THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.

Boyhood

Is the foundation of Manhood.

The DELICATE boy, the SPINDLING boy, the PIMPLE-FACED boy all need

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles and bones, promotes mental and physical development, and builds up the whole system.

"My boy was suffering from scrofula, which covered his face entirely. I decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. After taking three bottles he was entirely cured." MRS. ELSIE HOTALING, Voorheesville, N. Y.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, giving it to my children and grandson for poor appetites and bad stomachs. It has always proved a blessing. It tones the stomach and increases the appetite." MRS. F. P. DEBOLT, Forest Grove, Oregon.

If There Is Biliousness or Constipation, Hood's Pills Should be Taken Also.

OREGON'S CLIMATE AND SCENERY.

At this season of the year and for several months following, there is no more beautiful country on the face of the earth than "this Oregon of ours," and its complement is the uniformly pleasant and health-giving climate that is one of its most marked characteristics.

This statement as to its climate is known of all men, whether domiciled in the city or the country, and its magnificent scenery which abounds everywhere must be deeply impressed upon the attention of those who take the trouble, if it is trouble, to make a trip into the country, and it makes little difference where they go or in what direction.

Barring an occasional day which makes an exception, the climate in the Willamette valley during the months of May, June and July, is as nearly perfect as one could hope to find anywhere on this earth which, unfortunately (?) is itself subject to the contending elements of winds, rains, frosts, cloudbursts, hurricanes and the opposite effects of a burning sun. Neither too hot nor too cold, but ordered along the lines of temperature that correspond with that of the average human body, we drift along pleasantly through these months of contributing enjoyment that we are surprised to note that the crest of summer has been reached and passed and the shorter days have arrived seemingly before their time.

And all nature responds gleefully to the irresistible effects of the coaxing climate, and while crops of all kinds mature slowly and, therefore, fully, through the long summer season, the woods reflect the helpful climatic influences, also, and trees and shrubs of all kinds exhibit a luxuriant growth not to be seen in any other part of the United States. In riding through the country at this time of year, an unequalled panorama presents itself at every turn in the road. A picture taken at one point in a country road will bear no resemblance to one taken at a point not fifty yards distant from the first, and this can be repeated with endless variety—all averaging so high in magnificent diversity as to make of the Willamette valley a veritable picture gallery whose every exhibit proclaims Nature to be the enthusiastic artist.

And all these characteristics, to be observed everywhere in this part of the state will be especially noticeable in the Lewis and Clark grounds next year. Those who have been so fortunate as to vist the Park in Portland will recall the great variety of native trees which grok in such endless profusion. This characteristic of the Park will be a pleasing feature of the Lewis and Clark grounds, with the added attraction of a panorama more elaborately beautified, and which is not to be compared for a moment with the location and natural surroundings of any other exposition ever held in the United States.

In the woods adacent to the Champoeg Monument, on Monday a party of visitors noted growing on a ulat of ground no larger than an ordinary dooryard, beautiful specimens of red fir, white fir, alder, willow ,ash, laurel, cedar, dogwood, oak, hazel, service berry, vine maple, hard maple, wild currant, with its scarlet flowers in full bloom, blackberry vinese climbing over decaying logs and strawberry blossoms here and ther struggling for supremacy with the luxuriant grass.

With this scene, reproduced over and over again, as a background for 1500 picnicers celebrating a great historic event, and the air "vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters," not to speak of an occasional Mongolian pheasant whose expressions of exultation seemed to proclaim his belief that he was a part of the festivities, while near by the "Beautiful Willamette," whose banks were bordered "by the green witchery of spring," was "softly calling to the sea," the visitors were enabled to appreciate what it is to be citizen of the most magnificent commonwealth in the Union.

Of all their experiences, the climate and scenery of Oregon will be one of the greatest attracteions and make the most lasting impression upon the thousands of eastern people who will visit the Lewis and Clark Fair next year. And climate and scenery are not to be ignored, for they contribute not only to the comfort of life but a temperate and decent climate is one of the principal factors in a guarantee against industrial and commercial failures.

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way." John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

Ayer's Pills aid the Sarsaparilla greatly. They keep the liver active and the bowels regular.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE TROUBLE AT THE PRISON.

