CITY REPRESENTED AT FAIRS interfere with any one else who might

David Riddell Takes Sheep and Goats to Fairs in Washington And Oregon State Fair

David Riddell left Wednes lay with twenty-five head of sheep and goats which he will exhibit at the Interstate Fair at Spokane, Washington. From there he will attend the Washington State fair at Yakima and then return for the State fair at Salem.

Messrs. Rid lell & Sons have a fine lot of sheep and goats and it is but fair to presu ne that their stock will bring home a good share of prizes given at these shows.

Forest Service Business for 1915

According to figures just compiled and issued in the report of the Chief of the Division of Accounts, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were \$2,491.469. Of this amount, 25 per cent or \$609,803, reverts to the States in which the National Forests are located.

The total receipts from all sources in District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska) were \$346,280. Of this total, \$206.446 was from timber sales, \$120,210 from grazing fees, \$8.303 from special uses, and \$10,022 from water power rentals. The total receipts for Alaska were \$44,662, for Oregon \$198,703, and for Washington \$149,782 According to the existing law, the following sums will revert to the States for distribution to the Counties in which the Forests lie:

Alaska, \$11,165.75; Oregon, \$49.675 83; Washington, \$37,445.-56. Total, \$98.287.14. In addition to this, 10 per cent of the income will be used for the building of roads within the Forests, as follows:

Alaska, \$4,466.30; Oregon, \$19,-870.33; Washington, \$14.978.23. Total, \$39,314 86.

By States, Montana leads in second and California third. In Colorado leads in grazing receipts; while California is far ahead of water power rentals and special tana, Idaho and part of the Dakotas) leads in total receipts and in timber sales; District 3 (New Mexico and Arizona) leads in special uses; and District 4 (Wyoming. Nevada and some portions of adjoining States) leads in grazing business.

wish to rent it." said the lady, won dering how she could get ahead of the mau

"I think that's it." he remarked, looking at a queer craft tied to the bank

not far away. "I have very little idea of taking it. I certainly wouldn't do so if you want it."

They proceeded to the houseboat. where they were received by an old oysterman, who had the care of it. He naturally supposed that they were man and wife. They passed over the plank and in at the main lower door, and the caretaker showed them what they had

I'll take you to the galley first." he said. "Here it is. Every convenience; the best range that's made: china from the finest manufacturers, and all the cookin' utensils necessary. This is the dinin' room-when you don't want to dine on deck-round mahogany table and sideboard to match. This bedroom is for the occupant and his wife. This room adjoining will do for the children if you have any; if not the door between can be locked, and it can he used for a guest."

This was embarrassing. The gentleman's mouth quirked at the corners. and the lady was very sober. In order to spare ber further annoyance the gentleman said:

"You are mistaken in supposing we are married"

"Oh! I thought you was rather young lookin' for man and wife. Only engaged, ch? Well, it'll be all the same in a few months, I reekon. But if you're thinkin o' takin' the boat for the comin' season-in course the weddin' 'll come off soon-I suppose you'd want her by the 1st of July, and this is near the end of May

"Never mind our relationship," in terrupted the gentleman, seeing his companion wince under this chatter But the words had a different effect on the caretaker from that intended He looked at the couple suspiciously.

"Beg pardon, slr." be went on, "but I have orders to mind the relationship of applicants, for the owner strictly charged me not to rent her except to respectable parties. If you and the leddy want her you'll have to satisfy him that you're"-

"Have you a library on board?" asked the lady, trying her hand at shutting off the oysterman.

"Yes, mum; there's a good library with illigant bindin' on the books. It's in here."

As the visitors could not very well help coming together, so they couldn't help going together. for when the old fellow finished showing them through the boat they found themselves at the door opening on to the gangplank.

"if the boat suits you." said the gentleman as the couple walked away. 'you are at liberty to take it. I have no one but myself and a bachelor friend to occupy it, and he may fail me. In any event, I would not make an offer for it if you want it."

"I am situated much as you are the volume of business on the While I have plenty of friends, I fea: National Forests, with Idaho most of them have made their arrangements for the summer.

They were going to the station and Montana and Idaho the timber to the city on the same train. Before sale business is the heaviest; they parted they exchanged addresses that they might notify each other as to their future wishes and intentions. Within a few days Mrs. Yardley rethe other States in receipts from ceived a note from the gentleman. Mr. Anchincloss, that he had discovered they had mutual friends in the Chituses. By Districts, No. 1 (Mon- tendens If she would permit him to call he would tell her of another house boat he had found for rent which might please her better than the one she had seen. Permission was granted. and Mr. Auchineloss called,

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

WILLIAM SPROULE, On the Employment of the Employer.

