# FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY

JOHN DOWNING, A FIVE YEAR MAN, TAKES HIS DEPARTURE.

Evades the Guard and Disappears-Reward Offered.

John Downing, a trusty at the state penitentiary, succeeded in evading the guards yesterday afternoon and disapreared. Downing had been a trusty while working on the highway about one mile east of the penitentlary.

penitentiary, December 5. 3096, from five years, having been echvicted of being obtained. the crime of larceny. He was made a trusty about the 1st inst., and would chased by the authorities, as a safehave completed his term of service in guard against the loss of life in case about eight months. As trusty, Down- of a configuration have keep received ing was furnished employment with a and are now being put in position. The squad of fellow-prisoners in the im- fire escapes are a decided departure provement of the road which is a con- from the old style ladder used on most tinuation of State street. It was while buildings, and are so constructed as to thus engaged that he decamped, about make them the ideal contrivance for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoop, having an insane asylum, where the inmates

vicinity of the Ashby farm, about four side of a hig structure. They are large miles east of this city, and at a later steel cylinders, constructed on the outhour was seen walking in the direction side of the building, with a spiral steel of the state reform school. It is pre- slide, running from openings or doorsamed the escaped convict intended to ways at the upper floors, to the ground. reach the Southern Pacific railraid at The inmates of the building, in case of Turner or some other stopping place, a fire alarm, will be crowded into this in time to board the California over- cylinder, when they will slide to the land or the midnight freight just night, ground without their own aid. It is It is not thought the man received claimed that, with the four fire escapes any outside aid in making his escape of this pattern, now being constructed. and will be obliged to obtain other the entire building can be vacated by clothing to take the place of his prison the patients in less than five minutes uniferm.

This is the first prisoner to escape ities by the Northwest General Electric under Supt. J. D. Lee's administration Co., of Portland, are being erected unand every effort will be made to effect der the supervision of A. H. Forstner, his capture. Surrounding towns and of this city. authorities have been notified of the In addition to the spiral fire escapes, escape and have been furnished a de- the use of the old style iron ladders. scription of the man, who will prob- some of which have heretofore been the firstitution within a few days. A use, and others, of similar style and reward of 100 has been offered for the make are being added, and when the arrest and return of the prisoner.

The following is a very good descripf feet 11 inches, weight about 180 fou: upper front teeth gone at inter its history. vals, valie with sort of hobbling gatt as though his feet were sere, has cut scar on eight eyebrow, and one just ents, being a slight increase since the above, cut rear on left cheek bone, a beginning of the month, when the suplarge red scar on tack of left ear, cut erintendent's report showed a total of scar left side of head, small white scar 1156 patients under care and treatment. right side front of head, design of hands clasped with star above in red and blue ink on front of right fore and blue tak on front of right fore IN TWO NINETEEN stump done in red and blue ink on inside of right forearm, design of boy and wirl. ship and church sun in red and blue ink on left fore arm, cut scar back of left hand.

# THE GREEN'S FERRY BRIDGE.

New Cribbing to Be Constructed to Save the Structure from Danger -A Metal Cylinder.

County Judge G. P. Terrell and Judge George D. Barton, of Linn county, met at the Green's Ferry bridge on the Santiam, two miles above Jefferson, yesterday morning, for the purpose of making an examination of the center pler of the bridge, which was reported as being in a dangerous condition. The cribbing of the pier was found to be badly decayed, and is spreading under the weight of the gravel thrown inside to support and strengthen the pier. While this has weakened the structure somewhat, there is no immediate danmer, but high water this fall is liable to cause the collapse of the bridge if the structure is not repaired before that time. The two judges agreed to have an examination made of the damaged bridge, and to secure an estimate of the probable cost of needed repairs. It is proposed to secure a metal cylinder instead of the old wooden cribbing. and by means of this make the threatened pier far stronger than it ever was with the old wooden breakwater. Frank Miller, of Albany will be ordered to make an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvements.

The bridge was constructed twentytwo years ago, and the cribbing, which has now outlived its usefulness, was constructed twelve years ago.

# AT INSANE ASYLUM

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WING IS PROGRES-ING.

