

The Hood River Glacior

Hood River, Oreg., Thursday, Dec. 3, 1903.

"IT'S A COLD DAY WHEN WE GET LEFT."

VOL. XV.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1903.

NO. 29.

HOOD RIVER GLACIOR

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For Uniontown, Wash., at 7:30 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives same days at 4 p. m.
For White Salmon, Wash., daily at 4:45 p. m.; arrives at 11 a. m.

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OLIVE GROVE COUNCIL NO. 142, ORDER OF FENIX.—Meets the second and fourth Fridays of the month. Visitors cordially welcomed. F. U. HUSTON, Counselor. Miss Nellie Clark, Secretary.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.—Hood River Union No. 142, meets in Odd Fellows' hall second and fourth Saturdays in each month, 7:30 o'clock. E. H. ROO, President. C. U. DAKIN, Secretary.

AUREL REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 87, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month. Miss Edith Moore, N. G. L. E. MOORE, Secretary.

CANYON POST, NO. 16, G. A. R.—Meets at 8 o'clock, U. S. Hall second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 7:30 p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us. W. H. PERRY, Commander. T. J. CENNING, Adjutant.

CANYON W. R. C. NO. 16.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock, U. S. Hall at 7:30 p. m. Miss Fannie Bailey, Pres. Mrs. T. J. CENNING, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER LODGE NO. 105, A. F. AND A. M.—Meets Saturday evening and Sunday morning in each month. W. M. YATES, W. M. C. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, NO. 27, R. A. M.—Meets third Friday night of each month. G. R. CARTER, H. P. A. S. BLOWERS, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER, NO. 25, O. E. S.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays evening in each month. Visitors cordially welcomed. Mrs. Mary B. Davidson, Secy.

OLIVE ASSEMBLY NO. 108, United Athletes.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, second and fourth Wednesdays social; Artistic hall, Friday of each month. E. B. HARRIS, Secretary.

WATCOMA LODGE, NO. 80, K. of P.—Meets in K. of P. hall every Tuesday night. C. E. HEMMAN, K. of R. E. J. DAVIDSON, C. C. C. RIVERSIDE LODGE, NO. 68, A. O. U. W.

R. E. BRADLEY, Financial Secy.
CHESTER STRUTE, Recorder.

DEWILDE LODGE, NO. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall every Thursday night. Geo. W. Thompson, N. G. J. L. HENDERSON, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER TENT, NO. 19, K. O. T. M.—Meets at O. U. W. hall on the first and third Fridays of each month. WALTER GREENE, Commander. G. E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

RIVERSIDE LODGE NO. 68, DEGREE OF HONOR, A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. FREDERICK, C. of H. Miss Annie Smith, Recorder.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, NO. 7202, M. W. A.—Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. J. R. REES, V. C. C. U. DAKIN, Clerk.

WEDDING ENCAMPMENT NO. 48, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays of each month. W. O. ASH, C. P. J. L. HENDERSON, Scribe.

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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Dowie, the Zionist leader, has been forced into bankruptcy.

The United States stands ready to tender its good offices to effect a settlement between Colombia and the new republic.

The Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis fair will be an exposition within an exposition. Forty acres are reserved for the islands and every one who has seen articles from that island expresses admiration at the richness of the exhibits sent.

The secession of Panama from Colombia is re-echoed in Venezuela and Guiana, according to a dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad. It is asserted by one Venezuelan that the opposition party in Ciudad Bolivar contemplates imitating Panamanians and seceding from Venezuela.

Germany has recognized the new republic of Panama.

Hotheads at Cartagena would assassinate the American consul.

Senator Mitchell will call up the 1905 fair bill early this month.

Snow is general in Great Britain and all Europe has suffered from a great storm.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says credit for favorable balance is due the farmers.

The federal grand jury has charged the Hawaiian legislature with gross corruption.

General Brooke has charged General Wood with insubordination before the senate committee.

China believes Russia intends to take military occupation of and seize the railroad near Niu Chwang.

The United States supreme court has declared valid the Kansas law making eight hours a day in public works.

Ex-officials and others implicated in the postal frauds by Bristol strongly maintain innocence and one has made a counter charge.

