

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Editorial page of the Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON.

Petition for the Special Session

THE JOURNAL prints the petition again for a special session of the legislature.

This means that the governor is to call a special session of the legislature to enact the flat salary law.

It means that all state officials are to be placed on a fixed salary, as was intended by the constitution of Oregon.

It means that they are to be estopped from taking fees and perquisites in unknown amounts, all of which are prohibited by the constitution.

It means that a saving shall be effected of \$50,000 a year, by turning all fees and perquisites now taken into the state treasury.

This means a net saving in four years of \$200,000, which cannot be accomplished unless the governor calls a special session before New Year.

The special session means that the initiative and referendum amendments shall be put into effect and force as against the regular session.

This means that politicians who have been advocating direct legislation and flat salaries shall face the music, and give it to the people.

It means that with the direct legislation club in their hands the people can kill off bad laws enacted at the regular session.

It means that the people are supreme, and their will must be respected and enacted into law when they have voted for what they want.

That is what it means, and if you believe it is right, cut out the petition and sign and circulate it, and forward it for transmission to the governor.

Small Salaries and Honesty

JUDGE EDWARD F. DUNNE, of the criminal court of Chicago, has recently rendered a decision that is of interest to every business man in the country.

It was the case of the state versus William G. West, an employe of the packing house of Nelson, Morris & Co., who was charged by that company with embezzlement.

West, a young married man, about 30 years of age, who was living with and supporting a wife and two children, had charge of a meat car for the firm, and each week loaded the car in Chicago, and then took it to Aurora, making six or eight stops at small towns along the way to make deliveries to small dealers.

West collected the money for all his deliveries, and twice a week made a written report and turned in his money, amounting sometimes to as high as \$3000.

For doing all this work and occupying a position of trust in which thousands of dollars passed through his hands he was paid \$15 per week.

The company that employed him pushed the prosecution and wanted him sent to the penitentiary, but Judge Dunne found him guilty of embezzling \$15, thus saving him from the penitentiary, and sentenced him to serve thirty days in jail.

In rendering his decision Judge Dunne told the employers of West that when they asked a man to take such a responsible position at such a small salary, and

where he is called on in the performance of his duty to collect such large amounts of money, knowing that he has a wife and two children to care for, "you are simply inviting him to commit a crime, or at least exposing him to temptation, and it is wrong."

The judge said he believed West, the prisoner to be a good man, and that had his salary been even as much as \$5 more per week he never would have been exposed to temptation.

"If he had been paid \$25 a week, as he should have been paid, he would have had \$500 in the bank, instead of being here convicted of embezzlement."

The decision of Judge Dunne is well worth serious consideration by all who give employment to others.

Diploma a Poor Lever

PERHAPS the greatest handicap of a young college graduate, on entering the world of action, is his unbounded faith in the practical value of his academic education, even though seconded by no great effort on his part.

After spending four years in solving theoretical problems, grappling with Greek conjugations and Latin translations, and stuffing his head with ancient and modern history, with facts concerning science, and with many other unrelated branches of knowledge, he feels himself vastly superior to the shrewd, practical man of business, who has not the advantage of a college training.

Instead of turning up his sleeves and going to work at the bottom of the ladder in his chosen field—if he has chosen one, or in taking advantage of the first opportunity that offers, if he has not—this overconfident young man, who thinks that the world has been waiting for him to get his diploma, says to himself: "Why should I begin at the bottom of the ladder, or take any opening that presents itself, like a boy who has never seen the inside of a college? No, I shall wait for a good opportunity and a fitting salary."

He feels that he is a Mahomet to whom the mountain must come; and so he flourishes his diploma and waits.

The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

ly responded, and have granted a fallen but never humiliated race very liberal terms.

We rejoice to see that the Boers have accepted the terms, and are zealous to see that they are kept to the letter.

They will become most loyal, devoted and respected subjects of King Edward.

They deserve to be free and independent, but an over-ruling Providence decreed otherwise. They humbly accepted that decree, with the respect of the whole civilized world.

