

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO

Not only rich and poor, but white and black, sat side by side in the schoolroom. All the exercises were conducted in English; Spanish was used only in the primary grade, as a sort of bridge over which the Porto Ricans who do not know English can pass to the upper grades. The large majority of the teachers are Porto Ricans. I believe all the principals are Americans, and, curiously enough, the Porto Ricans prefer American principals. This may be because no Porto Rican is willing to acknowledge the superiority of another Porto Rican; but I suspect it is because every school is a quasi-foreign school, and the Porto Ricans want the benefit of American knowledge of methods. The children are eager to learn and are excited as quick at learning, and all wish to know the English language. An excellent feature of the system is the industrial education grafted upon it. I visited the industrial high school of San Juan, one of the five on the island, and it seemed to me in general equipment and in work done to compare favorably with industrial high schools I visited in the United States; I do not say it was equal to them, but it was certainly a close second. Woodworking, forging, leather work, domestic work, cookery, sewing and embroidery are among the branches taught. The parents are as yet indifferent, if not opposed, to industrial

education; they have the class feeling against it which is so common even in the United States, as though it were an inferior type of education. But the pupils are eager and interested. Since I have come away I have received from the industrial school I visited a cane composed of five kinds of native wood. It was made by one of the pupils, and it is as artistic a piece of woodwork as one could wish to see. I covet the skill of the boy who made it. The rare ability of Porto Rican women in the needlework art is evidenced by the extraordinary beautiful "drawn work" displayed in some of the shops. Its beauty appeals to my masculine eye, but my masculine pen refuses to attempt to describe it. Perhaps more important for the future of Porto Rico than the industrial schools for education in hand work are the fifteen or twenty rural agricultural schools scattered through the island, each with its two or three acres of ground on which the children work for two hours daily under the direction of a teacher. On the whole, it appears to me that educationally Porto Rico is well to the fore. She needs, and I think ought to have, financial aid in the development of her school system. But of that I must speak in a final letter on some general and special needs of this, the oldest community and youngest territory in the United States.—L. A., in the Outlook.

IT IS A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Henry Clews & Co. of Wall street in their regular weekly letter concerning finance say:

"Throughout the entire country business conditions continue satisfactory. A fine harvest is practically certain; our mills and foundries are running at their fullest capacity; our railroads are enjoying the heaviest traffic in their history; labor is well employed at good wages; there is little cause for serious apprehension about the monetary situation, and on all sides are evidences of tremendous business activity and growth. Nor is this movement confined to the United States, though we appear to be enjoying prosperity in a more marked degree than any other part of the world. Great Britain is reporting a decided expansion in commerce and industry. Similar advices come from France and Germany, especially the latter, which is still in the midst of great industrial revival, manifested itself largely in the iron and electric industries. Even Italy is showing out of a state of coma. But it is not all; the British colonies, which include a population of over 600,000,000, are exhibiting renewed industrial and commercial activity. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India comes the same story of growing commerce and prosperity. South of us we find Mexico showing a wonderful development, and now the sleepy republics of Central America are joining the procession. Argentina apparently leads. Only Russia and South Africa lag behind. China is awakening and Japan is making rapid strides. There does not permit any elaboration of causes at this time; but with population, the increasing desire for wealth, the progress of civilization, the adoption of improved methods, the creation of new industries, the opening of new territory, the increase of products of the soil, the rapid development of the world's mineral supplies, especially gold output; all these influences contributing to the great material progress which the civilized world is just now experiencing. It should be accompanied by much social and political discontent is not to be wondered at; for this may mean temporary disturbance, it promises well for the future, inasmuch as such aspirations are a desire among the people for more equitable distribution of material wealth than has hitherto been possible.

This little digression has a direct bearing upon the world's security, all of which are unquestionably reflecting these favorable conditions. The New York market has been especially responsive, and now upon a plane so elevated as

to have practically discounted most of these influences. Of course prices may rise to a still higher level, if the powerful cliques now in control choose to mark them up; but it is questionable if buyers can be found at their figures. There is much talk of increased dividends, justified, no doubt, by present large net earnings, but such events are largely utilized by insiders as a selling basis; for these gentlemen recognize more readily than others that present conditions cannot last indefinitely."

