

COMMUNICATION.

It's a Long Way to Tillamook.

(Continued from first page)

county for their consideration. It is desired that they make an impartial investigation and decide the case on its merits. The county judge has promised to consider the project before extending the pavement past this point and the wishes of the people should be made known to the county court to guide it in this matter. To formulate this, it is likely that petitions will be circulated and those interested be given an opportunity to express themselves on the proposition.

Plasker Bros. for all kinds of plumbing, bath room outfits and fixtures. Tillamook, Ore.

Gasolene

AND

Automobile Accessories

W. A. WILLIAMS

TILLAMOOK

308 X YES IS A VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

ONE NORMAL NOT ENOUGH

Oregon has but one Normal School. This school is located at Monmouth. Excellent as is the work of this school it is utterly unable to supply but a small part of the need for trained teachers for the State.

Of more than 6,000 school teachers in the public schools of Oregon, but 13 per cent have been trained for their profession of teaching in Normal Schools.

It is a well established fact that our one Normal School cannot supply the needs of the entire state. That is why we ask for your work and vote for the proposed Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Pendleton, Oregon.

GIVE EASTERN OREGON SQUARE DEAL

Eight counties in the Willamette Valley have employed during the past five years, 203 teachers who have graduated from the Monmouth Normal as against 39 Monmouth Normal School graduates for the eight leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

During the past five years the attendance of students from nine Willamette Valley counties was 877 students as against 91 students from nine of the leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

Owing to the crowded condition of our one Normal at Monmouth and also the distance and expense of attending, students from Eastern Oregon are compelled to go to neighboring states to secure their training as teachers.

ONLY COSTS 4 CENTS PER \$1,000

The annual maintenance cost of the proposed State Normal School in Eastern Oregon amounts to but one 25th of a mill or 4 cents on a thousand dollars of taxable property. Isn't it worth this to have your children trained to become useful and productive citizens?

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS

Among those who strongly endorse the establishment of the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal School are Governor Withycombe, J. H. Ackerman, President of the Monmouth State Normal; W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College; P. L. Campbell, President of the State University; Robert C. French, former President of the Weston Normal, and practically all of the leading educators of the State. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, voices the sentiments of those who are most familiar with the need of more adequate Normal facilities when he says:

"Oregon's greatest need for its rural schools is the teacher who has had full preparation to do her work. Such preparation can best come through Normal School training.

"I trust that the voters of the state will assist in raising the standard of our schools by establishing a State Normal School at Pendleton. The location is central, the interest of the people of Pendleton in education most excellent, and the large number of pupils in the public schools will give ample opportunity to students to get the amount of teaching practice required in a standard normal school."

All the above educators insist that a Standard Normal School must be located in a town of 5000 or more population and having enough grade pupils for teaching practice.

VOTE RIGHT

By voting YES for No. 308 you will help to give to the school children of Oregon the same advantages enjoyed by the school children of our neighboring states. Vote YES for No. 308.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee

By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore.

(Paid advertisement)

The Golden Heart

By BARBARA PHIPPS

There has never been an invasion of an enemy's country that the invader has not made willing captives of a number of the daughters of the region invaded. During the war between the states many a Union soldier wooed and won a southern girl whose antagonism against the Union armies was very bitter. There seems to be something in the social relations that defies the horrors of war.

Lieutenant Joaquin Molina, a young Spanish officer just out of his teens, was during the last years of the last century sent with his command to Cuba. Those were the days when General Weyler was attempting to crush the Cuban revolution by execution and imprisonment, and both he and Spanish soldiers were hated by the downtrodden Cubans.

Lieutenant Molina was encamped with his regiment near a sugar plantation owned by one Leandro Reyes. The officers were received at the plantation with civility, if not cordiality, for Reyes did not care to antagonize them, though his sympathies were all for free Cuba. His daughter, Inez, a dark eyed beauty of seventeen, saw Molina, and notwithstanding she hated him as an enemy of her country she fell at once under the spell of love, a spell that was mutual, for Molina reciprocated.