A War Tax on Rand Mines

IN a final statement made in the House of Commons on Wednesday night the British chancellor of the exchequer said one of the first matters to be considered was the determination of how the revenues derived from the mineral wealth of the Transvaal could be allotted so as to provide interest on a portion of the war debt.

The Chronicle surmised that the provision in the terms of peace relieving land property from special taxation would not exempt these mining properties. The statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach makes no concealment of the government's intention, which is to impose a special tax on mineral products equal probably to the pro rata of the cost of the conduct of the war in the Transvaal colony.

Coal and gold are at present the two mineral productions of the colony. The gold mines of the Rand are, of course, the largest producers and they will, therefore, be forced to bear the brunt of the tax.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

What will be the nature of the tax remains to be disclosed. It will probably be in the form of a percentage on the value of the output.

The latter is something in the nature of retribution. These gold mines were undeniably the cause of the war. The avariciousness bred by their development excited the national greed for the absolute control of the territory in which they lie.

It is only right that they should pay the penalty which their acquisition has cost. The owners of these mining properties were the loudest in their complaints against the Boer government and its methods.

Their insistent clamorings for relief for their alleged grievances fanned the war spirit into an active flame. The war was conducted in their interest. Manifestly they should pay or it. Of course, they raised a tremendous protest against the intimation which the chancellor of the exchequer made some time ago when advocating a new war grant, that the mining properties would have to recoup the British treasury for the enormous outlay it was making in their behalf.

The protest has been unavailing. The imposition of a special tax will, doubtless, be unpopular in the Rand district, but it will strengthen the government with the British people.

Kitchener to Be Rewarded and for What

IN some ways, there is something to admire in the manner in which Great Britain rewards her generals, and yet at the same time there is something deserving of condemnation.

Usually a general in the British army gets all he is worth in the way of salary, and sometimes more. Certainly a candid critic of the recent Boer war would decide that the average commander in the British army is shamefully overpaid.

Lord Roberts has been voted £100,000 as a reward for his work in South Africa, and now the king has asked the commons to permit him to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000—a sum, by the way, which almost all the London papers denounce as "unnecessarily niggardly."

As Lord Roberts, who did not whip the Boers, got £500,000, certainly Lord Kitchener, who was present when terms of peace were agreed to, is entitled to as much. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, however, to tell what claim either has for such a reward.

It can scarcely be said the Boers have lost, for Great Britain has granted to them almost everything she declared she never would grant.

Nor can it be said that Roberts and Kitchener, nor all the other British generals put together, conferred any additional honor on British arms by anything they accomplished in South Africa. On the contrary, the entire war was a revelation of British inefficiency and Boer superiority.

And the stubborn fact stares the erstwhile stolid Briton in the face today that his 500,000 troops in South Africa came mightily near being thrashed by an enemy that never numbered at their best more than 50,000.

And he has to add to that the sad tragedy of the loss of 25,000 British lives and the sacrifice of probably \$1,000,000,000 in British treasury.

Verily, as President Kruger prophesied long ago, the price which Great Britain has paid has "staggered humanity."

And at the end of the Boers win a practical, though not a theoretical independence.

Secretary Moody has furnished the senate with a statement showing that the expenditures of the government on account of the naval appropriations in the Philippines from May 1, 1898, to the present date aggregate in round numbers \$20,000,000.

The expenditures in November, 1899, were \$6,545,634; for 1900, \$5,512,000, and for 1901, \$6,335,000. The remainder of the \$20,000,000 is estimated for 1902.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the first three months of 1902 was 137,480, of whom 116,481 entered at the port of New York.

In April 73,667 immigrants were landed at the port of New York alone, and 82,054 during the month of May, therefore, have reached the 100,000 mark.

Menus for meatless meals will be in high favor until the Chicago packers reduce their prices.

At the display at Branson & Ragan's, Big bananas, fresh strawberries and new vegetables from two counties every morning. Phone in your orders early. Don't forget Branson & Ragan.

