



Our Showing of Fine Groceries

is surprisingly attractive to women who like to set a good table. There is every table dainty you can think of and then some. A stock of them in the house means the ability to prepare a dainty lunch or refreshment at the shortest notice. Have you such a stock?

KERR & SILSBY

SENATOR GRADY WAS A TAMMANY IDOL.

Silver-Tongued Orator Was Famously Witty and Picturesque.

Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York, who died recently, was for nearly a quarter of a century an idol of Tammany Hall, one of its most highly esteemed orators, famously witty and picturesque, and for the last sixteen years one of the leading Democrats in the legislature.

Senator Grady was born on Nov. 27, 1853. His fame as an orator and the likeableness of his personality began rapidly to earn him political prominence, and in 1877 he first went to the legislature as an assemblyman from the Second district. He served until 1880 in the lower house and then was sent to the senate. He arrayed himself against Grover Cleveland, then governor, and succeeded in making himself so great a thorn in the future president's side that Cleveland wrote a letter to John Kelly, then leader of Tammany, asking him to prevent Grady's return to the senate.

Mr. Cleveland said, among other things, that Grady's activities in the senate interfered with his "personal comfort."

So Grady, with his silver tongue and stinging wit, went out in a great huff from the ranks of the party, took the stump against Cleveland, supporting Butler. He was out in the political cold until a special election in 1889 he was re-elected to the senate, only, however, to be defeated in the same year, when he stood for reelection.

In 1896 he went back to the senate and served there continuously up to the time of his death.

CHINESE GIRL TO JOIN ARMY.

Nineteen Years Old, She Will Be a Captain Among the Revolutionists. Miss Leonard Mary Jewell, daughter of Joe Sue, a Portland (Ore.) Chinese merchant, will receive a commission in the Chinese revolutionary army and will command a company of soldiers in the field. This news was received in a letter from the girl, who is only nineteen years old, to her parents and also through a Hongkong newspaper, which contained an item saying that Sue Yi Yat, Miss Jewell's Chinese name, had entered a military training school and would soon be given a commission.

Miss Jewell was born in Portland and educated in the public schools and at the Portland academy.

VIEWS ON THE SHERMAN LAW

Result of Inquiries by National Civic Federation.

FEW DESIRE ITS REPEAL

Replies to Series of Questions Sent to Workers, Lawyers, Editors, Merchants, Bankers and Economists Demand Some Changes, However.

The National Civic Federation made public an analysis of 15,000 answers received by it to a series of questions concerning the Sherman law.

The replies indicate little sentiment in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. On the other hand, there is shown practically no desire to abolish large combinations. The public apparently has no desire for government ownership on one side or unrestricted and unregulated private or corporate control on the other, but will accept large combinations adequately regulated.

The questions were sent to editors, political economists, lawyers, publicists, statisticians, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and the officers of commercial, labor and other organizations.

It was pointed out that "the Sherman anti-trust act has now been interpreted by the supreme court to mean as to interstate commerce that any combination in restraint of trade with the purpose of controlling prices and stifling competition is unlawful."

Of the answers 84 per cent pronounced the Sherman law neither clear nor workable or workable without being clear, but only some 20 per cent declare in favor of its repeal.

The usual phraseology of suggestions for amending the Sherman law is "Make it so that business men can understand it" or "Bring it into line with modern business conditions."

For Regulation of Capital.

Of the replies 80 per cent favor federal license or incorporation for companies engaged in interstate commerce, 75 per cent are opposed to holding companies, and nearly all of the remainder want holding companies bound by restriction that would prevent abuses.

Government regulation of capitalization is approved by 90 per cent, a few of the minority who disapprove suggesting that overcapitalization is not always an evil, but sometimes brings capital into action that otherwise would remain idle.

Three important advantages claimed for those doing business on a large scale—economies in production, economies in distribution and greater use of by-products—are admitted without dissent.

The propositions for steadier employment of labor and at better wages and better protection against industrial accidents were opposed by 35 per cent.

