

Daily Astorian.

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OUR FORESTS. At the recent meeting of the American Forestry Association in Springfield, Mass., a letter was read from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, in which he explained that it seemed very important that the association should formulate and commend to the various states a system regarding the clearing up of the debris and "slash," as it is called, after cutting large trees for timber. The devastation of the woodlands by fires could make it a penal offense to leave the tops, branches limbs and trunks of trees lying upon the ground as kindling for the great forest fires which devastate the timber regions of the country more or less each year. In his opinion confagurations of this character are likely to continue until there are laws in regard to this matter. It is also pointed out that the conservation of woodlands in each state becomes more or less a necessity as each decade shows more and more damage from heavy rainfalls on the one hand and long continued droughts on the other. It was added that it would be advisable, in order to approximate the value and condition of the woodlands within the boundaries of the national forest reserves, that the geographical survey and the division of forestry of the United States department of agriculture co-operate in mapping and determining the value of such reserves. These operations, it is believed, are already authorized by law as part of the duty of the geographical survey. Experts from the forestry division of the United States department of agriculture, if proper regulations are made for the purpose, might be detailed to each field party of the geographical survey to examine the timber growth, report upon its condition and value in each locality, and obtain such other information as might be shown upon printed maps—the kind of trees or shrubs, their value in each area, and the best manner of treating them. It was well said that the entire expense of properly carrying on such work would be relatively small compared with the enormous value of the reservations themselves, and the result of inestimable value to the people of the United States.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION. In view of the fact that the contract for the construction of a government torpedo boat may be awarded to a Puget Sound firm of marine builders, it might not be uninteresting to note that there is a report in the East to the effect that Secretary Herbert will ask congress at its next session to provide for the construction of two more battleships and six more torpedo boats.

Considering how long that has elapsed since modern naval construction began in this country, it may be turned out a fairly good supply of unarmored cruisers, and when the need light gunboats now being built at Newport News and the additional six authorized by the Fifty-third congress are finished, we shall have a gunboat fleet of fifteen vessels.

The original plans of the naval authorities contemplated the construction of twelve first-class armored battleships. There may be a question as to whether all of them are an immediate necessity, but the gradual construction of the number decided upon may not be unwise. At present we have but six battleships—the Maine, Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa and Oregon, only the first two of which are completed. With our long line of sea coast and innumerable points widely separated, where there is need for defense, twelve vessels of the class named will probably not be considered excessive in number. As for the torpedo boats, the horns of the sea, as they have been aptly termed, they are cheap, easily and quickly constructed, and, as they promise to play one of the most important parts in the naval warfare of the future, it is not unlikely that our government will provide itself with a large and efficient fleet of them.

Consul Claude Meeker sends the department of State an interesting report on the recent astonishing rise in the price of mohair, from Bradford, England, where two-thirds of the mohair of the world is manufactured into weaving material. He says the price of the raw material has increased from 24 to 64 cents per pound, and of the yarns from 64 to 110 cents per pound. One firm is reported to have cleared \$5,000,000 in the past five months, and had a dozen others have done almost as well. The cause of the advance is the restoration of mohair and better fabrics to popular favor late spring. In consequence of this change in the fashion Bradford is enjoying a prosperity that it has not known for twenty-five years. Mr. Meeker says it is generally believed that the demand will continue for another season or two. He also states that he has received letters from the United States,

and especially from the Southwestern states, where the climate is adapted to raising Angora goats, indicating an inclination on the part of the people of this country to embark in the production of the wool of these goats. He is inclined to encourage the effort and instances the success of South Africa in this industry. The Turkish government prohibits the exportation of the Angora goat, but it is understood the prohibition is not strictly enforced.

An unbiased statement of some of the evils attending our present school system printed in yesterday's Astorian has called forth a great deal of favorable comment from parents of school children, and a great deal of grumbling on the part of some of the school directors. We are glad that the matter has interested the directors, even though it has struck them in an unpleasant way, for no body of men should study their acts and the effect of them on the public more carefully than those who have control of the school system of a city. The board, we understand, prides itself and its action considerably in introducing a "new and improved" system for school work, which makes several material alterations in the time table, more particularly in the matter of recess and relaxation between lessons. The improved system unfortunately is a flat failure and the directors cannot be too quick to recognize this and revert to the old and far more satisfactory method. Regarding the strictures of some members of the board on the Astorian's statements concerning the overflow building, we want to say that the condition is worse than has been described. Perched like a dilapidated dry goods box on shaky piles over a portion of the tide flats that receives a great deal of the city's garbage on every ebb, it is, to put it mildly, hardly an ideal structure for a school house. All of the directors know this, though one or two hesitate to say so. The only sensible way is to get a new location for this overflow school. There are a dozen places available, and any one of them would be a great improvement on the present arrangement. Nothing that impedes the health of school children presents themselves in their studies should be allowed to exist for a moment after its evil effects are discovered.

The pension office states that the number of pensioners has fallen from 1,011,734 in 1894 to 987,815 in 1895. The official estimate is that in 1890 the figures will be \$4,461, and five years later 70,413. The estimate of the pension appropriation in 1895 is \$41,000,000 less than that of the present year. This prospective surplus is viewed with great satisfaction by the administration since its failure to save money by suspending pensions in haste and searching for a cause of suspension at leisure. The Republican party will achieve a surplus by another road long before the year 1896.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY. There is growing evidence that the administration is seriously considering another issue of bonds. The Tribune earnestly urges the president, for the sake of the welfare and honor of our common country, to revise most carefully such proposals as he may have formed. With all due respect for his opinions, it must be urged that a further issue of bonds does not at present appear to be necessary or expedient to defend our national credit. The president well knows that it will be extremely unpopular with a large portion of his political friends, and that, if he should issue bonds for any reason, it will be most offensive to intelligent business men.

