

### School News

#### South School.

There have been several cases of measles in South district, but they have been kept out of the school. The students have returned now with the doctor's permit.

The society is Mr. Fauling's room has regular meetings this term. At the meeting last Friday the question, "Resolved, that the army is more useful than the navy," was debated by the following students: Affirmative, Eddie Carson, Lloyd Luens, John Frohmsker, Alma Nye, Mable Rasmussen and Harry Gile. Negative, Kenneth Bayne, Hattie Swenink, Ross Vlesko, John Humphries, Nellie McEntire and Catherine Carson. The judges decided in favor of the negative. Althea Lowery acted as chairman.

#### High School.

The high school had a rare treat Friday at the general assembly. The address was rendered by Mr. Price, pastor of the Friends' church. He spoke on his experience in the Civil War and of his confinement in Libby prison. He told of a number of the men of his neighborhood getting together and deciding that it was their duty to enlist in the service of their country, and of their trip to the army. He told of several engagements, and of the visit of himself and several other soldiers to Mammoth cave and how they were impressed with the chamber of silence. He told of 26,000 prisoners, of whom he was one, being taken prisoners at Murphysboro, and of their trip to Georgia in a cattle train, and of how the Southerners looked at them, and made such remarks as, "Why they are no foreigners," and "They look like anybody else;" of being sick, and how his comrades took care of him. And of being taken by a wealthy plant-

er, and taken care of till health returned. He expressed his belief that the good southern people that chanced to take pity on him saved his life. Tears came to the eyes of more than one student when he told of the confinement in Libby prison, and of how the Union soldiers died all about him for no more than the lack of food. He held the students spellbound for 45 minutes, and closed amidst rousing applause.

The regular high school debating team debated the question to be debated at Roseburg with a picked team from the high school, consisting of Prof. Smith, Ross McIntire and Harvey Slater. The regular team consists of Rex Turner, Rea Utter and Ralph Moore. The pickup team understood their question and made the regular team get down to business. No judges were appointed, so that neither team was awarded the victory.

The senior class had a meeting Friday evening to discuss arrangements for their commencement week, and the graduating number of the Clarion. A new member was at the meeting for the first time, Miss Carrie Magnus. Miss Magnus was previously a member of the junior class, but by taking extra work she is able to advance a class and graduate with this year's class.

#### The Passing of an Ancient Caravan.

The opening of the new railroad from Berber, on the Nile, to Port Sudan, near Suakin, on the Red Sea, is described by Lord Cromer as the beginning of the serious development of the Sudan. It is one of the most interesting enterprises anywhere in the world.

The route is shorter than the Pharaohs. At about the latitude of Key West the Nile makes a great bend eastward that brings it at Berber only 340 miles in a bee line from the Red Sea. From Suakin to Berber through a waterless waste unnumbered generations of slow-stepping camels have carried mountains of freight, the passage occupying ten days. Railroad trains are now doing it in ten hours and cutting off 900 miles of the Nile route to salt water.

In time branches will be run to Abu Hamed, to Kassala, to Korofan, Berber, above the cataracts, will become a great river port. The grunting camel and the coughing locomotive and the queer Nile boats with tall tails like swallow's wings will grow chummy in the heart of Africa. A new port has been built on the Red Sea facing northwest slightly cooler than Suakin. There the white burnous of the Arab outlines the pepper-salt of the British trader, and the oldest races Parosce, Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Coptic, Abyssinian, meet and haggle over prices in a two-months-old boom town.

Twenty-one years ago Gordon was killed at Khartoum. Ten years ago all the land about it was still in the grip of a degrading superstition whose fierce votaries had killed off more than half the people and blotted out their rude beginning of culture. The smashing of the Mahdi was a necessary bit of international police work. Now irrigation work and railways are carried on together. The cultivable area of Egypt is being greatly increased. The very climate is altering and rail falls where a generation ago no living man had ever felt it.

The Sudan offers one of the most favorable fields for black men of intelligence and enterprise. Its progress

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

#### Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions or odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

testifies to the skill and patience and high ideals of Cromer, Garstin, Satin, and other Europeans who have directed the work.—New York World.

All smart up-to-date women of today, know how to bake, wash, sing and to play; Without these talents a wife is N. G. Unless she takes Rocky Mountain Tea. Stone's Drug Store.

### Colonist Rates

Commencing February 15th, and continuing daily to and including April 7th, and from September 15th until October 31, 1906, colonist tickets will be sold from the East to all points on Oregon lines via Portland. Following rates from Omaha, Neb.: \$26; Council Bluffs, Ia., \$25; Kansas City, Mo., \$25; Denver, Colo., \$25; St. Joseph, Mo., \$25; St. Louis, Mo., \$30; Chicago, Ill., \$33. If you desire you can make deposit with agents and tickets will be furnished your friends in the East. A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent.