About 80 per cent favor an interstate industrial commission, some qualifying with the condition that it should be composed of business men only. Two labor representatives proposed that the commission should consist of one member from each state—a sort of interstate business senate. Few are in favor of control of prices by an industrial commission.

Uncertainty in Business World.

"The answers," the federation says in its statement, "leave no doubt that the public is thoroughly aroused to the vital importance of the problems dealt with by the Sherman act. A large majority assert that business conditions are unsatisfactory. Enforcement of the Sherman law is most frequently mentioned by business men as a disturbing cause, on the ground that they do not understand the law and that the uncertainty as to its meaning retards enterprise, makes capital hesitate to enter upon new investments and prompts those in charge of business undertakings to restrict expenditures to the absolute demands of trade."

"Leaders of organized labor are practically unanimous in demanding that the Sherman anti-trust act should be either repealed or amended to exempt from its operations organizations of labor and organizations of farmers. Many of them argue for its amendment from the standpoint of the business interests."

"The manufacturers, bankers, wholesale and retail merchants and also the commercial organizations that took a membership vote are strongly opposed to the repeal of the Sherman act, but just as strongly want it amended along lines that will permit regulation through an interstate industrial commission of some kind."

CHINAMAN RUNS FOR OFFICE.

First of All He Acquires a Silk Hat and an American Manager.

Lee Gow, a Chinaman, announced his candidacy for councilman at Georgetown, Colo., filed papers to secure a place on the ballot and started his campaign with an American as manager. The first step of Gow and his manager was to purchase silk hats to complete their otherwise stylish attire, after which they started a house to house canvass for votes.

Gow is said to be the first foreign born Chinaman to run for office in America. He came to this country when he was four years old.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

Where Billion Dollars' Worth of Goods Made In This Country Went.

Comparative Figures Showing Growth During the Last Decade.

THE distribution to the world of the billion dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the year just ended is the subject of much inquiry among the manufacturers of the United States. The bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor recently announced that the value of manufactures sent out of the country had for the first time crossed the billion dollar line, the total for the calendar year 1911 of merchandise sent to foreign countries and to Hawaii and Porto Rico having been \$1,002,000,000 and that this total is practically double that of a decade ago.

These inquiries as to the destination of the billion dollars' worth of manufactures sent out of the country and the various parts of the world in which this increase has occurred have led the bureau of statistics to the preparation of a statement showing the distribution, article by article, to the various sections of the world, grouping these for convenience of the study according to grand divisions, showing the value of exports to Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Oceania respectively in 1911 and at the earlier period in which the total was but half that of today.

Comparing the exports of manufactures in 1911 with those of earlier years, the bureau finds that they have increased 100 per cent, or doubled in value since 1902, and therefore compares in detail the figures of 1911 with those of that year. It finds that in this nine year period, in which the value of manufactures exported doubled, the increase, measured by percentages, is: To Asia, 36 per cent; to Africa, 64 per cent; to Europe, 70 per cent; to North America, 158 per cent; to South America, 248 per cent.

The actual gains are as follows: To Africa in 1902, \$11,000,000; in 1911, \$18,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000; to Asia in 1902, \$44,000,000; in 1911, \$60,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000; to Oceania in 1902, \$25,000,000; in 1911, \$57,000,000, an increase of \$32,000,000; to South America in 1902, \$27,000,000; in 1911, \$94,000,000, an increase of \$67,000,000; to Europe in 1902, \$234,000,000; in 1911, \$397,000,000, an increase of \$163,000,000; and to North America in 1902, \$109,000,000; in 1911, \$281,000,000, an increase of \$172,000,000.

The share which manufactures formed of the total exports of domestic merchandise to the various grand divisions at the two periods named was as follows: To Europe in 1902, 23 per cent; in 1911, 39 per cent; to North America in 1902, 53 per cent; in 1911, 61 per cent; to South America in 1902, 71 per cent; in 1911, 86 per cent; to Asia in 1902, 49 per cent; in 1911, 71 per cent; to Africa in 1902, 33 per cent; in 1911, 75 per cent; to Oceania in 1902, 85 per cent; in 1911, 86 per cent. Of the manufactures...