It is not yet proved, in the minds of many, that a bond issue is the only other reason or excuse than to force upon the country continued endurance of a tariff which has by no means been shown to be necessary by the president who refused to sign it, and which, by failing to yield enough revenue, has afforded conclusive reasons for its modification or repeal. It is not necessary to see. He cannot avoid weighing this latter reason when congress assembled in December, for the condition of the treasury and the need of larger revenue will compel that congress to place before him some plan for relief. But it would be infinitely more worthy of his high trust and more reliable to him as a president to meet at once and voluntarily the conditions he will be obliged to meet next winter. He has power either to call congress together, that it may give relief without further borrowing of money, or by formal announcement to make it certain that he will not seek to raise a loan to defend such measures for relief as may be judged necessary by a congress fresh from the people.

The president prominently has refused to sign the revenue law which he refused to sign would not be essentially changed. But a large majority of the people's representatives elected within the last year, think otherwise. This is a government of the people, and a large measure of respect for their latest decision is always becoming in the executive. Yet in this case a far stronger reason for such respect exists in the fact that the country is in a grave difficulty, from which it cannot be extricated except by the action of some kind. If the congress recently elected should pass next winter measures which, in harmony with the latest election, it judges necessary for the good of the nation, the president will have to take the responsibility of all disastrous consequences if, resisting the latest election, he should veto such measures by his veto. Seriously considering this, he must realize that he cannot afford to bring disaster by refusing a remedy, because, though desired by the people, it is not exactly the one he would have preferred.

The same difficulty attaches to a refusal to call congress together, in order that some measure of relief, either by some form of popular short-term loan or by increasing revenue, may be devised. The plain people are sure to say that the ultimate determination not to permit the recently elected representatives to alter, criticize or investigate his policy had to be higher than partisan or personal motives, and was, in fact, an effort to defeat the will of the people. It will even be supposed by many that the president's determination not to permit the recently elected representatives to alter, criticize or investigate his policy had to be higher than partisan or personal motives, and was, in fact, an effort to defeat the will of the people. It will even be supposed by many that the president's determination not to permit the recently elected representatives to alter, criticize or investigate his policy had to be higher than partisan or personal motives, and was, in fact, an effort to defeat the will of the people.

of stubborn resistance to measures which would stop borrowing and raise the money. When Congress is called together, all the contingencies which short crops, or possible reaction in industries, or difficulty about wages, may involve will be before the people. It is to be hoped that the people is thrust aside and all measures of relief are prevented, they do not enjoy the prospect that, in every form of trial, their industries will be helped, and their wages may depend upon two or three international bankers. The president alone has power to head this anxiety. He can call the people's representatives together, that they may propose a remedy, but that would probably not be necessary to allay all serious apprehensions. The present would have the country formal notice that he would rely upon the patriotism and good sense of the people to enable the treasury to get through the present borrowing. The congress meets, that if borrowing should be necessary he would offer bonds directly to popular sale, and that he should, in the interim, direct the such revenue measures as a congress fresh from the people might see fit to pass.

CHICAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK. Chicago Tribune. Before the autumn of 1863 the Confederates had been successful in getting their garrisons of 30,000 men. The one Confederate force which had escaped defeat was the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans. The two days' battle at Chickamauga was a desperate effort of the Confederates to drive back the Union army. The result was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta. The battle of Chickamauga was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta.

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A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family for eight years and that it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy after a long trial and tested. Trial bottles free at Chas. Rogers' drug store, Regular size 50c and \$1.

SHORT INTERVALS OF PEACE.

Only are vouchsafed to nerves weak and unstrung, but what it is braced up and soothed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, perfect tranquility reigns night and day throughout the nervous system. Nervousness is equally a manifestation of chronic dyspepsia, a disorder to the relief of which the Bitters are peculiarly adapted. In the general vigor begotten after an exhausting illness, the stomach and bowels are deranged, and the two functions aided by this auxiliary. The nerves of course share. Nervous people should use it steadily, not at uncertain intervals. The bilious and constipated, and those troubled with malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, also derive remarkable benefits from it. The aged and infirm find that it had greatly to lessen their physical troubles, and persons slowly recovering strength after an exhausting illness, convalesce more rapidly when it is resorted to. It is, moreover, a capital aperient.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT, the Great Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.00.

For Sale by J. W. Conn.

A. G. Bartley, of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it is a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Ointment cured me of a running sore on my leg. Chas. Rogers.

All the patent medicines advertised in this paper, together with the choicest perfumery, and toilet articles, etc., are on hand at the lowest prices at no. 100. When the sign is lighting send the Confederates had made some advance upon the right and center, but Rosecrans' army, however, necessary withstanding the terrible onslaughts made upon his lines his men repulsed the attack.

That night the union line was reconstructed, and that same night Longstreet arrived from Virginia with 10,000 fresh veteran troops from Lee's army and reported to the Confederates against the Union.

The second day's battle was not for position. It was the last desperate attempt to crush the Union Army of the Cumberland. The battle of Chickamauga was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta. The battle of Chickamauga was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta.

Early in the morning Breckinridge and Johnston hurried themselves against the "Rock" and their divisions were so shattered that they were not in serious fighting trim again that day. The tremendous effort of the Confederates against the Union army was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta. The battle of Chickamauga was a tactical draw, but it was a severe blow to the Union army. The battle was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and resulted in a tactical draw. The Union army was forced to retreat, but it was not a complete disaster. The battle was one of the most important of the Civil War, and it was a turning point in the campaign. The Union army was able to regroup and eventually won the battle of Atlanta.

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