## PASSING OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

### A Grand Woman, a Great Speaker, a Strong Advocate, and a Born Leader

"Our leader just passed on. Make Oregon's freedom for women the corner stone on her monument."

Signed: Anna H. Shaw. This was the purport of a telegram received from Rochester, New York, at the Oregon Equal Suffrage headquarters at midnight, March 12. Every true woman in the world will bow in sorrow at the passing of the noble life that has reached its close, but the record of its lofty aims, and the good it accomplished will continue to live and grow through the unnumbered centuries yet to come. In Miss Anthony the world recognizes the great soul, the high purpose, the inspired devotion which are the gifts of those chosen to mark crises in the world's history.

"A great man has fallen in Israel," will be the unconscious expression of all who learn of the death of Miss Susan B. Anthony. Sublime in faith and matches sin courage for the principles to which she devoted her life, civilized nations will bow in reverence at her bier. Womanhood in this and every enlightened country in the world owes a debt to the heroic champion who endured persecution, privations and life-time toil for the recognition and elevation of those of her sex.

Susan B. Anthony was born in Andover, Mass., February 15, 1825. Of Quaker ancestry, she early manifested a strict conscientiousness and an independence of thought characteristic of a sect which defied kings for the faith that it expressed. Her rudimentary education was received at a public school where her teacher could not understand why she, of any other girl, should desire to learn anything so advanced as long division, and refused to teach her such mysteries wholly beyond the comprehension of feminine intellect. At the age of 15 Miss Anthony became a teacher in a private school. Later as a student, she entered a girl's seminary near Philadelphia. In 1837, business reverses overwhelmed her father, and Miss Anthony again became a teacher. She continued in the profession until 1850, when, owing to the delicate health of her mother, she assumed the household cares and the entire management of the farm near Rochester.

Her first appearance in public was in 1849 as secretary of the Daughters of Temperance. For her indolence in presenting herself on the platform, she was bitterly assailed and criticized for a half a century ago any woman who dared to appear in such a public position invited scathing and severe denunciation. In 1853 at a convention of school teachers, in Rochester, Miss Anthony again excited the indignant protests of newspapers, men and even women, by her unprecedented demand for a right to speak in public. The topic of discussion was "Why is not the profession of teacher as much respected as that of lawyer, doctor, or minister?" During the debate, Miss Anthony arose and addressed the chair. The chairman asked in tones of disapproval, "What will the lady have?" Miss Anthony replied: "I wish to speak to the question." The greatest consternation and surprise became manifest among the delegates at this unwomanly and shameless breach of custom. A motion was made that she be permitted to speak. After fully a half hour's debate, in which the impropriety of a woman speaking in public was freely and brutally discussed, the motion carried and Miss Anthony said: "It seems to me you fail to comprehend the cause of the disrespect of which you complain. Do you not see that so long as a society says woman has not brains enough to be a doctor, lawyer or minister, but plenty to be a teacher, every man of you who condenses to teach, tacitly admits before all Israel and the sun that he has no more brains than a woman!" Though vilified and maligned for her defiance of the circumscribed rules for woman's conduct, the result of Miss Anthony's act was that before the convention closed two resolutions were introduced. One recommending that women be given a voice in all deliberations of the teachers' association and the other calling attention to the inequality of wages for men and women. The next few years of Miss Anthony's life were devoted to work in temperance, anti-slavery and woman suffrage movements.

In 1872, after securing the opinion of such eminent jurists as Benjamin F. Butler, Judge Biddle, and various supreme court decisions which coincided that under the 14th amendment women were enfranchised, Miss Anthony registered and cast her vote. For this she was arrested. The case of the United States of America vs. Susan B. Anthony was unique and one of the hardest fought battles in supreme court records. The train of events which followed Miss Anthony's voting were so unusual, dramatic and significant that the champion of woman's rights became the center of national attention. After a sensational trial before a jury, Judge Hunt, without leaving the bench, delivered a written opinion to the effect that the 14th amendment under which Miss Anthony claimed the right to vote, "was a protection, not to all our rights, but to our rights as citizens only." He directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. The verdict was brought accordingly. The judge ordered Miss Anthony to stand up while he delivered sentence, which was that she pay a fine of \$100 and costs of prosecution. Miss Anthony in a firm voice replied: "May it please your Honor, I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. All the stock in trade I possess is a debt of \$10,000 incurred in publishing my paper, 'The Revolution,' the sole object of which was to educate all women to do precisely as I have done—rebel against your man-made, unjust, unconstitutional forms of law which tax, fine, imprison and hang women, while denying them the right of representation in the government, and I will work with might and main to pay every dollar of that honest debt, but not a penny shall go to this unjust claim. And I shall learn and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old revolutionary maxim, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

Miss Anthony kept her word; she never paid her fine. In 1888 Miss Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton issued a call for an international council of women, which should include all departments of women's work. The funds required were raised largely through Miss Anthony's personal efforts, and the scope of the council was enlarged until today it reaches the civilized countries of Europe, America and Australia.