NEW PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mgr. Bonzano of Rome to Succeed Cardinal Falconio at Washington.

Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, who is rector of the Propaganda college, has been appointed the apostolic delegate at Washington to succeed Cardinal Falconio. Upon selecting him for the post the pope made him titular bishop of Meritine.

Mgr. Bonzano was born in Genoa about forty-five years ago and has been a priest for twenty years. He was for several years a missionary in China and left the work there to become the rector of the Propaganda college ten years ago. As rector of the college he is also chancellor of the Propaganda university, which includes all the national colleges in Rome, where young men are trained for the Catholic priesthood.

He is a noted linguist, speaking all the modern as well as knowing the classical languages and Chinese. He has made it a point, it is said, to learn two new languages each year. He is popular with students of all nations, and especially those from America. It was during his frequent walks with an American student in 1909 that he learned to speak English, and he is said to have become especially proficient in the use of that language.

PLANS CAMPAIGN BY AIRSHIP

Candidate For Attorney General Preparing to Do Something Novel.

State Representative Frank R. Reid of Aurora, Ill., who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general at the April primaries, plans to make the most novel campaign in the history of the state and incidentally to test the value of an aeroplane in a political campaign. Reid declares that he intends to engage a bird man to fly over the state during the time between now and the primaries, making stops at frequent intervals to distribute literature to the curious crowds which are expected to gather. Reid will not fly himself.

Reid says that he will carry out his plans provided he can get a bird man to sign a contract that he will cover the state despite the weather.

Manufactures exported in the last fiscal year 43 per cent went to Europe, 31 per cent to North America, 11 per cent to South America, 7 per cent to Asia, 6 per cent to Oceania and 2 per cent to Africa.

The growth and changes in distribution of our exports of manufactures during the last decade are well illustrated by comparative figures covering a few of the more important articles. Of iron and steel manufactures, for example, the exports to Europe in the fiscal year 1901 were \$4,000,000; in 1911, \$51,000,000; to North America in 1901, \$44,000,000; in 1911, \$107,000,000, the growth in exports to Europe being slight, while those to North America more than doubled. To South America the figures for 1901 were \$9,000,000; those for 1911 \$30,000,000; to Asia \$9,000,000 in 1901, \$18,000,000 in 1911; to Oceania \$9,000,000 in 1901, \$19,000,000 in 1911, and to Africa \$3,333,000 in 1901, \$5,500,000 in 1911.

Our exports of copper and manufactures thereof are principally to Europe, the figures having grown from \$41,000,000 in 1901 to \$98,000,000 in 1911 and representing in that year over 90 per cent of the total exports of that article.

Of refined mineral oil the exports to Europe increased from \$41,000,000 in 1901 to forty-eight million in 1911; to Asia, the second largest market, from twelve million to nineteen million, while to no other grand division were the figures for 1911 as much as \$10,000,000. South America, however, being credited with nine and a half million against less than five million a decade earlier. Of leather and manufactures the exports to Europe increased from \$21,000,000 in 1901 to thirty-three million in 1911, to North America from three and one-third to thirteen and two-thirds million, to South America from a half million to three million and Asia from one-third million to one and a half million.

Every part of the world is taking increased amounts of agricultural implements from the United States. To Europe the growth in the decade 1901-11 was from \$10,000,000 to \$17,000,000, to North America from two and a half to six million, to South America from one and three-fourths to nine million, to Asia from 190 thousand to three-quarters of a million, to Oceania from one million to one and three-fourths million and to Africa from one-fourth million to one and a half million dollars.

American cars and carriages, including automobiles, are also increasing in popularity abroad, the exports having nearly trebled in ten years. Of the thirty and one-half million dollars worth exported in 1911 one-half went to North America, fifteen and a half million against three and a half million in 1901, to South America five million against less than one million a decade earlier and to Oceania three million against one and two-thirds in 1901.

RESTORING CONGRESS HALL.