If Governor Chamberlain wants to know the real cause of his troubles at the prison, he should not stop at the intimation that the mutiny there was based upon "political reasons." That is childish, pure and simple. But there was a semblance of "political reasons" behind his repeated statements at the beginning of his term that he was going to show the people how to run a penitentiary. The Governor made the statement frequently, publicly, that he was going to inaugurate a number of reforms that were long over due there, and that it would be his first duty to make "a model institution" of the state prison.

The inference from these statements was that he had found the prison in a dreadful state of inefficiency, and knowing how to manage a prison, he would proceed to do so, and the first reform that was published to the world was to discontinue the practice of flogging refractory prisoners. There should be more "humanity" and less punishment. The truth is that under the preceding administration flogging was reduced to the very minimum, keeping in sight the necessity for unquestioned discipline.

If flogging has been discontinued altogether, the mutiny of Saturday was largely due to the result of it. Forty men laying down their tools and marching in a body to the main institution and giving orders to the managers as to what their daily menu must be, is a truly novel sight in a "model institution." And, according to the Governor's statement, there was no reason for it save the mere resire to show a spirit of cussedness. He asserts that they are fed better than ever before, and are treated better than ever before, and yet, though they have no cause, whatever, for complaint, they march in a body to the main building and give orders as to what they must have.

This should furnish all the evidence the Governor wants that his reforms in food and treatment have failed to reform. In his statement the Governor complains that the more he feeds the prisoners and the better he treats them the more difficult they are to please. That is what his predecessors could have told him at the beginning. The prison is not a palace hotel nor yet a Sunday school. At all hazards, discipline must be maintained and with many prisoners the sternest measures are at all times necessary.

With a mutiny of forty prisoners who have been over-well treated and fed, one day, and the next, one prisoner splitting open the head of another, it should begin to dawn upon the authorities that it might be well to try former methods for a change. The man Kidd who wielded the axe so handily on a fellow prisoner, was regarded by the authorities under the preceding administration as a dangerous man and was most of the time kept in his cell or wearing an "Oregon boot." There were men in charge who had seen service under several administrations and who had learned a great deal about reading the disposition of convicts, and should have been retained, whether they were Republicans or Democrats. The former treatment of Kidd should have been continued. And there are others.

The Statesman has not been ready to criticize Governor Chamberlain's management of the prison, and was not aware that there has been a disposition to do so for political reasons. It has not seen anything of this character, and it certainly wishes to see the best of discipline maintained there—irrespective of "political reasons," but for several years prior to his accession to the control of it, there was very little, if anything lacking in the way of a "model institution." The Statesman certainly wishes to see order come out of a situation where, though the prisoners are better fed and treated than ever before, they appear, as a consequence, all the more difficult to manage.

WIVES AND HOUSEWIVES.

Quite a little is being said in the Eastern papers about a proposition now under consideration to establish a new department in the State University, at Madison, Wisconsin, for the training of girls and young women in the duties of actual housekeeping, cooking, for instance, and all the requisites of a practical housewife. This is well, but in many colleges of the country this accomplishment has been taught, more or less effectually for many years. In the Agricultural College, at Corvallis, in this state, teaching many of the elements of practical housekeeping has been an important part of the curriculum for many years.

But it forms too small a part of the average course of instruction in all classes of our schools. It should be more generally taught for the reason that it comes within the range of actual duties which confront women after they become wives and the presiding genius's of established homes. And the growing necessity for this is the more apparent since the time is not only coming, but is here, when the hiring of competent "help" for doing ordinary housework is one of the departed possibilities. The demand for girls to do housework is so far ahead of the supply that the few who can be obtained have fixed demands as to time "off" and hours that shall be theirs, and other special privileges which the housewife herself does not expect, and could not have if she did, that the dependence in that direction is as a vanished dream, though, of course, there are many very competent and obliging girls who are doing housework.

But for some reason, the demand for help in households is far in excess of the supply of girls or women who are willing to be thus employed, even though there were no reason for complaint. Aside from this, however, it should be one of the accomplishments of every wife to know how to go into her kitchen, and, alone, prepare a good meal, and this knowledge should include the ability to cook any possible dish she might desire to have. Not that women should be slaves to their housework, but the ability to accept any position in her own establishment in case of an emergency, and to acquit herself creditably, is one that every woman should possess and of which she should be proud. No case has ever yet developed where her husband has thought less of her because of this highly desirable accomplishment.

