The eyes may be so trained that even the wee ones can distinguish, not only the prismatic colors, but the tints and shades as well, and thus educated the eyes discover beauty in the tiniest plant or insect.

I have seen little face grow radiant over the beauties discovered in a little pebble, which I had failed to notice myself. Thus the windows of the soul are thrown open and a grand panorama of ever varying beauty passes continually before the educated eyes.

A nice sense of regard for the comfort of others may be cultivated by teaching him that it is necessary to be clean, in order not to be offensive to those near him. He learns too that the lower animals were not forgotten by the Good Creator, but that the senses were given them for this use.

To illustrate, some sample story is told about the sense of smell in the faithful dog by which he was enabled to find a little child that had wandered away.

Now the blind child is taught, through the sense of touch, many things he could not learn in any other way.

The hearing, the other higher sense, may be so cultivated that every sound that falls upon the ear is not only heard, but heard intelligently and is correctly recorded on the brain.

If any one doubts the importance of this training, let him consider how few persons are realy good listeners and when they do hear have a correct notion of what they have heard.

How few can discover rythm or melody in the busy hum of every day life, and few whose souls are gladened by the song of a bird or the laughter of a child. But to the trained ear there is music every where. The whole earth is attuned to that melodiousstrain wafting out beyond the limits of this sphere mingled with the song eternal.

Through the songs and games of the seasons the operations of nature are brought to notice.

From the bursting of the leaf buds in the spring time, to the ripening of the fruit in the autumnal season, he passes wondering, mystified. In the spring he holds in his tiny hand a pumpkin seed, later he saw the luxurious vine with flowers adorning it, now he beholds the great yellow pumpkin almost as large as himself. Could such objects lessons fail to arouse all the higher sentiments of his nature, and open his eyes to the mysteries that are constantly going on in the great wonderful world?

All his powers of observation are brought into activity with his eyes opened he sees, and with sharpened perception he conceives a correct notion of the wonders of this creation.

Through the occupations he becomes familiar with the vocations by which a vast number of his fellow creatures earn their daily bread.

Every one of these, through the beautiful songs and games used to develope the idea, is dignified in his child thoughts.

Labor to him is not something to be dispised and avoided.

He feels in his heart sincere respect for the blacksmith, whose hammer is heavy, but his arm is strong. To him this sturdy smith is an ideal of manliness and strength. Observe the glow of intelligent appreciation on the little face when you repeat Longfellow's poem the "Village Blacksmith."

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewey hands."
And later on,
"His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns what'er he can
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man."

Here he finds, associated with a physicial strength, the strength of principle, and he very naturally associates honest toil with honest living.

He sees beneath the rough visage and begrimed appearence the real worth of this son of toil which makes men truly nature's noblemen. He is not blinded by that false sentiment too prevalent among his older brethren who despise the toiler and withhold honor for the very reason that honor is due, that by honest toil a brother man is working out his destiny in life.

High indeed will be the achievements of the kindergarten if it annihilates this puny sentiment, for in this we find proof, that little humanity is still in its swaddling clothes.

In the kindergarten the diviner part of the child's nature, the emotion, is not left to develope by chance, but is regarded by the true kindergarten as a sacred thing. The holy of holies as it were.

In the human race the emotions are developed sooner than the reason, hence the importance of their early developement in the right direction. Throughout the years of instruction the education of the heart must advance with that of the head, if a well balanced character is to be developed.

All the exercises of the kindergarten are, through the vivid imagination of the child, made real. He learns through the songs and games to love the tiniest creature. He learns to see in the little worm frightful to the untaught child, a vision of the beautiful butterfly. The bird's egg becomes sacred to him as he looks forward to the time when a sweet bird will burst forth from the shell and charm him with its song.

The bird and the worm and many other little creatures he so often personates in song and game that to him they seem like little brothers over which he must exercise a protecting care. And the divine command, "Though shalt not kill," becomes a law unto himself through love.

Through these same channels are the home ties strengthened and a deeper affection for home loved ones kindled. In the little finger games he finds a representation of the family groupe. Father, mother, brother and sister all joined in happy unity.

The domestic animals are also brought in for a share of the infantile affection, until the little one puts himself in touch with every one of these dumb friends and he unconciously comes to realize his dependence upon the lowly creatures for the comfort of his everyday life. And again the sentiment of gratitude is awakened in the exclusions of that narrow idea which isolates man from the lower animals.

So in the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, the beasts of the fields, with man in the center he recognizes the one great whole, over which man holds dominion by Divine command.

He becomes concious of a heaven appointed responsibility and the highest sentiment of obedience and loyalty in his Heavenly Father glows in his heart when he comes to understand the trust reposed in him by the great Ruler over all the earth.

Thus you see kindergarten is to the child a minature world. Here the family life is illustrated. With his little companions the community life is a reality, which is national life in minature.

He lives and moves as a part of one great whole, conscious of the existence of every other creature about him, each with rights he must respect with his own. With coustant appeals to his generous emotions which enkindles in his heart that broad humanitarian principle which raises man up out of his own small self and fills his soul with that Divine essence, brotherly love, to the exclusion of the monster selfishness, that makes human vultures of us all when allowed to reign supreme in the heart.