Building to Appear as When Washington Took Oath as President.

Old Congress hall, adjoining Independence hall, Philadelphia, is undergoing repairs more extensive than have been made since 1820. At that time many changes were made in the building so that it might be used as a courtroom.

When finished the building will have been restored to the appearance it had when George Washington took the oath as president in an alcove of the senate chamber on the second floor.

The work is being done under the supervision of members of the Philadelphia chapter American Institute of Architects. For the next two months the work will be confined to ripping out and replacing structural supports. A scaffold has been erected on the ground floor, and the wooden pillars, which have stood since 1820, are being torn away, as they were not in the building as originally built.

At present there are wooden columns all through the building. Some of these were originally there, but have been transferred from former positions. They will be changed about and the others removed.

WOULD REINSTATE HAINS.

Resolution Returning Him to Army and Rank Now in Senate.

Peter C. Hains, who shot and killed William E. Annis, will be restored to his former grade and rank of captain in the army if a bill introduced by Senator Rayner becomes a law.

The bill provides that Hains be given the position he had at the time of his removal from the army. An extra number is allowed for the grade in order that no officer may sustain injury through this action.

After Captain Hains began serving his prison sentence an act was passed by congress providing that all officers convicted of criminal offenses in state courts should be removed from the army.

Japan Made Matches. Japan manufactures every year about \$7,000,000 worth of matches.

18,000 MILES OF POSTAGE STAMPS

Issued by Uncle Sam During the Past Fiscal Year.

FACE VALUE OF \$180,957,385

Laid End to End They Would Stretch Three-quarters of the Way Around the Earth—Eleven Denominations of Two Similar Designs.

If all the postage stamps issued by the United States government during the last fiscal year were collected and laid end to end they would form a chain over 18,000 miles long, stretching three-fourths around the world or from New York to the Philippines and back. The number was 10,061,439,768, with a representing face value of \$180,957,385. Of the whole number 5,130,249,018 were two cent stamps and 3,798,961,039 were one cent. Only one thirty cent stamp was issued.

The American postage stamp is now serving its sixty-fifth year, the first issue having been placed on sale July 1, 1847. The total issued during that year was 860,380. Prepayment of postage did not become compulsory until 1850.

Cause of Trouble.

The postage stamps of the current issue have given considerable trouble to the public and to the postal service on account of the similarity of the designs of the different denominations. All of the eleven denominations in use are of identical design, except that the one cent bears the head of Franklin and the others the head of Washington. There are not a sufficient number of distinctive colors for all the stamps, making it necessary in the case of those above the six cent to use different shades of the colors used in the lower denominations. Thus the one cent and the eight cent are different shades of green, the three cent and the fifty cent different shades of purple, the five cent and the fifteen cent different shades of blue. In the rapid handling of mail matter one denomination is very apt to be mistaken for another, especially under artificial light. The first six stamps are of sufficiently contrasting colors.

The department is now arranging to print the remaining five with different border designs. Further, the first six will bear the head of Washington, while the remaining five will bear the head of Franklin. The one cent and two cent stamps will also be altered to express the denomination in numerals instead of in words, thus making them conform to the other stamps of the series. Thus they will show the head of the first president on the first six denominations and that of the first postmaster general, with a different border design, on the last five. The new designs will be issued within the current fiscal year.

Growth of Money Orders.

The growth of the domestic money order system has been tremendous. In 1865, when it was first put in operation, there were but 419 money order offices in this country. Today there are 51,809, and they issued last year 960,747,557 domestic money orders, having a value of \$8,373,578,789. There were 4,500,700 paid registrations at the New York city postoffice during the last fiscal year, an increase of nearly 3 per cent over the previous year. Chicago, New York's nearest competitor, showed but 2,115,085 registrations. There were 1,043,440 letters and parcels sent by registered mail during the year, representing a value of \$3,002,215,452.

PROHIBITION CALL ISSUED.

Convention, Which Will Meet July 10, Declared to Have Bright Outlook.