### The New Spiral Fire Escapes Are Being Erected-Many Fxcellent Improvements,

The work on the new wing at the state insane asylum is being pushed with vigor, and the indications are that it will be completed by the end of the year, so as to enable the authorities to ase the additional room which is so sorely needed for the accommodation of the patients under their charge and control.

The new addition is an extension of the north wing of the asylum, the new structure being 42 by 210 feet, and will be three stories above the basement. The basement and foundation walls, the great raval hero and that he was built of solid rock, are about six feet entirely in sympathy with the movehigh, and are complete, and yester- ment. day the stringers of the first floor were completed.

The walls are to be constructed of brick, made at the penitentiary brick yard, and are to be made as nearly fire proof as possible. The work of constructing the brick walls is expect- of The Dalles that he had rented, but ed to be started next week, if brick this year there will be no grapes of been successfully introduced in many

A TRUSTY ESCAPES will be put on to expedite operations. The superstructure will be practically fireproof, as little wood as possible to be used in its construction; wood molding will be limited to basemolds of not more than 21/2 inches, and in other respects that material will be used as sparingly. All the plumbing is to be placed in an annex outside the main While Working on the Highway. He structure, and in every way the greatest care will be exercised to make the

building a safe and convenient one. The new structure will have a ward on each floor, 40 by 180 feet, and a separate waiting or smoking room, 30 by 40 feet in size, will be arranged on each floor, being placed between the old building and the new wards.

The work of constucting the brickwork of the building will be largely less than a month and made his escape done by patients under the direction of Fred Gilson, who also superintended the building of the foundation, Frank Lionning was received at the state B. Southwick has charge of the carpenitentiary. December 5. 3836, from penter work, and with the excellent Multnomah county, under sentence of material supplied, splendid results are

The new fire escapes, recently purof a conflagration, have been received. succeeded in evading the guard. He would scarce have the requisite prefalled to again put in an appearance. sence of mind or intelligence to des-Early last evening he was seen in the cend perpendicular ladder on the out-These fire escapes, sold to the author-

ably be apprehended and returned to provided at the asylum, will be kept in improvements, authorized by the legislature at the last session, are comtion of the escaped prisoner: Height pleted, the asylum will be far better fitted and arranged for the safety of pounds, frown hair, hazel or gray eyes, its unfortunate inmates than ever in

The asylum now contains 1165 pati-

THE STATE TEAM PACE RECORD LOWERED TO THAT POINT.

A Beautiful Exhibition of Speed by Two Horses at the Fair Grounds Track.

The racing matinee at the state f in ground race track, yesterday, was attended by about 150 persons, who we quite well entertained by a program of Ex events, one of which was a record-breaker, being the team pace by Deceiver and Alta Dall, one male to beat the state record of 2 26. This time was lowered to 2:19, the last h If bring covered in 1 65%, and the heat was said to be as preity a one as ever took place on the state's race course. John Savyer hardled the reins and says the team can go better than nine teen.

The other events were four in nun. ber, viz. Pacing, 2 18 class, 11-16 miles, two

in three;	
John A. Crawford	.1 1
F.11111.1086	2 9
Miss Crescent	2 2
Time-Mile 2.22, mile and giste	enth
2.40; mile 2.18, mile and sixteenth	9-95
Tret and pace, 2:36 class, 11-16 m	iles

Scappoose .... .... 2 2 Gecrae D. ...... 3 3

Time-Mile 2.281/2, mile and sixteenth 2:54 and 2:30 and 2:48. Running, 4 mile - Neptune won, Mike Rice second, and Althaia third, time

Kanning, % mile-Endymien won, with Mark Hanna and Merriam second and third respectively; time 1 08,

The closing event was an exhibition eighth-of-a-mile trot by yearlings driven by R. C. Kiger and I. C. Mcsher, The "babies" made a nice appearance in their scramble for the wire.

J. B. and Robert Stetson acted as starter and timer, respectively.

AN INVITATION .- Gov. T. T. Geer received an invitation, from the committee on arrangements for the reception Admiral George W. Dewey, 15on the latter's strival in New York, about October 1st, to attend the celebration, with his staff, on the occasion of the return to America of the hero of Manila bay, and participate in the parade. The governor answered, that he regretted that the great distance and expense would probably preclude his presence on that occasion, but should he be enabled to come, he would gladly participate in the exercises to honor

# NO GRAPES.

Last year Joe Stadleman harvested 190 tons of grapes off a vineyard west

# A COURSE OF STUDY

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS O THE STATE

Issued by the Board of Education-The Schools to Be Conducted on a Uniform System.