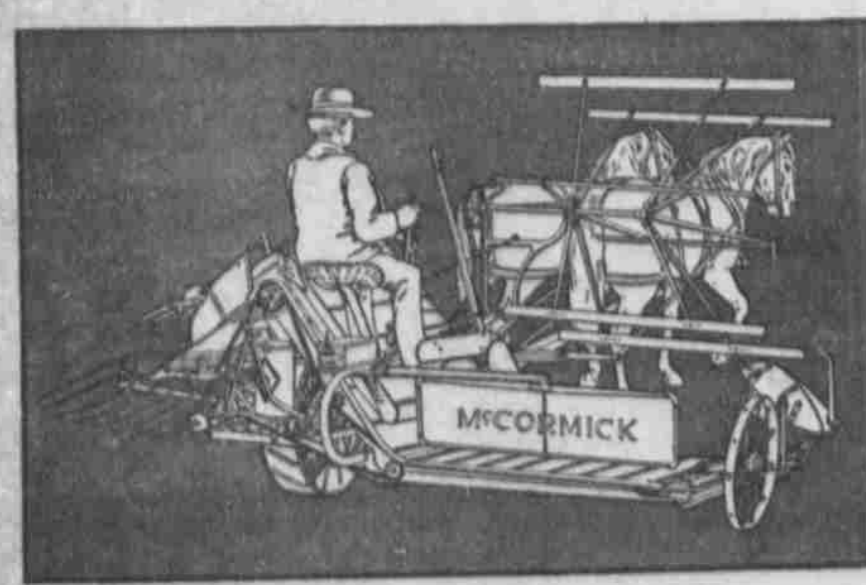
The undersigned has purchased the Elite gallery of Hart & McLennon, and have secured the services of Mr. Carl Nordstrom, who is known as one of the finest operators on the coast. Friends, patrons and the public cordially invited to call. Over Dairy-people's store. T. J. CRONISE, Prop. 6-5-tcod

The undersigned sales committee of the Marion County Wool Pool will receive sealed bids Saturday, June 14, 1902, at Willamette Hotel, Salem, at 1 o'clock p. m. on 7000 or more fleeces. The pool will remain open until above date. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A. T. WALN, W. H. DOWNING, CHAS. HEIN, Committee. d-w-td

Is the daily record of the Chicago & North-Western railway between Portland and Chicago, with only 24 more added to New York and Boston. If time saved is money earned, choose the Chicago & North-Western, and save any delay, change of cars and other inconveniences. Our trains run solid through to Chicago. Ask any ticket agent, or address. A. G. BARKER, Gen. Agt. 153 Third St., Portland, Or. 6-10-1w

The Northern Pacific offers a rate of \$17.00 from Portland to Denver and return. Dates of sale June 22, and 25. Limit of return July 31. Passengers may go via Northern Pacific and return via some other route. For further particulars see or write to A. D. Charlton, 255 Morrison street, corner of Third, Portland, Or. 6-10-2t

Sealed bids endorsed "Proposals for wood for Capitol," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the secretary of state until 2 o'clock p. m., June 28, 1902, for all or any part of 350 cords of fir wood, cut while green from big body fir and well seasoned. All wood must be four feet long, reasonably straight, and not less than two and one-half inches in diameter, to be delivered at such place as may be designated, within four or five blocks of the Capitol grounds, closely corded, without bulk-heads, no later than September 1, 1902. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept or reject any part of a bid. F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State. 6-14-w-8



McCormick Binders . . .

Are now made in both right and left hand, most parts interchangeable, 6 or 7-foot cut. The McCormick rests its claim for superiority on points of merit alone. There's not a binder made that controls as many desirable features that count for efficiency and durability as the McCormick. If you're on the market for a binder this season we want you to call and look over the new machine. No harm if you don't buy, but there are but few who go away unconvinced. Then the fact that the McCormick people al-

ways carry an immense stock of repairs for machines of all ages. Is a mighty convincing factor. Your binder does not break while standing in the shed in midwinter. Breaks, if any, only occur when you're the busiest. It's a big saving of time and money to be able to get the needed repairs at once. We have a big stock of repairs always on hand, and the Portland branch has an assortment that enables them to fill orders for any part at any time.

