NEWSLETS For The Week In The Velghboring Towns

Lewisville.

Miss Blanch McKinney entergised friends at her home Friday why surprise. The evening was deteat. of pleasantly passed in music and games. Miss Blanch proved erself a successful entertainer. and Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were eady and willing to do anything sist would add to the pleasure of

de occasion. Those present were: Delmar Belgpeth, Alda and Arthur Hoisiston, Ethel McLeod, Ethel and Pen Lewis, Leota and Percy Lewis Mr. and Mrs. Claud Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williams, W. R. Palmer, Stella Bagley, Burners since and John Williams.

platives here.

J. McLeod of Independence visitdever Sunday at the home of F M. Lewis.

W. R. Palmar has resigned his osition as school teacher here. vacation it another teacher can be ecured.

PARKER

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson reurned from Portland Sunday.

Mrs. Kerr is visiting her daughter Mrs. Ed Steele.

Ralph Davidson is at home on a vacation.

Mrs. Fuqua visited Mrs. H. Maxfeld Sunday. Joe Harland is visiting friends

here this week. Jas. Helmick visited his mother

at Albany this week. Cleave Parker is spending a few

days with Mr. and Mrs. Lacey. Miss Nancy Piate is visiting her

parents at Scio this week. E. E. Evans called on friends here last week.

Velena Fuqua spent Sunday with her cousin Lenora James.

Mr. James is clearing ground with a view of putting out more Y. M. C. A. is sending out an

BALLSTON

their daughter Mrs. J. II. last week.

Mrs. Geo. Howe of Sheridan visited Mrs. H. S. Fudge a few days last week.

Mrs. J. J. Burch who has been visiting her daughter for several weeks returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Harris is living with her daughter Mrs. Ed Dorton.

Russell Harris went to Falls City to work in the saw mill.

Several went to Sheridan to take in the theater there Monday night. Grace Burch is visiting her sister

ANTIOCH.

Mrs. Forest Craven.

Robert L. Fischback is visiting relatives near Amity.

Vardeman Scott and were over from Salem relatives.

William Herren and wife spent Sunday with his brother Charlie at Highland.

V. A. Fischback was a Capital City visitor last week.

D. M. Calbreath recently killed a coon that had been catching his Thackeray was expected on his return chickens. The varmint weighed to join the howling throng. But he sixteen pounds.

S. A. Davis recently sold a load of dressed hogs to Sperling Bros receiving 64c per pound.

"Grandma" Herren returned from Kings Valley Friday.

Tax Payer's Notice.

The tax roll for the year 1904 will be placed in the hands of the sheriff today or tomorrow. February, 3rd or 4th for collection. J. T. Ford, Sheriff

One of the largest works of man's hands is the artificial lake or revervoir in India, at Rajputana. This reservoir, said to be the largest in the world, known as the Great Tank of Dhebar, and used for irrigating purposes, covers an area of twenty square miles.

It is "hope', and not "despair" ming, the young people taking that brings specess out of seeming

> It is better to fail trying than never to try.

The man who "gets on" is the man who "hangs on."

WORK OF Y. M. C. A. ON BATTLE FIELD

From the 'Japanese Association Army Work News Service" comes being accomplished among the Japanese army at the front by the Calvin Simpson of eastern Ore- Young Men's Christian Association gon has been visiting friends and of America. This is the only religious organization which has followed the Japanese soldiers to the scene of their battles, and the most powerful newspaper in Japan comments upon the fact editorially, speaking in commendation of the work of the association and orging school will continue after a week's the different religious bodies of that country to undertake the same good work, all of which goes to show that the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. are being felt in various

> C. V. Hibbard, writing from Antung, speaks of the eagerness with which the Japanese soldiers receive tracts and the printed Gospel, and the deep attention with which they listen to addresses given by the Christian workers in the field Headquarters have been established at which the men can spend a comfortable hour and obtain stationery and writing materials, which is a great boon to them The Emperor's birthday was observed by a big reception in a tent erected for the occasion, and great hordes of men and commissioned officers crowded in to pay their respects to the American Christ-

Good work is being done in the hospitals and much is accomplished by use of the phonograph. The National Committee of Japanese appeal for \$15,000 with which to carry on the work during 1905.