Frot. J. H. Ackerman, superintendof Oregon, has prenared for the use of the hands of every teacher of the state as a guide to the work in the schools, and is to be turned over to the clerk of the district, in which it is used, at the close of the term, for the use of the tucceeding instructor in the same school. The work was done in accordance with the act of the legislature pasesd at its last session, providing for the issuance of the manual.

The manual provides a course of study for teaching the following: Reading, language, arithmetic, geo graphy, spelling, writing, physiology and hygiene, history, civil government and nature study and science work. Each branch is divided into three divisions-primary, intermediate, and advanerd. With each division there are very explicit suggestions to teachers, and tests for promotion. In his introduction, Supt Ackerman says in part:

"Object-The one great object of the course is to so arrange the work that the children, especially those of the rural schools, may follow from time to time a plain, simple, progressive line of study to the end that, at its completion, they shall have a good common-school education.

"Aim-It: constant sim throughout is to introduce nothing that should not be taught; to make the classification as simple and intelligible as possible so that it shall be easy to follow and also such as to lighten the teachers' burdens: to regulate the steps so that pupils shall not only be interested and kept in school, but that they shall also receive ful credit for their work; to reduce to a minimum the usual waste of time and aimless effort attendant uron the frequent change of teachers; to put the school work of the state upon a common basis so that the methods used in teaching the several branches, the amount of work accomplished, the system of reports, etc., shall be the same; to make the work of surery!sion stronger and more effective, and to enlist the interest and sympathy of parents and school officers by making them better acquainted with what the schools are endeavoring to accomplish for the children.

"Plan-Two plans have been followed in the preparation of the manualthe civision and the yearly plans. The division plan contemplates the division of the school into three groups with about three years' work in each divisicn. The division plan is recommended for schools of but one room; the yearly plan for schools of more than one room

"The divisins are nomed, respectively, primary, intermediate and advanced.

'I'upils may be in different classes in a division, but they should not be allowed to take up the work of the next higher division until the work of the lower division is completed. There may be exceptions to this rule in , are caser where the age of the pupil or some adverse choumstances work a hardship upon the pupil, but under no circumstances shall a pupil be classified in a higher division or receive a ceitificate until all the work of the lower division has been mastered.

"Under the head of Course of Study" will be found the work to be done by each division, and the Reman numerals in licate the year. That is to say, the work opposite (I) is supposed to be the work done during the first year, and that opposite (II) is surposed to be the work done during the second year, when the school is classified according to the yearly plan. This will enable a teacher to ese the course readily in any graded school.

"Following the course of study will be found 'Suggestions,' which are designed to be especially helpful to young teachers and to those who do not have the advantage of close supervision. While the manual is not a book of methods, some effort has been made to give methods along a few lines. In general, these are designed to be suggestive, but there is much, however, which is believed to be more than surgestive nad well worth a total.

"The 'Tests for Promotion' are intended to be a guide as to what the pupil should know when he has completed the work of a division. If the school is classified according to the yearly plan, the tests may be so divided as to correspond with each year's work. These tests should be given by the teacher when the pupil has completed the work of the primary and intermediate divisions and by the county apperintendent or a committee uppeinted by him upon questions prepared for that purpose either by the county superintendent or the state superintendent when the pupil has completed the advanced division.

"Certificates should be given when pupils have completed the primary and intermediate divisions and diplomas at the completion of the advanced division. These diplomas should admit pup'ls to any high school without further examination.

"Many of our best educators favor the division plan for one-room schools and the yearly plan for all others. The division plan is the one recommended by this department, as it allows more flexibility. "By this plan the individuality of teacher and pupil is not interfered with to such an extent as in the yearly plan.