We Sell . . .

- Studebaker Wagons and Buggies. McCormick harvesting Machinery. Russell Engines and Threshers. Parsons Self Feeders. Russell Windstackers. Russell Clover Hullers. Hay Balers. Ohio Ensilage Cutters. Hero Fanning Mills. Monitor Drills and Seeders. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines. Moline and Syracuse Plows. Moline and P. O. Cultivators. Buffalo Pitts spike, spring and disc Harrows. Benicia Rotary Disc Plows. Binder Twine and Harvesting Supplies. Extras for McCormick, Woods, and Osborne Mowers. Hay Tools. Carriers, etc. Tribune Bicycles. And Wheel Sundries. Standard and White Sewing Machines and Supplies. And all other goods usually carried in a first-class implement house.

I have a second-hand engine and boiler for sale. The engine is a two-horse upright and the boiler a four-horse. It is in repair and ready for use. A bargain for someone. Call and see us.

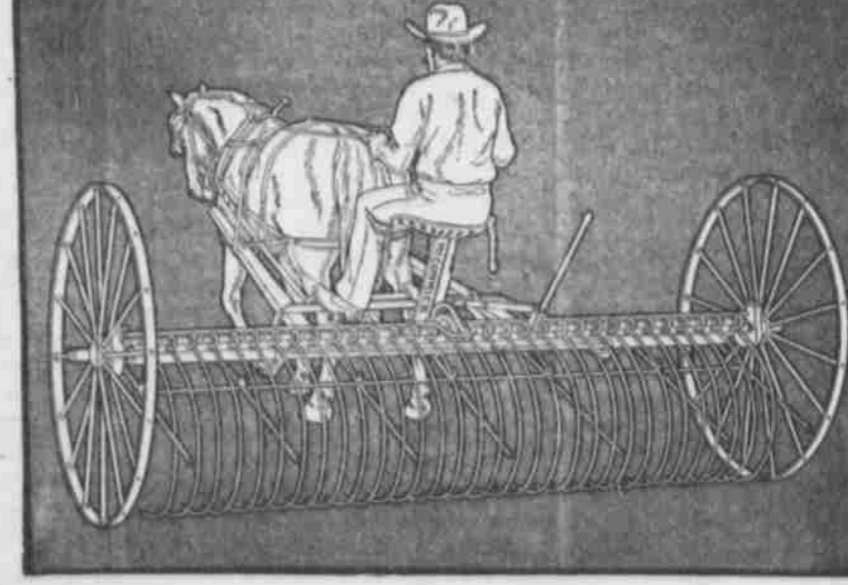
The Easy-Running Tribune . . .

Our bicycle trade goes merrily on notwithstanding what the weather may be. We could never have made the remarkable gain in wheel sales that we have this season with anything else but a Tribune. We can still furnish you with the 1901 models at \$25, and the new models at \$40. Coasters \$5.00 extra in all cases. Cushion frames, too, or spring seat posts on any and all wheels at extra cost. You'll never know the pleasure of wheel riding until you get a spring of some sort under your saddle. Carbine 2 lbs. 25c. Spring posts \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Birdsell Clover Huller . .

The old reliable clover huller, used the country over. We represent them for Salem and vicinity. Call and see us if you're interested.

I have two second-hand wagons, one buggy and one open buggy that I will sell cheap to get them out of the way. Call soon.



McCormick Rakes . . .

This is the time of year when the farmer is getting his hay tools in readiness. We are having a fine trade on our mowers and rakes. Last week we showed a number of very desirable features on McCormick mowers, this week we show you the rake. This rake is all steel except the shaft. The main axle is of angle steel, very heavy, and the teeth are bolted underneath, rising against the steel bar instead of against the castings, as in many rakes. The cleaners do not rest on the teeth as in many other rakes, thus saving a breakage there. The wheels have channeled 1-piece rims, with staggered oval section spokes, making the strongest form of wheel made. The hub boxings are removable. The self-dump mechanism is of the very best type that's made. A child's foot is sufficient to operate it. Call and see these rakes, always glad to show you goods whether you buy or not.