Thackeray the Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cook visited We have laughed and we have cried with Thackeray, the limner of snobs and the creator of heroes. His features have been made familiar in magazines and on the frontispieces of his books. But a vivid idea of a man and his manper must come from personal contact or in default of that through the eyes of a capable delineator.

In a new compilation of Thackeray documents and papers, edited by General J. G. Wilson, the poet Bryant is drawn upon for a picture of the man Thackeray at the timesof his visit to America in 1855. Writing of Thackeray before a lecture audience, Mr. Bryant said:

Bryant said:

Every one who saw Mr. Thackeray last evening for the first time seemed to have their impressions of his appearsance and manner of speech corrected. Few expected to see so large a man; he is gigantic—six feet four at least-few expected to see so old a person; his hair appears to have kept silvery record over fifty years. And then there was a notion in the minds of many that there must be something dashing and "fast" in his appearance, whereas his costume was perfectly plain, the expression of his face grave and earnest, his address perfectly unaffected and such as we might expect to meet with in a well bred man somewhat advanced in years.

The most striking feature in his whole The most striking feature in his whole manner was the utter absence of affectation of any kind. He did not permit himself to appear conscious that he was an object of peenliar interest to the audience; neither was he guilty of the greater error of not appearing to care whether they were interested in him or not. In other words, he inspired his audience with a respect for him as a man proportioned to the admiration which his books have inspired for him as an author.

It was the fashion then in England to satirize everything American, and persistently refused to do so and soon after his return wrote to his friend, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia:

How I like your people and want to see 'em again! You are more tender hearted, remantic and sentimental than we are. I keep on telling this to our fine people here and have so belabored your country with praise in private that I sometimes think I have gone too far. I keep back some of the truth, but the great point to try to ding into the ears of the great stupid, virtue proud English public is that there are folks as good as they in America.

Thackeray was urged to publish his impressions of America, but he said that he would not do it for money, and to do it without payment might bring his motives into question.

Japan's Stonewall Jackson

his right a soldier to do audactous things to get out of the common rut. to violate all the hackneyed rules of scientific generalship. Such a soldier Japan has in Kuroki, whose portrait is drawn for the first time in western print by an American correspondent who has been with him from the day he left Tokyo, Mr. Frederick Palmer. Describing this silent but vigorous soldier about the time the army of invasion crossed the Yalu into Manchuria last April, Mr. Palmer says;

of Kuroki, the man who directed operations on the spot, we have had occasional gilmpses. He is sturdily built, sinewy, with no epare flesh, and has a clean shaved, square jaw. In the days of waiting, when no man knew where or how we were to cross or what forces the Russians had, and he alone knew all—quite all, staff officers knowing only each his part—one saw him waiking by himself among the trees of the groves which he and his staff occupied, and again with a telescope on a prominence watching his own troops rather than the positions of the enemy—watching and smoking.

Kuroki's first brilliant stroke was the Stonewall Jackson march around Kuropatkin's flank across the Taitse a glowing report of the great work and on to the heights of Yental. Mr. Palmer gives another sketch of the then unhersided genius in one of the desperate minor battles preliminary to the great struggle at Liaoyang, that of Tiensuiten, fought July 31. Says Mr.

General Kuroki was already on the hill back of the new temple. That thatch of tree branches which an infantry outpost had erected now sheltered the mind of the movement, who kept cool, literally as well as metaphorically. What chess player would not? On this hill, his chief of staff at his side, he was to remain all day. The chief of staff did the talking; he lis-The chief of staff did the talking; he listened and now and then gave an order. On this occasion all the carefully laid programme was not carried out. The central column of the guards was checked; batteries had to change their positions. In the face of good and bad news he was the same unchanging Kuroki. No spectator's curiosity held his attention to any one part of the field. He was playing the greatest of all games, with his mind on team play. The sound that interested him most was not that of firing, but the click of the telegraph instrument, which left nothing to the doubt of visios, but told him exactly what each unit was doing.

The war correspondent also compares his hero in the heat of action to the "head of a great business house with a row of push buttons on his desk." Von Moltke fought his first great campaign seated at a telegraph instrument miles away from any firing line. That was in 1866. Since then war has developed into a matter of business organization and manipulation. The knight of the flashing sword is by no means a thing of the past, but he is not found at the head of a modern army.