One Woman Among the Thousands.

We received a letter from Waycross, Ga., from a woman who had been troubled with female complaint for a long time, until she was reduced to almost a shadow. It effected her mind, she could not remember anything, would get confused and so nervous and irritable she could hardly sleep. She described her case as one similar to thousands of other women, and then ends the letter by saying she had gained 19 lbs last month and never felt better in her life, having no trace of her former troubles, slept well, ate her meals with a relish. She commenced the use of Dr. Gunn's Blood and Nerve Tonic just six weeks before she wrote the letter from which we copy the above. This tonic is in tablet form, and should be taken right after meals. It turns the food you eat into strong rich blood, feeding the nerves and curing disease by making healthy flesh. Sold by all druggists for 75c per box, or 3 boxes for \$2. Pale, weak, thin people should use this Tonic.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Board of Equalization of Marion county, Oregon, will meet at the office of the County Clerk, August 27, 1906, and publicly examine the assessment roll for the year 1906 and correct all errors in valuation, description or qualities of land, lots or other property. All parties interested are requested to appear and examine their assessment for the year 1906, and have all errors, if any there be, corrected by said board.

Taxpayers are especially invited to inspect their assessment prior to the said date preparatory to the meeting of such board.

FRED J. RICE,
Assessor Marion County, Oregon.
August 4, 1906. 8-7-18t

Opened by Mistake.

Mr. Jones had appendicitis and was taken to the hospital and operated upon for this disorder. It was discovered that nothing whatever was the matter with him, whereupon he was sent home to his family with a brief note stating that he had been "opened by mistake."—Ex.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe. Aches, Pains, Headaches, all brought on by CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. In 1820 and 1821, when cholera was raging in London, these pills were used with the most successful results. They are now used by the British Army, Navy, and the Royal Household. Sold by all druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., London, England.

ABOUT OILING STREETS

Los Angeles Times Tells of a New System in Use in That City

A piece of oiled road construction is just being completed from the Soldiers' Home toward the ocean, north of Santa Monica, that has, in the judgment of many experienced road builders, a most important bearing on road development in California. It differs from the ordinary street or road oiling in that it is a veritable construction of a street out of natural soil with the use of oil. The resultant product is in fact very like an asphalt—lies as smooth and will last nearly as long. While more expensive than careless "oil sprinkling"—which experience has determined practically useless—it is nevertheless so inexpensive as to be practical for use in cities and upon the main country thoroughfares.

The street now being improved is a 130-foot boulevard, with car tracks along the center. The net width of the area worked, from curb to curb, is 56 feet. The total length is 18,000 feet, or a little over three miles.

The system used is about as follows: The street, which is a sandy loam, with some admixture of blue and red clay and slate and gravel, is graded and plowed six inches deep and pulverized with harrows. If it is very dry, a small amount of water is sprinkled on and mixed in so as to make it workable. Oil is then applied at the rate of one gallon to the square yard, and the cultivators mix it in to the depth of four inches. A second gallon of oil to the square yard is then applied and cultivated down to five inches. The oil is then turned under with a turning plow, four inches deep.

Now, up to this point the process does not materially differ from that in general use where careful work is done in the mixing of oil in the making of a road. But the next step is a radical departure, and marks the beginning, it is contended, of a new era in road making.

The process next succeeding this in the common forms of road oiling is the rolling of the road, which crushes down a thin scum on the surface that later scales off and leaves the road full of chuck-holes. But with the new system the next process is one of tamping. A huge cylinder about eight feet long and five feet in diameter, weighing some five thousand pounds, and furnished with rows of flat-headed teeth, is hauled back and forth over the street, slowly tamping the oiled earth up from the bottom to within two inches of the top. When the tamper first goes over the street, it sinks the teeth, which are about six inches long, clear to the end in the soft, oily earth, but each time a new layer of solid asphalt is plastered on the bottom, and the cylinder rises a little out of the mass until, when the tamping is finally completed, the mixture is so solid that the teeth no longer sink in.