"Advant g:s-Th manual cannot add one burder to the overworked teacher, but, on the contrary, it will be of great assistance to him when rightly understood. We firmly believe that parents will be in favor of it when it is introduced by an enthusiastic and tactful teacher. That similar courses have maintaining a continuous course of can be secured from the penitentiary consequence taken from it, as it has states there is no question, and it is kept of the classes which each pupil believed that the teachers of Oregon enters, the time of entering, his stand-

arrangement and it only remains for the teacher to take this classification, cor bine classes and materially simplify the work. A careful study of the course will disclose the fact that class

es may be grouped in geography by having all 'he advanced classes study one continent instead of having two or three classes study each one separately. Thus two or more recitations are eliminated. 'There should not be separate reci-

tations in mental and written arithmetic. In considering a given topic in ent of public instruction of the state arithmetic the class should have one one relitation, daily, in the mental, durthe rural and graded public schools of ing which time the written arithmetic the state, a manual of the course of should be laid sside. When the topic ctudy. This manual is to be placed in is completed in the mental then the mental should be laid acide and the written taken. This will eliminate one or more recitations each day in arith-

> metic. "When the pupil comes to study history as a separate study, geography should be laid ande and taught only in connection with history. This will do away with at least one recitation each day.

> "The course does not contemplate the use of the advanced geography, grammar or physiology in grades below the high school. If the pupil fully understands the amount of matter provided for in the smaller works, tegether with the supplementary work, which should be given, he will have what the course was planned for, viz , a good, commonschool education in these branches.

"It is earnestly recommended that the fifth reader te discontinued and In its stead masterpieces of literature be substituted."

In regard to classification and program of public schools, the manual

"A program should be carefully prepared and posted in some consplcuous place and followed closely. If possible, secure your predece-sor's program and sinly it carefully. At the close of the term, the program should be entered in the register in the space provided

for that purpose "A temporary classification should be made the first day of school, assigning pupils to tivisions, making as few classes as possible. In the divisions of time, the same number of pupils in the advanced division will require more time for a recitation than in the primary division, but a larger number in the primery division will require more time than a less number in the intermediate or advanced. If there should be so many classes found in the school that justice cannot be done to each, let some of the classes of the upper division alternate. If some classes are small and the groups working near together in the tame study, it will not be necessary to have a separate recitation period for each group; but, on the contrary, the groups may be combined so that one recitation period will serve for two or more groups. This will not only save time, but will accustom the classes to work together and thus lay the foundation for the combining of classes which the watchful teacher should ever be on the alert to do.

"The program should be so planned that no pupil will be called upon to recite in two successive recitations, if it can be possibly avoided. The first recitation in the morning should be by the primary pupils, unless some other classes can be depended upon to prepare the work out of school.

"The following classes are all that should be found in the average school of one department. The number should be reduced is possible. "Reading-Black board work and first

second or third reader, two recitations daily in each. Fourth and fifth reader, or supplementary reading, one, cecintion daily in each. 'Willing-One general daily exer-

"Spelling-Two classes; one recitation daily. In primary division teach spelling in connection with reading. "Language-Two classes; three recltations a week, more if possible.

"Arithmetic-Four classes; Jaily 1ecitations. "Geography-Two classes; daily re-

citations. "Physiology-Two classes; three re citations a week. "History-One class; daily recita-

tions "Civil government-One class; daily recitations. 'General lessons-One general daily

exercise. By branches the time should be apportioned about as follows: To reading 105 minutes; to writing, 15 minutes; to spelling, 15 minutes; to language, 40 [

minutes to arithmetic, 50 minutes: 10 geography. 35 minutes; to history, 20 minutes; to physiology, 15 minutes; to civil government, 20 minutes; to general lessons, 10 minutes; to opening exercises, 5 minutes; to recesses, 20 minutes." For high schools the following course

of study is suggested by the superintendent:

First Year. First term-English grammar, physical geography, English history, composition, literary reading. Second term -English grammar, al-

gehra, physical geography, ancient history-Greece and Rome, composition, literary reading Second Year. First term-Composition, madieval history, physics, higher arithmetic, li-

terary reading. Second term-Physics, modern history, composition, botany, geometryplane, literary reading. Third Year.

First term-Geometry-plane, United States history, literature, constitution, literary reading. Second term-Bookkeeping, geometry plane, literature, word anayisis, con-

stitution, literary reading. The necessity of a complete record is urged in the following paragraph found on the last page of the manual;

"In most schools it has been customary to make a record, only, of the names, ages, attendance and deportment of pupils while but little if any attention has been paid to keeping a record of their classification and progress. The record of their classification, progress and promotion of pupils is essential to the establishing and

can do likewise. Every school in the ing in each class, his promotion and TO PREVENT CRIME For this purpose registers will be provided which should be scrupulously kept, for a proper classification deperds on neatly-kept reports.'