The estate of the late Collis P. Huntington is appraised at \$28,301,765.

Rear Admiral Sigbee says that the navy is greatly in need of more men.

Dreyfus has finally triumphed in his efforts to secure a judicial hearing of his case.

The title to the rich Bonanza mines of Valdes, is confirmed to the Alaska copper company.

Lord Roberts, commander in chief of the British army, is likely to retire on account of ill health.

Several members of congress will oppose the plan of Roosevelt to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods.

Colombia will ask Latin-American countries to protest against the action of the United States, if Reyes' mission fails.

A New York theater management paid \$30 a minute for 90 minutes to bear Patti singing in making up a deficiency in receipts.

The lot of the American consul at Cartagena is being mad every hard.

Ex-President Cleveland declares he has no idea of being a candidate for the presidency.

Utah miners declare they will not stay out in sympathy with Coloradans if demands are met.

The American minister at Santo Domingo refuses to acknowledge the provisional government.

A crank evaded hundreds of New York police and approached President Roosevelt while at a funeral.

General Reyes must confine his activities for Colombia at Washington to lawful channels or be deported.

Senator Mitchell will urge that "the Oregon country" be paid far more into the treasury than it has received in appropriations and the 1905 fair should be favored.

The Far Eastern situation is less reassuring.

The strike situation in Colorado and Utah is fast approaching a crisis.

The settlement of the Chicago street car strike did not restore normal conditions as soon as expected.

Colombia has given the Panama canal company warning not to sell its rights to the United States.

General Funston reports that liquor and tuberculosis is largely responsible for sad plight of the Alaskan Indians.

Pension Commissioner Ware has resigned. Everything was not going as smoothly for the commissioner as he desired.

The senate is sure to pass the bill appropriating \$1,125,000 for the 1905 fair.

General Reyes, the Colombian commissioner, has arrived in the United States.

Secretary Hitchcock has suspended another clerk in the Indian territory land office.

Reports from India tell of a flood of the Palar river which wiped out an entire town. Two hundred persons were drowned.

WAR CLOUD GONE.

Russia and Japan Effect an Agreement in Corea and Manchuria.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The Associated Press learns that Japan and Russia are on the verge of a settlement of the Far Eastern controversy, which promises to dissipate the war cloud that has been hanging over both countries. This settlement will be the result of the negotiations which have been in pending for some time past, and which were assisted by the friendly representations of France to Russia and of Great Britain to Japan. The two nations have practically agreed upon the basis of a treaty, the signing of which can be prevented only by some unexpected development. The basis of this forthcoming agreement follows:

Russia will accept the two agreements entered into by Japan and Corea, dated 1896 and 1898, respectively, under which Japan secured various rights in Corea, including the maintenance of a garrison at Seoul. In exchange for this concession, Japan will accept Russia's treaty with China respecting Manchuria. It is believed, though this cannot be stated positively, that Japan and Russia will reiterate their support of the principles of the "open door" and the integrity of China and Corea.

In diplomatic and official circles here much gratification is expressed at the satisfactory stage upon which the negotiations between Russia and Japan have now entered. Information has been received here to the effect that Japan is constructing at Seoul barracks for 1,000 men, though she now maintains only 500 in the Korean capital. This is accepted as an indication that Japan contemplates the strengthening of her garrison at Seoul.

CRUISER SEARCHES FOR BOGOTA.

Pirate Ship Much Wanted by Both America and Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The little gunboat Bogota, which left here October 7 of last year for Panama to sweep the seas of all enemies of the Colombian government, has become the object of search of the United States men of war.

A letter received yesterday from an officer of the cruiser Boston, dated at Panama, states that the cruiser had just returned from a three days' search for the Bogota, which has been declared a pirate, and is much wanted by the new republic of Panama and the American warships.

When the new isthmian republic hoisted its flag, the Bogota, controlled by the Colombians, hastily weighed her anchor, and after firing upon the Pailla, her erstwhile enemy in the former rebellion, in hot pursuit. The Pailla is not the equal of the Bogota, and soon was distanced.

The Bogota was at last accounted believed to be hovering somewhere in the vicinity of Panama bay, for reports were received at the isthmus that the vessel had captured two English merchant vessels. A reward of \$50,000 for the capture of the Bogota was immediately offered by the English government.