WIGGINS' IMPLEMENT HOUSE 255-257 LIBERTY ST.

CIRCULATE THE JOURNAL. Friends of progress and good government in all parties should circulate The Journal. It stands for flat salaries, which will save the people \$50,000 a year. It stands for the franchise of untaxed corporations, which will put \$100,000 a year in the state treasury. It stands for the application of the initiative and referendum whenever needed to protect the people of Oregon against abuses. It stands for hayseed principles and clay-heel politics, as against corrupt bossism from Portland and official extravagance. Get up a club for the Daily Journal at 35 cents per month by mail, or the Weekly Journal at \$1.00 a year—no papers sent but what are paid for. Watch The Journal's fight for flat salaries and a clean-up of the state house from top to bottom. But this cannot be done without backing from the people. If you believe in popular government, help The Journal. What is thrown away on metropolitan papers from other states would educate the people of Oregon to right principles in our home government. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. H.L.'s Family Pills are the best. HO FOR NEWPORT. Oregon's Favorite Seaside Resort. Recognizing the advantage of Newport as a summer resort over other seaside resorts in the Northwest, and to make it possible for all who desire to spend their vacation by the ocean waves, the Southern Pacific Company, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, will place on sale, effective June 15th, round-trip tickets from all points in Oregon on the Southern Pacific to Newport, good for return until October 10th, specially reduced rates. For full information inquire of your local agent. 6-10-eod

"What is Man?" Is the title of a splendid little book by a Salem author, and should be read by everyone. A nice present for any young man. Prof. W. C. Hawley says: "I hope for this book the wide reading it deserves." For sale at Pattons' book store. Price 10c. 6-6-2w

Just Look At the display at Branson & Ragan's. Big bananas, fresh strawberries and new vegetables from two counties every morning. Phone in your orders early. Don't forget Branson & Ragan.

The undersigned has purchased the Elite gallery of Hart & McLennon, and have secured the services of Mr. Carl Nordstrom, who is known as one of the finest operators on the coast. Friends, patrons and the public cordially invited to call. Over Dairy-people's store. T. J. CRONISE, Prop. 6-5-tcod

The undersigned sales committee of the Marion County Wool Pool will receive sealed bids Saturday, June 14, 1902, at Willamette Hotel, Salem, at 1 o'clock p. m. on 7000 or more fleeces. The pool will remain open until above date. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A. T. WALN, W. H. DOWNING, CHAS. HEIN, Committee. d-w-td

Is the daily record of the Chicago & North-Western railway between Portland and Chicago, with only 24 more added to New York and Boston. If time saved is money earned, choose the Chicago & North-Western, and save any delay, change of cars and other inconveniences. Our trains run solid through to Chicago. Ask any ticket agent, or address. A. G. BARKER, Gen. Agt. 153 Third St., Portland, Or. 6-10-1w

The Northern Pacific offers a rate of \$17.00 from Portland to Denver and return. Dates of sale June 22, and 25. Limit of return July 31. Passengers may go via Northern Pacific and return via some other route. For further particulars see or write to A. D. Charlton, 255 Morrison street, corner of Third, Portland, Or. 6-10-2t

Sealed bids endorsed "Proposals for wood for Capitol," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the secretary of state until 2 o'clock p. m., June 28, 1902, for all or any part of 350 cords of fir wood, cut while green from big body fir and well seasoned. All wood must be four feet long, reasonably straight, and not less than two and one-half inches in diameter, to be delivered at such place as may be designated, within four or five blocks of the Capitol grounds, closely corded, without bulk-heads, no later than September 1, 1902. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept or reject any part of a bid. F. I. DUNBAR, Secretary of State. 6-14-w-8

Sealed bids endorsed "Proposals for wood for Capitol," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the secretary of state until 2 o'clock p. m., June 28, 1902, for all or any part of 350 cords of fir wood, cut while green from big body fir and well seasoned. All wood must be four feet long, reasonably straight, and not less than two and one-half inches in diameter, to be delivered at such