The printing and binding of the manual is now under way, and the state board of education will supply with copies as fast as possible, those counties, holding their institutes first, to be first supplied. The county superinterdents in turn will supply all of the school districts with copies for the various teachers.

### PECULIAR WAGERS.

Quite an assounding number of anon the ground on Christmas narning was very popular. Even now, when the weather behaves with a subline indifference to the time of year, wagers are still made as to its rainin forty days if St. Ewithin's be wet. One enthosiestic supporter of this

hoary legend a few years since, says the London "Daily Mail," wagered al' he presessed on one wet anniversary, that there would be rain every day during the prescribed period. It did rain twenty-two days, but the twentythird ruined him.

A well-known brokmaker who lays himself out for what he calls "fancy wagering" has stated that the amount of money which was wegered on the late hight Hon. W. E. Gladstnee reaching the age of 50 was simply encrmous. He also says that, being a believer in the unexpected happening in politics, he accepted at the time of the Home Rule split in the Liberal party three wagers of £3000 to £1000 each that Mr. Chamberlain would one day be Frime Minister of England. The stakes are deposited in a bank under a deed which provides for the

date when the wager expires During the building of the Tower bridge one of the workmen wagered to cook a big pudding ten feet under the surface of the Thames. Needless in the year of our Lord, 1899. to say, so impossible a feat led to deal of money being laid that he could not. On the ripointed day the pudding was tied in a sack and sunk to the required depth, the assembled crowd being greatly amused at the careful manner in which the performer handled the sack. At the end of three hours the pudding was drawn to the surface and was found to be thoroughly cooked, the only fault being that it was a little too well done. The sack You'll grow ragged and weary and was half full of lime.

### FIRST WEARERS OF BLOOMERS.

Long before the days of bloomers women on the higher level of the Alps wore trousers and no one thought anything about it, says the Kansas City Times. The Alpine women wear the bifurcated garment for utility and not for beauty, as one may judge if he or she has ever seen one of these girls. While she is talking to you the Alpine To work out giant problemsherdswoman is quite apt to thrust out To do all these things an ungainly leg, plant a heavy boot Is to live! on the neck of a goat and stand thus while she converses.

With the exception of the blacks who endure a life of hunger in the interior of Africa, there is hardly any one in the world who fares so hadly as the herdsmen and women of Switzerland. Their fare is meat that has been dried, salted and turnel into unsavory leather; rye bread that is like blackered cinders, and cabbage stalks in pickle that contain about as much nutriment as a walking stick. Hungry as the herdswoman may be on her return home, she must eat but sparingly of these dainties, for fear they should come to an end before another trip to the valley can be made,

Those women breakfast at 2 in the morning and then answer in restonse to the cattle lowing at the door of 'he chalet, legging to be attended to and driven up to some favorite Alp. They eat again some 12 or 14 hours later, when the weary tramp back to the chalet is about to begin. Between times, with sickles, they reap the long, coarse Alpine grasses which are to serve as food for the cattle during the winter. The grass is bound into bundles as large as the women themnelves and carried on their backs down to the homesteads. The winter filewool is brought the same way.

The chales, the home of one of there women, is the most picturesque of any peasant's dwelling place, but inside it is not desirable. It is usually perched on the crags of the Oberland and is dark, for the windows are constructed not so much to admit light as to keep out the heavy snows of the winter. In one corner is a low, broad platform with sacks of hay and a couple of blankets upon it. The less luxurious dispense with the blankets and the herdswoman usually goes to rest in the same attire she wore during the day.

# HIS FIRST ATTEMPT.

Cholly sprang into the saddle, pressed a foot upon the pedal, Then the cycle hit the curbstone with a loud resounding crash; From the tire the air went hissing, and Cholly now is missing From a downtown ribbon counter where he used to holler "Cash."

# CHECKED.

-Chicago News.

Bill-The kinetoscope has done some rapid work. Jim-I know it. "But it has met its equal at last." "How's that?"

"They tried to take a picture of the Ph:lipino on the retreat."-Yonkers Statesman.