In 1892 the International Woman Suffrage Association was effected with representatives present from nine different countries, and Miss Anthony was elected its first president. It was Miss Anthony, with the assistance of a few friends, who secured the passage of the amendment to the world's fair bill providing for the appointment of women commissioners, afterwards known as the board of lady managers. She presented to congress a petition signed by the wives of supreme judges, senators, representatives army and navy officers, which action resulted in the congress of representative women, the largest and most influential gathering of women ever held in any part of the world.

Recently Miss Anthony presented to the congressional library her valuable collection of books which has been accorded a special alcove and designated as the "Susan B. Anthony Collection," the only presented by a woman. To the present generation Miss Anthony has been a deliverer as well as a and those of her co-workers, women's and those of her co-workers, women's educational opportunities have been increased; one by one the legal disabilities have been removed, industrial avenues have been opened, and women have been raised to a plane of higher respect and dignity. Never has she faltered in her appointed task of recognition for the equality of her sex. Never has her voice ceased to demand emancipation for womanhood. Triumphant over the obstacles of tradition, hewing out new highways of opportunity, breaking the chains of legal wrongs and establishing industrial freedom for women, she swung the humanity of the world centuries forward on the paths of progress. The ignominy, the reviling, the ridicule of early experiences have passed into history's moribund oblivion; and high on the scroll of those who served their God by serving humanity will gleam in shining letters the name of Susan B. Anthony. While the hearts of her friends and co-workers are tremulous with sorrow, and Ishabod be written o'er the banner of the Equal Suffrage Cause, yet even friends and opponents will join in repeating, "She hath kept the faith, she fought the good fight, the world is better in that she lived."

The standard of equality she raised will be loyally upheld by those who in their turn will follow her example of patriotism and justice, and a free womanhood will never remember with loving gratitude her devotion to humanity's uplift. The women of Oregon who are striving to obtain political recognition will mourn the loss and inspiration of Miss Anthony, but their victory in June will be a fitting gem for the crown which memory awards the great and departed leader.

## EASTERN OREGON'S CANDIDATE

Portland, March 17.—(Special to the Journal.)—The decision of Hon. E. L. Smith of Hood River to become a candidate for the U. S. senate, instead of governor, has improved the chances of Dr. Withycombe for getting the Republican nomination for state treasurer. It has also favorably affected the prospects of James R. Aitkin of Huntington to secure the Republican nomination for state treasurer. As the matter now stands, eastern Oregon has about one chance out of three of securing the nomination for governor, and Republicans generally recognize the necessity of giving eastern Oregon one place on the state ticket—the office of state treasurer. The fact that Aitkin is the only candidate in eastern Oregon for that office and there are fifty candidates in western Oregon for state treasurer, makes it more than likely that he will get more votes than all of his competitors.

Mr. Aitkin has been for many years manager of the large mercantile company at Huntington. He has an intimate acquaintance with the people of eastern Oregon, has handled their business on a large scale, and has been strong factor in the development of the inland empire. He is a representative citizen of that section, and will receive practically unanimous support of the Republicans east of the mountains. In his platform, he comes out strong and specific on the vital reform that must be established under the new state treasurer. That office has been put on a flat salary of \$4500 a year, but the law has not been changed allowing the treasurer to pocket all the interest he can get from loaning public funds. It is well known that at different times of the year, there are sums of idle money belonging to the state, ranging all the way from \$100,000 to a million dollars, which is deposited in the banks of the state, and more or less of it is drawing interest.

Mr. Aitkin proposed that a board consisting of the three principal officials have the placing of this money at the best rate of interest obtainable, and that all the interest from idle state money be converted into the state treasury. This is a strong point in his platform on which he makes himself more clear than any of his competitors for the nomination. Tax payers who wish to see this form established should give their vote at the primary election to James H. Aitkin for state treasurer. From the stand point of the interest of the people in having a well distributed ticket, that can be elected, it is very important that all the state officials be not elected from western Oregon. Under the direct primary, the duty devolves upon the Republicans to not only name the best man but to so arrange the ticket of their party that it may not be weakened by improper geographical distribution. This makes Mr. Aitkin's nomination almost a logical necessity, as the nomination for treasurer is the only nomination that can surely be given to the great region east of the mountains.

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