The gunboat is disowned by the Colombian government, which sees in her acts of piracy no end of trouble.

MAN'S FINGER IS SENT BELL.

Letter Says Ears and Head Will Follow if Troops Remain.

Denver, Dec. 3.—Adjutant General Bell today received from Telluride a letter wrapped around a human finger.

The letter stated the finger belonged to a man who disappeared from Telluride some time ago, and stated if Telluride were not withdrawn from the mountain the man's ears and then his head would follow in a few days. The letter was signed "S. N."

A physician who examined the finger said it was evidently cut off shortly before the letter was mailed.

It develops tonight that the bloody finger came from the office of a local surgeon, and it is charged that it was sent to General Bell as a joke by certain newspaper reporters. General Bell tonight issued a statement, in which he declares he has placed the matter in the hands of the postal authorities, and no effort will be spared to secure the apprehension and punishment of the parties responsible for the hoax.

Panama Commissioners Start Home.

New York, Dec. 3.—Dr. M. Amador and Frederico Boyd, special commissioners from the republic of Panama, sailed for Colon today on the steamer Segurana, having completed their treaty mission to this country in two weeks. It is expected that as soon as they reach the isthmus a constitution will be framed and arrangements made for the early election of a president and other permanent officials for the republic. Carlos Arosema remains at Washington as secretary of the new legation.

Washington Wants Money.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Senator Foster is after more money for public buildings in Washington. He has introduced a bill increasing the limit of cost of the Tacoma building from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000; increasing the limit at Seattle from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000, and increasing the limit at Spokane from \$400,000 to \$900,000. He also introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for testing American timbers, 25 per cent to be expended on the Pacific coast.

To Prolong Presidential Term.

Mexico City, Dec. 3.—An important bill is before the chamber of deputies looking to the amendment of the constitution, so as to prolong the presidential term to eight years. This measure has some influential supporters.

NINE GREAT CANALS

THE ARTIFICIAL SHIP CHANNELS OF WORLD IMPORTANCE.

Interest Therein is Particularly Keen at the Present Time Because of the Panama Agitation—Enormous Sum of Money Expended in Their Construction—Suez the Most Important.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The renewed attention being given to the proposed isthmian canal at this time lends especial interest to a discussion of the great canals of the world, presented by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics.

The Suez canal is usually considered the most important example of ship canals, though the number of vessels passing through it annually does not equal that passing through the canals connecting Lake Superior with the chain of great lakes at the south. In length, however, it exceeds any of the other great ship canals, its total length being 90 miles. The original cost was \$95,000,000, and for the canal in its present form slightly in excess of \$100,000,000. The revenue of the canal is apparently large in proportion to its cost. The Statesman's Yearbook for 1902 gives the net profits of 1899 at \$4,513,660 francs, and the total amount distributed among the shareholders 51,538,028 francs, or about 10 per cent of the estimated cost of \$100,000,000.

The canal connecting the Bay of Cronstadt with St. Petersburg is described as a work of great strategic and commercial importance to Russia. The canal and sailing course in the Bay of Cronstadt are about 16 miles long, the canal proper being about ten miles, and they together extend from Cronstadt, on the gulf of Finland, to St. Petersburg. The canal was opened in 1850. The total cost is estimated at about \$10,000,000.

The next of the great ship canals connecting bodies of salt water in the order of date of construction is the Corinth canal, which connects the gulf of Corinth with the gulf of Aegina. The canal reduces the distance from Adriatic ports about 175 miles and from Mediterranean ports about 100 miles. Its length is about four miles. There are no locks, as is also the case in both the Suez and Cronstadt canals. The work was begun in 1884 and completed in 1893 at a cost of about \$5,000,000.

The Manchester ship canal, which connects Manchester, England, with the Mersey river, Liverpool, and the Atlantic ocean was opened for traffic January 7, 1894. The length of the canal is 35 1/2 miles, the total rise from the water level to Manchester being 60 feet, which is divided between four sets of locks. The total cost of the canal is given at \$75,000,000. The revenue in 1901, according to the Statesman's Yearbook, was 621,128 pounds, and the working expenses, \$83,297 pounds.