Gains in Church Membership In 1904. Although many religious teachers are abandoning old creeds and theology has a hard tussle with science, the rank and file still rally in the churches. The figures for church membership in 1904 throughout the country show a greater percentage of increase than the increase of population. The Episcopal church has added 3 per cent to its membership, the Presbyterian 21/2 per cent, the Baptist and Methodist each 2% per cent, and the Catholic Increase is estimated at nearly 4 per cent. The estimated increase of the population for the year is 2 per cent. Aside from the pros and cons of this or that theothat Sunday rest from toll, from exciting pleasures and from all the week

day grind is reasonable and beneficial. The churches provide that change for the brain and the emotions which takes the strain from the bearings that are tired out after six days continual service. Creeds are important as anchors for the soul, and the simple creed of regular churchgoing opens the way to the deepest spiritual truths.

The National Ash Heap of 1904. Last year the flames licked up \$230, 000,000 of good money in the United States, the biggest loss in the history of the country. Leaving out the Baltimore conflagration, the record beats anything in recent years, with the exception of 1900, and almost equals that. January opened with a record of \$22,-000,000. August was the month of lowest losses, the total fire waste being \$9,300,000. Four confingrations-Shelby, O.; Baltimore, Rochester and Sloux City-destroyed \$74,700,000 worth of property. The record for the year shows that in the summer months there is a decreased liability to fires.

Zola has found a biographer and eulogist in Mr. Ernest Alfred Vizatelly, who, together with his father, made Zola's novels popular among English reading people. Mr. Vizatelly's new task will not go as swimmingly as did the first on this side of the ocean, for he is a devotee of the Zola cult and sets out to convince thinking people that his hero was a reformer and achieved a noble life work.

It costs \$10 to pick a bale of cotton, and the growers want to reduce that to \$1 a bale, which would mean a say-Ing of \$90,000,000 on a 10,000,000 bale erop. Here is a chance for the genius who declares that everything worth doing has been done already to make a fortune by inventing an automatic cotton picker.

It will take more than a concert of the powers to make Japan give up Port Arthus this time.

The Personal Value of Money.

It goes without saying that \$5 in one pocketbook may be as important to its owner as \$100 in another pocketbook is to its owner. The five dollar man will miss something if that bill does not show up full value when he parts with it. The \$100 man can drop the roll and not miss what it would have bought, 'He'll have that anyway.

The widow gave virtue to a mite by putting in the all that she possessed. It carried with it personni value—heart value. Money earned by grinding toll and self sacrifice is fitly devoted to buying a home, paying off a mortgage, getting a machine or a borse to lighten toil, or education that makes toil more profitable. That money has personal value. Put out at interest for no purpose except to see it increase would reduce it to market value, the miser's plane of calculation. Then \$5 has just one-twentieth the importance of \$100 and no more.

The line between economy and thrift is very narrow sometimes; again it business. This last is a mistake. Economy gives to money a personal value. It demands a return in the investment of personal benefit, some high purpose accomplished. Thrift will accumulate much and economy direct its wise expenditure. Thrift carried to excess becomes parsimony. Money is then only a commodity to board and to rate at market value. The good it might do, the contentment, happiness and bealth it might buy, will be set down as having no value compared with what the money will earn elsewhere.

In the primitive age the naked man gave backloads of venison or bear meat that he didn't want to a hungry man in exchange for a blanket that be did want. Both parties to the deal were buyers of something which to them had personal value, and who can blame them for worshiping the money power expressed in the transaction? By it a blanket was made to appease the pangs of hunger, and meat became a shelter to ward off the storm.

Love of money merely because it is market money is truly the root of evil. But to regard money as having a personal value and then prize it because of that value is noble and even rightcous. Some people have the knack of making a dollar go a long way. This comes of investing it with a personal value and getting the worth of it on that basis. And that is how \$5 can bent \$100 in purchasing power.