# WHIN THE DAY IS DONE.

Happy are they who shall learn from Thy example not to despair, but shall As it moves along the wavremember that, though the day is Farewell, old Debbin, bless you! past, and their strength wasted, there yet remains one effort to be made: that reformation is never hepeless, nor sincere enjeater ever unassisted.-Ir.

REWARD FOR ARREST OFFERED BY THE GOVERNOR.

the various county superintendents Proclamation Against Obstructing and Robbing Railroad Trains

and Stage Coaches.

(From Daily July 29th )

Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday issued a proclamation, offering a standing reward of \$300 for the arrest and convicnual occurrences are made the sub- tion of any person convicted of object of wagering. Years ago, before structing railroad tracks, misplacing the vagaties of the weather had switches, or for robbing railroad trains, brought the four searchs into discred- stage coaches; etc. The reward is offerit, wagering that snow would be found ed under section 2197 of Hills Code. Following is the text of the proclamation: "Whereas, an act passed by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon, at its ninth regular session con-

tains the following: "The governor shall offer a standing reward of \$300 for the arrest of each person who shall place or attempt to place any obstruction on any railroad track, or who shall misplace any switch on any such road, whereby the life of any person passing over said road may be endangered, and for the arrest of each person engaged in the robbing or attempting to rob any person upon or having in charge, in whole or in part, any stage-coach, wagon, railroad train, or other conveyance, engaged in carrying passengers, or any private conveyance within this state; the reward to be paid to the person making such arrest out of any money not otherwise appropriated, immediately upon the conviction of the person so arrested; but no reward shall be paid except after such conviction."

"Now, therefore, I, T. T. Geer, governor of the state of Oregon, in view of the duties imposed upon me by the above legislative act, do hereby offer drawing of the interest until 1901, the a standing reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of any person contemplated in said act. "Done at the capitol, at Salem, Ore-

gon. This twenty-eighth day of July, DO YOU FEAR THE WIND?

Do you hear the force of the wind, The slash of the rain? Go face them and fight then,

e savage again. Go hungry and cold like the welf, Go wade like the crane. The palms of your hards will Dricken, The skin of your cheek will tan,

swarthy. But you'll walk like a man!

-Hamlin Garla L.

## REAL LIFE.

To sweat, to work, to strive, To expend energy with the swing of the arm. The stamp of the fort,

To use the brain to further human thought,

### -James Oppenheim. HE WAS MAD.

"Hepkins is madder than a wet hen." "What's the trouble?" Somebody called him up at milnight to come down to the police station and bail out his brother."

"What was he mad about?" "Why when he got there he found it was only his son-in-law."- Clevelan I Plain Dealer.

# TO LOOSEN A TIGHT STOPPER.

Apply bot water to the neck of the bottle, which will expand, while the stopper retains the former temperature and becomes loose. In the case of a bottle containing smelling salts, dip the neck and stopper in vinegar or a solution of citric acid; then place the tottle in a basin of hot water, and the stopper will easily come out.-Fx.

THE HORSFLESS CARRIAGE.

It doesn't shy at papers As they blow along the street;

It cuts no silly capers On the dashboard with its feet; It doesn't paw the sod up all arcund the hitching-post,

It doesn't scare at shadows as a man would at a ghest; It doesn't gnaw the manger, It doesn't waste the hey, Nor put you into danger When the brass bands play.

It makes no wild endeavor To switch away the files, It sheds no hair that ever Gets in your mouth and eyes; It speeds along the highway and never

looks around For things that it may scare at and spill you on the ground! It doesn't mind the circus, It's not at all afraid: And it doesn't overwork us

When the elephants parade. It doesn't rear and quiver When the train goes rushing by, It doesn't stand and shiver When the little snowflakes fly;

It doesn't mind the thunder nor the lightning's blinding flash; It doesn't keep you chirping and connecting with the lush: It never minds the banners They display or holidays,

Which it shows in many ways. When you chance to pass its stable You do not have to care, Or cluck for all you're able To keep from stopping there! It will work all through the daytime

It's a thing of proper manners

and still be fresh at night; There is no one to arrest you if you do not treat it right! Its wheezings ne'er distress you

You were all right ir your day. -(Chicago Times-Herald.

He isn't always happiest who wears the happiest look.