Two canals connect the Baltic and North seas through Germany, the first, known as the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, and having been completed in 1895 and constructed largely for military and naval purposes, but proving also of great value to general mercantile traffic. Work upon the Kaiser Wilhelm canal was begun in 1887, and completed as above indicated, in 1895. The length of the canal is 61 miles, the terminus in the Baltic sea being at Kiel. The total excavation amounted to about 100,000,000 cubic yards, and the cost to about \$40,000,000.

The Welland canal connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie on the Canadian side of the river. It was constructed in 1853 and enlarged in 1871 and again in 1900. The length of the canal is 27 miles, the number of locks 25, the total rise of lockage 32 1/2 feet, and the total cost about \$25,000,000. The annual collection of tolls on freight, passengers and vessels averages about \$225,000, and the canal is open on an average about 240 days in a year.

The canals of St. Lawrence, St. Marie, Mich., and Ontario, are located adjacent to the falls of the St. Mary's river, which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron and lower raise vessels from one level to the other, a height of 17 to 20 feet. The canal belonging to the United States was begun in 1853 by the state of Michigan and opened in 1855, the length of the canal being 5,674 feet, and provided with two tandem locks, the original cost being \$1,000,000. The United States government, by consent of the state, began in 1870 to enlarge the canal, and by 1881 had increased its length to 1.6 miles. The state relinquished all control of the canal in March, 1882. In 1887 the government further enlarged the canal. The Canadian canal, 1 1/2 miles long, was built on the north side of the river during the years 1888 to 1895.

Another Macedonian Rising Coming. Vienna, Dec. 2.—It is again reported that the Macedonian insurgents are planning to renew their revolt next spring, and as the first step along this line M. Dratsarschiff has been selected to head a new revolutionary central committee. Serbia is reported to be arming for war, and it is believed Bulgaria will be compelled to take the field against Turkey early in the year, and that Serbia will aid her in consideration of being granted old Serbia.

Dakota Divorces Null and Void. Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 2.—Judge James A. Howe, of the district court, held today that a decree granted under the Dakota divorce statutes, if it is proven the non resident litigant resides there merely for the purpose of securing a divorce, is null and void.

China Will Retaliate. London, Dec. 2.—The Morning Post says it has reason to believe the Chinese government has prohibited the recruiting of laborers for South Africa in any part of China. "This decision," says the Morning Post, "is mainly due to legislation by the Dominion of Canada excluding the Chinese from Canadian territory."

Hobson's Plan for Big Navy. Washington, Dec. 2.—Ex-Commander Richmond P. Hobson, of the navy, has prepared a bill which he has requested Representative Wiley, of Alabama, to introduce in the house on the convening of the regular session, for the purpose, as he says, of making the United States the first naval power of the world during the next 15 years. The bill makes a total appropriation of \$2,750,000,000, a portion to be used each year.

Baswood Blossoms for Bees. Oregon City—Hermann Anthony, of New Era, this county, is believed to have on his property the only baswood trees in the state. Mr. Anthony planted this variety for the benefit the trees are to his large apiary, which consists of more than 100 stands of bees. When in bloom the trees are invaluable for honey-making, while the wood is especially adapted for manufacturing boxes. This variety of trees is very general in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and many others of the central and eastern states.

General Law for Recording. Astoria—Officials of Clatsop county are anxious that a general law be passed at the special session fixing uniform fees in all counties of the state for recording fees. At present the several counties exact different fees, with the result that there is often much inconvenience to the recording clerk. An idea is offered by County Clerk Clinton that fees should be 25 cents per folio, which would just about cover the actual cost of recording.

DROPS WAR PLAN.

General Reyes Finds Such Talk Don't Affect Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian minister, has silenced all the members of the Reyes party and the Bolivar commission. The Colombians are now holding warm conferences, in which they are attempting to find out just what steps should be taken to bring the South American republic out of the present squabble in the best form. General Reyes is known to have undergone a change of mind as to the best method of looking after his country's interests here. War talk did not make any impression upon the United States. It is now presumed that Dr. Herran's advice is to be taken, and an attempt will now probably be made to bring Colombia out of the muddle with all the money possible.