Many girls apply for positions as help in households who admit they can not make bread, but will offer in extenuation that the last place they worked they family bought the bread; that they cannot do the washing and ironing, but that the last family they favored with their assistance hired the washing and ironing done; that they can do a limited amount of sweeping, but not too much, since they are not strong, but a liberal number of afternoons and evenings off must be included in the contract and there must be no great parleying about it, either.

The result is, in many cases, that the housewife is held up, practically, and agrees to terms by which she promises the hired girl that she will do most of the work herself, or lets her go and concludes to do it all.

There are many exceptions to this class of applicants for positions to do housework, many very efficient girls being employed in this line of duty, but the difficulties mentioned are so common that the situation is an additional argument in favor of a more general diffusion of knowledge among girls and women, whether married or not, as to the performance of those duties belonging to the position of housewife. To be proficient in all these acquirements is no bar to any or all other more ornamental accomplishments.

The time is coming when more attention will be paid to these matters, not only in the colleges, but in the common schools. Boys need instruction in the more practical duties of life quite as much as girls. It is to the ordinary man, more essential and profitable to know how to do some useful, practical thing than to be able to tell somebody else how to do it, and to tell him in Latin. That knowledge which enables a young woman to make a good loaf of bread and to do it every time she tries, is more essential to her happiness and to those around her than the ability to sing in German or to manipulate a piano in a paroxysmal accompaniment to an unintelligible opera.

All these acquirements are desirable, but since there are so many things it is not possible for us to learn in one short life, more attention should be given to the essentials and less to the purely ornamental. And this is becoming more the tendency in modern thought. Manual training, the ability to do the actual things that are found inseparable from the ordinary duties of life, for both boys and girls, will become a prominent and attractive feature of the common schools that are to come.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Don't expect to enjoy good health as long as the stomach is weak. That's impossible.

Strengthen it with the Bitters and good health is assured.

It always cures Poor Appetite, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.

Give it a trial.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
F. A. MOORE.

For State Food and Dairy Commissioner,
J. W. BAILEY.

For Presidential Electors,
J. N. HART.
JAS. A. FEE,
GRANT B. DIMICK,
A. C. HOUGH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Member Congress—First District,
BINGER HERMANN.

Second District,
J. N. WILLIAMSON.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Judges,
GEO. H. BURNETT, of Marion.
B. L. EDDY, of Tillamook.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN H. M'NARY, of Marion.

MARION COUNTY TICKET

County Judge—John H. Scott.
Sheriff—W. J. Culver.
Clerk—John W. Roland.
Assessor—Fred J. Rice.
Treasurer—W. Y. Richardson.
Recorder—John C. Siegmund.
School Supt.—E. T. Moores.
Commissioner—I. C. Needham.
Surveyor—B. B. Herrick.
Coroner—A. M. Clough.
Representatives—Jos. Calvert, Hubbard; J. G. Graham and T. B. Kay, Salem; John Ritchie, Scoots Mills; Jesse H. Settlemier, Woodburn.

COMMITTEEMEN.

Chairman State Central Committee—Frank C. Baker, Portland.
Chairman Congressional Central Committee—Walter L. Tooze, Woodburn.
Member State Central Committee—Hal D. Patton, Salem.
Chairman County Central Committee—Chas. A. Murphy, Salem.

For Justice of the Peace,
H. H. TURNER.

For Canstable,
ROBT. O. DONALDSON.

WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

WORK AND PLAY.

It is impossible to look through the exchanges which come to a newspaper office without at least once a day, and usually oftener, finding a learned disquisition by some philosopher who takes himself seriously, on some such question as, Do we eat too much? or, Do we sleep enough? or, Do we eat the right sort of food? or, Do we lie on the right side too long while asleep, etc., etc.

Some writers become concerned for the fate of the human race lest we eat food without disarming the microbes that lurk in every sort of raw material, while others are certain we do not play enough. So far has this gone that one hardly feels safe in undertaking anything without consulting some competent authority—some professor who has given the subject a careful analysis.

We have just finished reading the results of a scientific investigator's examination into the question, who is sure that the human race is on the certain road to ultimate extinction because of the lack of a sufficient amount of recreation. We are working ourselves to death. We are after the almighty dollar so voraciously that we give no time to that element of rest which is a fundamental ingredient of long life and happiness.