True, the lady did not at once acknowledge that she had given her heart to the young Spaniard. Indeed, she was struggling against her enthrallment.

It was not long before the two passed from a mere acquaintance to an acknowledgment of what they felt for each other. Inez, though she admitted her passion for the young officer, refused to become his betrothed on the ground that he was engaged in the work of subjecting her countrymen to the yoke of the king of Spain. He pleaded for her to at least withhold her decision till the war had ended, but she replied that the end of the war, whatever it might be, would not alter her decision.

When Molina's regiment was ordered to Santiago there was a sad parting between the two, during which Inez gave way and told her lover that if Cuba achieved her independence he might come back and ask her again. Encouraged by this, he took one kiss, which she permitted, and tore himself away. He left her a parting gift—a little gold heart he wore on his watch chain.

Molina fought at Santiago, and when the end came he was shipped with his regiment to Spain. He asked for leave in order to visit Senorita Reyes, but, owing to the terms of the surrender, was unable to obtain one. He was obliged to defer seeing her again for a final reply to his proposition till he had gone to Spain. Then, if necessary, he would resign his commission in order to seek her.

When Lieutenant Molina reached Madrid he found it impossible to obtain a leave to return to America. He would have resigned his commission in order to go and claim Inez, but his mother dissuaded him.

"What!" she said. "Will you cross the Atlantic to claim a girl you are not sure of? If you resign from the army what career have you? And you will not find it pleasant to live on the income furnished by your wife's father."

Molina was thus persuaded to put off the matter so near his heart from day

to day, till at last, having thought less and less of it, he drifted away from it altogether. He was thrown in with girls at home who desired the attentions of a young soldier who had been through the last struggle to preserve Cuba for Spain. In a few years he married one of them, and his Cuban romance was looked upon thereafter as a pleasant dream.

Fifteen years passed. Molina had in the meantime resigned from the army and had been elected a member of the cortes. Ten years after his marriage his wife died and left him a widower without children. Fourteen years after the close of the Spanish-American war he was appointed to a prominent place in the Spanish legation at Washington. While there he was one night attending a reception of the president and was introduced to a lady of middle age who, though a native of tropical America, where women bloom and fade early, was still beautiful. He did not catch her name, but saw at once that there was Spanish blood in her veins.

"We have met before, senior," she said.

"Indeed!" looking at her scrutinizingly. "When? Where?"

"In Cuba."

"I have not been to Cuba for fifteen years. While there I met a number of ladies."

"To one of them you gave a token."

"A token!"

"Yes."

Inserting her fingers under the neck of her dress, she caught a chain and drew forth attached to it a little gold heart.

For a few moments Reyes looked at it without remembrance concerning it. Then it rushed upon him that he was the donor.

"Inez!" he exclaimed. "Are you married?"

"No. I have been waiting to give a final answer to one who was to call for it."

When Molina returned to Spain he took with him the daughter of the Cuban minister to the United States.

Age of London.

London was probably an ancient British town. It appears to have been resettled by the Romans about 43 A. D. and Londinium (called also Augusta) was the capital of Britannia in the last part of the Roman period. After the departure of the Romans (about 412) and in the early Saxon period its history is obscure, though there were bishops of London from the seventh century. It was plundered by the Danes and rebuilt by Alfred and Athelstan. By the fourteenth century its commerce had greatly developed. It was scourged by the plague in 1349 and was almost entirely destroyed by the great fire of 1666.

Victor Hugo's Double.

Victor Hugo had a real double in flesh and blood, who exploited his physical resemblance to the man of genius. He cut his beard like Hugo's, copied the master's dress in its smallest details and so for eighteen years divided with the master the admiration of the public. His especial delight was to pose in a poetical attitude in front of a Punch and Judy show. He did this at a particular spot every Thursday afternoon for years, thoroughly enjoying the murmurs of curiosity and applause proceeding from the gaping crowd which he deceived. We do not hear that he reaped any other reward but pleasure.

We'll What Was It?

Speaking of fame, what was the name of Molly Pitcher's husband?—Boston Transcript.