Prospects for victory of the cause of the national prohibition of the liquor traffic are bright, says Charles R. Jones, chairman of the Prohibition national committee, in the official call for his party's national convention. The convention will meet on the steel pier at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10 next. A candidate for president and vice president will be nominated.

The basis of representation as fixed by the committee follows: Each state and territory is entitled to four delegates at large.

Each state is entitled to an additional delegate for each 200 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Eugene W. Chafin for president in 1908.

The District of Columbia is entitled to two delegates. Each state, territory and the District of Columbia is entitled to as many alternates as its number of delegates.

Lawrence to Retire From Congress.

Representative George P. Lawrence of Massachusetts announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He has been a member of the house for fourteen years, having been first elected in November, 1897, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Representative A. B. Wright. He is the ranking Republican member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

No New Clothes In Seventeen Years.

Wearing the dress in which she was married seventeen years ago in Liverpool, England, Mrs. E. E. Newton applied for divorce at Kansas City. In her petition she declared that she had had no new clothing since she had made her wedding clothes.

TALES OF

MANY MATTER PASSING

A. L. Woodard the next federal D. T. Aubrey a six weeks' tr he attended th brey may not weeks.

A good, high Very cheap on PHILLIPS.

Postmaster ever his home.

METHO ENTER

Hear the Lawyers Enjoy the Music.

ARMORY, TICKETS

Mrs. Lena Ve the latter part o

Miss Harriet ents in Portland

EGGS from si horns and Bari and vigorous.

W. H. Arne, Co Registry Clr

3,700 voters regi

Mrs. Mary M who had been vi returned to her

METHOD

Sunday even ROBERT SUCC

"ON THE DUE" by H

Five Minute Prelo

Shoe repairin Goff. Depot co

Plans for the paign were dis of the socialist

The meeting d should use eve ticket, and if i have attracted

hearing for its termed to ma from the start.

Everything v class style at t Woodmen hall f

S. B. Morse, l Gawley have p little mill and place within t

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BIRD DOG hair. Collar an attached. Noti

Grove, for rewa

A. J. Armist week as a wit court.

By mutual a Goff & McCord

Goff retaining t ness and Mr. shoes.

20 LBS. SUG. \$5.00 cash pur

Des Larzes Gro

H. D. Crites Eugene Monday

The Cottage cided to add a soda fountain th

FOR SALE— and cement bloc Lea.

Mrs. Effie Po land yesterday, the Ben Lurch was formerly M

was a resident teen years ago.

One gal. can regular \$1.50, s Larzes Grocery.

W. C. Seibred by the death c tomorrow to Bil

R. B. Wilson ness the first of

Brown beans Larzes Grocery

Geo. Hawley ness Tuesday.

E. E. Chittw from a visit in

Nice assortm dresses. Just Co.

J. C. Morse business Tuesda

LOST.—1 pa Main street. F

Morse.

Go Way Back and Sit Down

That advice is all right if you've got something to sit on

But then you can easily rectify any deficiency of that kind. We can supply you with most anything that was ever meant to be sat on—Rockers, some comfortable ones, Chairs, both cheap and expensive kinds, Lounges, the kind you liked before you were married, and also larger ones, Baby Chairs of all kinds.

Drop in and Let us Show You

SIMERAL & VAN DENBURG

THE FURNITURE DEALERS

RESPONSIBILITY

There is no place where more care should be taken than in the preparation of prescriptions. We fully realize the responsibility of this end of our business and no part of it receives more care. And we keep our stock of prescription articles strictly fresh.

BENSON'S PHARMACY

STERLING FEED CO.

D. STERLING, MANAGER

Wheat, Oats, Grain, Hay, Mill Feed—Shorts, Bran, Vetch Seed, Chopped Oats, Oil Meal, Grass Seed—all kinds constantly on hand. Poultry Feeds and Supplies.

FLOUR—Hard Wheat Brands: American Beauty, Pure White, Red Cross. Every sack guaranteed.

FLOUR—Soft Wheat Brands: Pheasant, White Star.

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