But we are inclined to doubt the sufficiency of the philosopher's proof, and, therefore, do not share his apprehension. In this connection we recall the communication from "An Oregonian of Sixty Years," published in the Statesman of last week, in which he took occasion to give the baseball players a rap for devoting so much valuable time to a profitless pastime when there is so much excellent land in Oregon waiting for development into comfortable homes for tens of thousands of people. He pointed out that hundreds of athletic young men drift into the professional baseball class and put forth enough energy in one year to clear and fence acres of land which is waiting for just such brawn as is thrown away on the diamond field.

So here is another phase of the case which presents an embarrassing difficulty. These young men are of the opnion that they are engaging in recreation, perhaps, and thae recreation is what the human family most needs. They are following the advice of some scientific investigator who sees the finish of the race in uninterrupted application to business, and are valiantly exerting themselves in a heroic endeavor to prevent race suicide. They are resting.

And yet, the amount of energy it requires to properly hold down the other nine, if put forth at the end of a grubbing hoe, might serve quite as well in that direction, besides its undoubted contribution to an increased acreage of tillable and productive land. But this all depends upon the view point. The writer of this article confesses to a decided preference to baseball over swinging a grubbing hoe—having tried both—as a means of acquiring pleasure unaccompanied by a rebellious mind.

What it profits a young man in the end is another question. Viewed seriously, the correspondent raises an important question, and his inference is that the tendency is emphatically away from the danger of overwork. And there are reasons for believing that he is correct. There are always hundreds in the average town and thousands in Poritand, for instance, who have the time any day in the week and frequently several times in the week, to attend a game of baseball. To witness such a game, or a good game, is real pleasure for most people. There is no sort of athletic sport that the editor of this paper would rather see other people engage in than a vigorously contested game of this character, but whether the time thus employed, either by spectators or participants, is wasted, is a question that each man must answer for himself. As a form of temporary amusement, it is harmless and entertaining to spectators, a developer of muscle on the part of the participants and popular in every way.

Besides, if entertainment is necessary somebody must be willing to furnish it. Not all entertainment comes from engaging in the performance. There must be spectators for the performers as well as performers for the spectators. These things are mutual and interchangeable, and in the assignment of parts some may appear to be wasting their energies, but in order to be sure that we are not being overworked it seems necessary that some men must devote their time to furnishing different forms of entertainment to others.

And yet, as our correspondent well said, there are thousands of acres of land in this country waiting for the unexpended energy of the young men with the ax and brush hook.

The transfer of Frank Hurt and his wife to the asylum is especially sad under the circumstances, and suggests the query as to how far the right of free speech and the free public propogation of maudlin ideas should be tolerated. If the Holy Rollers had been squelched when their first demonstrations were made, much of the aftermath, so full of sorrow and regret, would have been avoided. Instead of interfering, as was finally done, the people and officers at first regarded their performances with a degree of amusement and their exploitations were watched by hundreds, while accounts of them were sent out daily to the papers of the state. Such people are really dangerous, not only to themselves, but, in their flighty and irrational notions, to others as well. The man who becomes convinced that the world is all going wrong, that the hands of the few are becoming so powerful that the rights of the many are actually in jeopardy, and that he has a mission to warn the public of an impending danger, in religion, or otherwise, is, as a rule, unbalanced and should receive the care of a more enlightened public. In many cases he is the raw material out of which full-fledged anarchists are made, and if he himself is not, ther are often those who hear his rot whose balance wheel is already eccentric, and who may develop into a Guiteau or a Czolgosz.

Those who concluded that Lawrence Harris was not the most popular man in this congressional district because Hermann received the most votes in the convention, simply didn't know what the Eugene man held up his sleeve. The resignation with which he took his defat is easily understood when you wait for subsequent events to develop. Knowing what he did, no doubt he felt sorry for Hermann when that gentleman's friends were rejoicing loudest, bearing in mind, as he certainly was, a little caucus, 'way ahead of that in importance and interest, where he had the assurance that he was the unanimous choice for the position he most earnestly coveted. Under such cirqumstances the loss of a mere seat in congress could be no disappointment. No wonder he was brave. Just wait until he is called upon to confront a real test. In the meantime, every citizen of Oregon wishes him and his bride the fullest measure of unceasing happiness and prosperity.