> The employment of the employer is a phase of the labor problem not so well exploited as the employment of the employee, but is equally as important to the prosperity of the country. The employer was never known to go on a strike nor to ask for a

reduction in hours yet the trend of our legislatures has been to discourage activities. Mr. Wm. Sproule, his President of the Southern Pacific Company, when asked to discuss employment from the standpoint of the mployer, said in part:

"It is the habit of the time to speak of unemployment as if it related only to those who work for a specific hourly or daily, weekly or monthly, wage. It is thought of chiefly as relating to those engaged in the humbler

duties of life. The facts run quite to the contrary. It is the employer who is first out of employment. As a natural sequence he is followed by the employee, who next finds himself out of work. Unemployment begins only when the employer himself be gins to be unemployed. When the employer is prosperous and his energies are profitably employed, employees have abundant employment and they also prosper. But why is this period of unemployment? It is because all business is bewildered and uncertain. It does not know whither it may proceed in safety. It does not know with what snares its path may be laid. This condition began with transportation and now extends to all business. The greatest trouble with this country today is that every business which has been developed by the genius of the American people has become the object of unforeseen attack from some quarter or feels the threat or danger of attack. Our laws, which formerly were precise and definite, have blanketed business with loose generalities called crimes, which the men who drew the laws and the men who interpret those laws cannot themselves define with any precision. Even when they endeavor to expound those laws they make them more obscure and more mystifying than before.

"There is nothing more distressing to an employer of labor than to turn away good men who desire to do good work; but until all wake up to the fact that unless the employer is prosperous the employee is failing in prosperity, we will have little improvement. When we have learned the lesson that in this nation we are simply a big industrial family, in which we all prosper together or we do not prosper at all, we will then have promise of relief from the misunderstandings and cajolements which increase unemployment and destroy the comfort and the prosperity of the average man. "I urge relief from the fads, fancies and isms which have filled our streets with unemployment and put away the dinner pail of the working man empty upon the shelf in the impoverished home. I urge the restoration of confidence in the fact that American men of business are the peers of any in the world. I urge that the American workingman cannot be prosperous unless the American men of business prosper. I arge that prosperity can come to us only with the full dinner pail. Finally, I urge that the public interest in transportation is that it shall be prosperous in order that it may be a successful and energetic aid to all the business it is designed to serve."

No. 10,071 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Monmouth, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business. September 2, 1915.

scounts	
SCOUTERS	109,975.46
manners and a second se	10.8 117
deposited to secure circulation (par value)	15,000.00
savings deposits	
other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded). 11,500.00 as other than U. S. bonds, (not including	
and annieticed	30,985,95
to stock of rederal Reserve bala	1.200,00
king house (if unencumbered)	8,500.00
nd fytures	1,500,00
due from rederal Reserve dana in New	8,247.53
York, Chicago, and St. Louis	
other reserve cities 17,407.43	19,848,44
due from banks and bankers (other than	017 04
ks and other cash items\$293.63	947.80
al currency, nickels, and cents 119.16	412,79
ter national banks.	185,00 12,920,65
r notes	5.00
fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than b	
LIABILITIES.	960115 CO20486
k paid in\$ 30,600.00	
fund	40,000,00
rrent expenses, interest, and taxes paid 1,195.93	7,830.96
nount on hand and in Treasury for redemp-	
posits;	14,940.00
nal deposits subject to check\$ 94,509.91	
savings deposits	
	107,452.90
its (payable after 20 days, or subject to 30	
	35,613.07 \$205,836.93
egon, / ma	e43/02.00/0.00
2. Smith, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly a tatement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
bed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 19	15.
· Notar	y Public.
CORRECT-Attest: IRA C. POWELL,	
	irectors
	nd securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded). 11,500.00 es other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks) owned unpledged

The

popular

price ; because it gives you the kind of sewin

you delight in; because it will turn out the work

quickly and thoroughly and give you a life time

of satisfactory service; because its improvements

will enable you to do things which can't be done

Renting a Houseboat By LOUISE B, CUMMINGS

"I've tried every way of spending the hot months," said young Mrs. Vardley, widow, "except yachting, and I can't do that because it's too expensive. Besides, a woman can't very well tackle a yacht."

"Why don't you try a houseboat?"

"The very thing! By the by, I saw a houseboat advertised for rent for the coming season, completely furnished and equipped, with a motorboat and two rowboats. There was even a stock of ice laid in. ['ll look it up."

The next morning Mrs. Yardley took a train and went to the houseboat. When she reached the shore she saw a gentleman looking about him for some thing.

"Beg perdon." she said. "Can you tell me where I can find a houseboat that has been advertised for rent?"

"I'm looking for it myself." "Oh, you are? Of course

Now that they were acquainted, they made a joint excursion to the next houseboat and this time were mis taken for an engaged couple by the caretaker, a fisherman's wife, who said she knew they weren't married because the centleman was too polite and attentive. They were both much pleased with this houseboat, but con cluded to look further. For the next

two months they continued to look at houseboats together; then Mr. Auchin closs proposed to Mrs. Yardley, and their investigations ceased. But by this time all the houseboats

in the market were rented, and it was rather late in the season anyway. So Mrs. Yardley, who had a troasseau to provide for an autumn wedding, concluded not to go out of town at all that summer that she might make her preparations.

Woke Him Up.

The young man was rather slow. So the girl thought it time to give him a hint.

"Gracious!" she exclaimed suddenly. "I've bruised my lip! Do you know, Mr. Jenkins, my mother always used to kiss a hurt place to make it well."

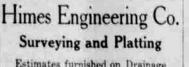
"And did it do any good?" asked the young man, failing to see the point.

"I don't remember," replied the girl, getting desperate, "but those old fashioned remedies are sometimes very good."

Then he got busy .-- London Mail. Independence, -

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