The return of Panama to the Colombian union, and the retraction of all the steps taken by the United States government, are so far out of the question that they will probably not be suggested.

Reports from the United States minister at Bogota and other sources that war talk in Colombia is becoming more widespread call attention to the fact that even if General Reyes' mission to the United States accomplishes no other purpose, it will serve time for the Colombian armies to mobilize and equip in case a campaign should be undertaken against the isthmus. It is now conceded that the passage of troops by land from Colombia to the isthmus is not impossible.

POSTOFFICE FRAUDS.

Figures Telling What the Government Losing by Corrupt Officials.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The amount of money secured by the corrupt officials and their confederates is small, as compared to the total loss to the government. To illustrate: There is no evidence that Louis received any compensation from Ault & Wiborg, yet during the first year of his administration the expenditures for canceling ink increased over \$10,000. Barrett received but \$6,000 from Arnold, yet that company defrauded the people out of over \$3,000,000. Machen probably did not receive more than \$26,000 from the Groff fastener. Yet the government has paid approximately \$130,000 for that device, which represents a net loss, since the department continued, by the terms of the contract for letter boxes, to pay for the original fasteners.

Beavers and his associates received less than \$20,000 from the automatic cashier. Yet the department expended \$74,275 for this wholly unnecessary machine. The total amount that the perpetrators of these frauds themselves received cannot be definitely learned, but it will aggregate between \$30,000 and \$400,000, while the loss to the government, considering the unnecessary supplies that have been purchased and the inferior quality of those furnished by fraudulent contractors, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

VIRTUALLY SHUT OUT POWERS.

Russia and Austria Propose to Have Actual Control of Macedonia.

London, Dec. 2.—The Chronicle learns of a curious episode. When the appointment of European officers to the Turkish gendarmerie in Macedonia was proposed, Great Britain asked that three English officers be appointed, thinking that each of the other powers would require the appointment of a similar number. The government of Austria-Hungary, however, demanded the appointment of 180 Austrian officers, and Russia asked for an equal number of Russian officers, the obvious intention on the part of Austria and Russia being the exclusion of all other powers from any real share in the control of the gendarmerie.

The Chronicle says the directors of the Macedonian relief fund have received advice that pneumonia and pleurisy are working havoc among the refugees in the burned villages as the result of exposure and destitution.

Russia Branching Out.

London, Dec. 2.—The Times' Pekin correspondent says that small bodies of Russian troops are patrolling the country around Hsinmintun, the termination of a branch line of the railway between the great wall and Niu Chwang, on the pretext of suppressing brigands, although the region is perfectly quiet and peaceful. The Chinese are daily expecting to hear that the Russians have occupied the railroad there and have resumed military occupation of the country down to the great wall.

Hobson's Plan for Big Navy.

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HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

SCHOOL FUNDS IN DEMAND.

Borrowers Turn to State When Market Begins to Tighten.

Salem—The indications of a slowly tightening money market are tending to increase the demands for loans from the state school funds. The state loan board last week approved applications for loans to the amount of \$69,315. Earlier in the month applications were approved to the amount of \$30,000, making a total of about \$100,000 put out in loans during November.

The demand for school fund loans may be accounted for by two circumstances. The state is lending at as low a rate of interest as can be secured anywhere, and in case of hard times the state will not be forced to call in its money. An applicant a few days ago wanted to borrow money from the school fund in order to transfer his loan. He then had money from a private capitalist at 6 per cent. In stating his reason for wanting to change the loan, he said he thought it possible that there might be a stringency in the money market within the next year or two and he was afraid his creditor might need the money. He knew that the state would not need the money and that his loan from the school fund could stand as long as the security remained good and the interest was kept paid up.

The rate of interest charged by the state is 6 per cent. The security required by the state is greater than that generally required by private capitalists, so that many find it inconvenient to borrow from the school fund. On November 1 the state had \$2,778,100 loaned out on mortgage security and \$63,000 on school bonds, or a total of \$2,841,700.

Every dollar of this is loaned on security that is perfectly safe. On the first of the month there was cash in the school fund to the amount of \$645,482.89. Since that time some loans have been paid and \$100,000 more has been loaned out.

GET TIMBER CHEAP.

Rich Tract Near Bend Goes to an East-Consent