In his address before the students of the University at Eugene, on "The Public Press as an Exponent of Public Taought," J. E. Lathrop said, among other things, that the successful newspaper man "must ascertain exactly what the people of the town want and must give that." Well, if there is a lower standard upon which to conduct a paper than that, it would be difficult to mention it. A newspaper should print, not specially what the people want but what has actually happened in the way of news. What the people would most like to read about may not have occurred, but, according to this new-fangled test, the enterprising paper must print it anyway, because the people wanted it to occur and would like to read about it. This is the very foundation of yellow juornalism. Find out first what the people would like to read about and then print it. If it never happened—what of that? Print it anyway. The people will buy the papers.

The Woodburn Independent is of the opinion that "there is no sense in the Marion county candidates going into a circus arrangement this year." While there are some objections to this form of canvass, on the other hand, many voters prefer it, and would be really slighted if the candidates failed to visit them in the campaign. This is especially true of localities remote from Salem. An if the Republican committee had decided to make no regular campaign the Democratic candidates would have taken advantage of the situation and made one unaccompanied by any Republican candidates. It would simply develop into a sort of "bush-whacking" contest, after all. The better way is to make a thorough campaign, attack the voters in their strongholds, tell them all about it and philosophically wait for the requiem in June. It always comes—for somebody.

CUTICURA

Soap, Ointment and Pills the World's Greatest Skin Cures.

PRICE THE SET $1

Complete Treatment for Every Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum, all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

The grandest testimonial that can be offered the Cuticura remedies is their world-wide sale, due to the personal recommendations of those who have used them. From a small beginning in the simplest form, against prejudice and opposition, against monied hosts, countless rivals, and trade indifference, Cuticura remedies have become the greatest curatives of their time, and, in fact, of all time, for nowhere in the history of medicine is to be found another approaching them in popularity and sale. In every clime and with every people they have met with the same reception. The confines of the earth are the only limits to their growth. They have conquered the world.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "A Book about Cuticura."

Douglas Accepts—

S. M. Douglas, Democratic nominee for State Food and Dairy Commissioner, filed his aceptance of the nomination yesterday. It had been thought that the time for filing acceptances had expired, but a closer reading of the law shows that an acceptance of a state nomination may be filed up to 30 days prior to election. Douglas was out of the state when he was nominated and his acceptance could not be secured.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
—F. J. Cheney & Co., Props, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
—West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
—Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally ,acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WAS DULY QUALIFIED.

Editor Statesman:

"May wonders never cease." I see by Wednesday's Daily that one Charles Siegel, of Mission Bottom, had taken out his final citizenship papers. I have known the man for over twenty years and he has done jury duty and voted a good Democratic ticket just as a full-fledged or native born citizen would enjoy.

SANDERS GERVAIS.

Gervais, Or., April 30, 1904.

(A man can vote and do jury duty after he has declared his intention of becoming a citizen.—Ed.)

A TEXAS WONDER

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months' treatment. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists and Dr. S. C. Stone's Drug Stores.

READ THIS.

To Whom It May Concern.

This is to certify that I was down for nine months with kidney and bladder trouble, and tried all known remedies to no avail until a neighbor induced me to get a bottle of Texas Wonder, one half of which cured me sound and well; this I would cheerfully swear to, and for the benefit of those who are afflicted and wishing to be permanently cured, they can obtain a bottle at my house, located on West 11th street. Yours truly,

J. J. SEALE,
Medford, Oregon.

Mr. Gray Was Innocent.—

T. C. Gray was taken before City Recorder Judah yesterday morning having been accused by John Longcore with purloining some old boards belonging to himself and W. C. Tillson. Mr. Gray had taken a few boards from a pile near the Tillson fruit packing establishment on South Cottage street for the purpose of repairing a small foot bridge, but it being plainly evident that no wrong was intended, the case was promptly dismissed by the recorder. Numerous petty thefts have been committed at the Tillson fruit packing establishment during the past few months and when Mr. Gray was seen carrying away the old boards it was thought he might possibly be the guilty party, but it was soon found that there was no ground for such suspicion as Mr. Gray had moved to that part of the city but a few days ago