Can any one doubt the benefits of this early and symmetrical development? If so, let him consult the statistics of any city where kindergarten work has been done for a number of years, especially in the poor districts. In San Francisco, after the kindergarten had been in operation in these districts for about twenty years, an investigation was made, and it was found that in these twenty years only two arrests were made among those who had had kindergarten training.

If the disposition to commit crime can be almost overcome in one generation in isolated cases, what may not be hoped for in the elevation of the human race in succeeding generations, when the kindergarten becomes universal? What should be the sentiment of the public mind towards this work, which can in a few years transform poor, distorted moral monstrosities into order-loving, law-abiding men and women?

When we look abroad over this poor world teeming with vice and corruption in high places as well as low, it would seem that the kindergarten is the crying need of the hour. With free schools within reach of almost every one and literature of a high order, as well as other grades, scattered broadcast over the land so inexpensive that it can be had almost for the gathering, does it not seem that the minds of men would naturally rise out of the low gutter of iniquity, where ignorance once seemed to hold them enthralled? Has a diffusion of knowledge ever accomplished this? Are we, under our present system of instruction even approaching moral perfection? Why not? Is it not the duty of the custodians of our public schools in which the populace is taught to study well the situation and endeavor to ascertain the reasons why the present system is not doing all for humanity that education should do? The root of the evil lies not so much in the imperfections of the system as in its incompleteness. That it does not reach into every recess of the mind and heart, therefore leaving an uneven development, and the result is man can not stand erect in the majesty of perfect manhood, but is swayed by the unnatural elements that have been allowed to grow up within, is evident.

For this more perfect development, we plead. That every child may, at the most plastic age, be so wrought upon that every element God implanted may be brought to its highest state of perfection, and evil find no place wherein to germinate. God, in His all wise designing left no waste place, but implanted in every part its germ to be called into activity. What is education if it is not this awakening, and can it be complete if any part is left dormant?

The vital importance of this all-around education is most apparent when the individual alone is considered, but with the broader idea that the individual is a part of the great whole, which forms this structure, we call a nations, then its importance can only be measured by what the want of it costs the world. Every department of the state and nation bears evidence of this want and the people suffer in consequence of it.

We call this a good and glorious nation, but with the lessons of the late war before us, when the patriots who flew to their country's service were treated with neglect and were made the victims of mercenary greed, can we believe it to be as good as it ought to be, and if those who hold the governing power abuse the sacred trust and quench the fires of patriotism, will it long remain as glorious as it is?

This debased manhood that has brought such reproach upon the nation proves all too plainly that the educators of the past have put into this great structure imperfect material which could not stand the stress of the times. And with all our boasted civilization we have proved ourselves capable of cruelty as gross as that we went out to vindicate.

Ye builders of today, look well to your institutions of learning, seek early to engraft into your public schools, this indespensible part, the kindergarten, for without this or a similar course of instruction, a perfect development can never be attained.

Hold them as a sacred trust, purge from all corruptions, let no unworthy hand be laid upon them to use them as a tool to further personal ambition or mercenary designs.

Ever bear in mind that through these the national life is assured. Nor can the interest of this more perfect education be confined within the limits of our own country, but the interest of our whole English speaking race seems to be involved.

If the signs of the times do not deceive us the time is approaching and may be nearer than is supposed when this class of people of the earth will be weighed in the balance against all others. And if this great English speaking race proves the dormmant one and stands at the helm to direct the destiny not of nations but of the world, upon what must it depend for its strength, that it may overbalance all others. Must it be the strenght of its arms, the number of its mighty men of war which float upon the high seas, or its manhood, strong as right itself in its perfect development.

SOLICITORS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, for our complete set of Juvenile Books for the holidays. Each set has four books graded for little ones to grown up folks. Each book charming, delightful, captivating. Prices range from 50c to $2.50. Large books each overflowing with happy illustrations. Tremendous sellers. Nothing like them. Four months golden harvest for energetic workers. Credit given, Freight paid. Biggest commissions. Outfit with samples of all four books free. Send twelve 2 cent stamps for paying part only of the postage alone. Drop all trash and clear $300 a month with our exclusive Juveniles. THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN JUVENILE DEPT., CHICAGO.

Estray Notice.

A stray bay filly, branded H W (connected) on left stifle came to my place near The Dalles on or about February 8th, 1898. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges

44w HUGH FARRER.

Burlington Route

The way to go east

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He Considers the Situation at Manila Serious.

MANILA, Sept. 12.—Rear-Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. He has asked for an additional cruiser and a battle-ship. The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands. The last Spanish garrisons at Ilocos and Laguanet have surrendered, and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Lelollos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Fillipinos on September 15, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed the insurgent leader pointed out, the whole population was willing to fight for their independence.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later Aguinaldo said the "provisional government" was now operating 27 provinces. He asserted that in August he appointed delegates in proportion to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers; that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future of the Fillipinos' policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do.

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