Getting In Trim For Battle. It must be taken for granted that if 7 the axiom, "In time of peace prepare for war," is being strenuously lived up

to in one spot more than another just at present that spot is about the center southern Manchuria, When the spring campaign opens the Japs will have several hundred miles of communications to keep clear of Kuropatkin's cavalry. This arm of Russia's outfit has been heavily re-enforced of late. Cossacks have been called in from holding down disaffected subjects at

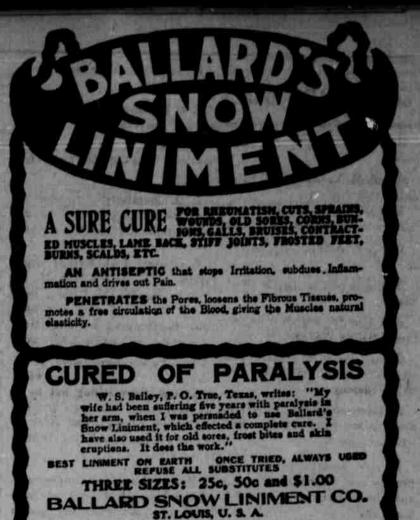
home and sent to the front. On the east the Japs have a long exposed line southward to Fengwangcheng and thence to Wiju, on the river al opinion human experience shows Yalu, the route traversed by Kuroki's St Paul Walla; Lewis advancing army last spring and summer. This line is probably the danger Spokane. point. On the west Oyama's line has its base at Newchwang, and the roads from that point to the front have been doubled and strengthened.

It is said that General Remsen Gampf, who ought to prove the Forrest or Sheridan of the caar's army, is at the head of 75,000 troopers. It may seem late in the day, but there was no really effective cavalry work in our civil war until the third year.

We all had our tribute ready when the dispatches announced the imminent passing of Lew Wallace a few weeks ago. But the old hero is in the list hotly championing something or other, as usual. The general fought in Mexico and has memoirs, some of them having inspired his Aztec novel, "The Fair God." The name "Mexico," he says should be perpetuated in naming the new state to be created out of old Mexican territory. 'The world's love of romance has done much for Lew Wallace, and it speaks well for him that he does not turn his back upon sentiment now that he is about done with earthly things.

The woman who has no history is to be congratulated, it is said. But what of the woman who lives in history for thousands of years and yet has no has written a book around the careers of "Sixteen Nameless Women of the Bible," including the Syrophoenician woman, the Shunamite woman, the Manassite woman, Pharaoh's daughter, Jephtha's daughter, the never to be forject is surely a novel one and another evidence of the exhaustless resources of the Bible as a field for literary re-

are spelled in fall thereon.



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ton, Spokane, Wal-lace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St ast Mail a m via

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For fuller information ask or write your nearest ticket agent, or A. L. CRAIG,

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Do Job Printing

Winter Rates to Yaquina Bay In order to accomodate the many people who wish to make a winter trip to Yaquina Bay, the Southern Pacific company will sell on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, until March 31, 1905, round trip tickets, at low rates, to Yaquina and return, limited to sixty days from date of sale. Those who desire to take advantage of this name? A student of sacred chronicles rate should apply to nearest Southern Pacific agent for tickets. Agts: Oregon City, Harrisburg, Aurora. Hillsboro, Woodburn, Newberg, Salem, Sheridan, Jefferson, Forest Grove, Springfield, McMinnville, gotten queen of Sheba, etc. The sub- Brownsville, Independence, Eugene, Lebanon.

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TIME CARD NO. 28 No. 2 For Yaquina: Leaves Albany 12:45 P. M.

Corvallis 1:48 P. M. Arrives Yaquina ... 6:20 P. M. No. 1 Returning: Leaves Yaquina 6:45 A.M.

Leaves Corvallis 11:30 A. M. Arrives Albany 12:15 P. M. No. 3 For Albany-Detroit: Leaves Corvallis 6:00 A. M.

Arrives Albany 6:40 A. M. Lv. Albany for Detroit 7:30 A. M. Arrives Detroit 12:02 P. M. No. 4 trom Detroit: Leaves Detroit 12:35 P. M

Arrives Albany 5:15 P. M Lv. Albany for Corv'l's 7:15 P. M Arrives Corvallis ..., 7:55 P. M Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P.

before departure of S. P. nosth bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvalus and Albany giving direct service to hewport

ng two or three hours in Albany

Train No. 3 for Detroit via Albany, leaves Corvallis at 6:00 a. m. and connects with the S. P. Albany-Portland local train leaving Albany at 7:00 a. m. Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 a. m., arriving there at noon, giving ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs the same day.

Train No. 4 connects at Albany with the Portland-Albany local. which arrives here at 7:10, and runs to Corvallis leaving Albany at 7:15 and arriving in Corvallis at 7:55 p. m.

For further information apply to EDWIN STONE, Manager.

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