There is a vast difference between merely crushing the surface of an oiled road with a roller and tamping five or six inches of oil and soil from the bottom up. That difference means years of wear.

At this stage of the proceedings the tamping is brought to within two inches of the top. The street is then regraded, and the two inches of loose soil are cultivated and given one gallon more of oil to the square yard. That is altogether three gallons to the square yard, all applied warm, so as to sprinkle freely. Again the cultivator, and then the tamper, this time worked until it reaches the surface. When the tamper is done, the surface is a little uneven from the marks of the teeth, and this is taken out by a roller weighing two tons to twelve inches of tire. A more perfect surface can be obtained by a slight sprinkling of gravel before the roller comes on.

The cost of this work is about 16 cents a square yard, or \$1 a running foot, to a 56-foot street (between curbs). The cost on the ordinary city street where no grading was needed, would amount to from 30 to 40 cents a running foot of frontage. In other words, if done under the Vrooman act, a street could be practically paved for about \$15 or \$20 to the lot—provided that curb, sidewalk and gutter were already in place.

The oil used is of 12.5 gravity.

A SALEM CASE.

Many More Like It in Salem.

The following case is but one of many similar occurring daily in Salem. It is an easy matter to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such conclusive evidence:

Mrs. S. Collins, of 679 High street, Salem, Ore., says: "Trouble with my kidneys and backache have caused me much annoyance for several years. Although I used a good many remedies I obtained no positive relief until my attention was called to Doan's Kidney Pills, and I procured them at 'Dr. Stone's' drug store. They soon brought me effective benefit, eased the bearing down feeling through the back and loins, and banished the aching and other symptoms that had annoyed me for so long. I have since learned of others who think the world of your reliable remedy and I gladly recommend it to all suffering from backache or kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Baume, containing 69 per cent of soft D grade asphaltum, free from sediment and of gravel. The time required for the work is about 20 days to the mile.

This work is not an experiment. Several streets in Santa Monica have been done by the tamping system—indeed, it is generally known as the Santa Monica system—and they have shown almost perfect wear. One of them that has been done two years has endured a good deal of traffic and is practically as it was when originally laid. It has been found that this system will work successfully in soft beach sand, and one street in Ocean park has been done for about a year and is in excellent order.

Los Angeles has about six hundred miles of street, of which less than 30 per cent are paved. Even with all the work done to secure petitions for paving, the total paved area, when the streets now signed up are paved, will be less than one-fourth the average of American cities of this size. What is needed is some comprehensive system of treatment for large areas of residence streets to be done at the expense of the frontage owner, and yet at small expense. The Santa Monica system seems to supply the desired plan. At a cost of \$15 or \$20 a lot, to have what is practically an asphalt pavement except that it is quiet and free from dust, is about as advantageous a deal as the owner could ever hope to accomplish.—Los Angeles Times.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bo-san-ko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at Druggists, or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. Dr. Bosanko, Phila., Pa.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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DENATURIZATION OF ALCOHOL

Evidently there is room for improvement in the process of denaturization, and the time before the bill goes into effect can be utilized to good purpose in working over the problem. Even using wood spirit for the purpose still leaves a fair margin of cost in favor of alcohol when the manufacture gets fairly under way.

"All sorts of vegetable waste, such as refuse from the beet-sugar process, can be utilized for alcohol-making, as well as surplus grain in times of exceptional crops. To take full advantage of all this, the denaturizing process must be simple, cheap and effective, and watch should be kept lest some of the chief gains of the bill be nullified by regulation for denaturization, such as would practically throw the industry into the hands of a monopoly. Given the spirit at anything like the price

claimed by its advocates, and we would seem to have a fuel peculiarly well adapted for many cases of small power production, for subsidiary heating purposes so important in many industries, and for auxiliary residence heating. To make the best of it in explosion engines, special machines will have to be produced, although foreign experience shows that the same engine can use either alcohol or gasoline, without so great losses as have sometimes been alleged. * * It is hardly to be expected that alcohol can be used economically for power production on any large scale, producer gas being too severe a competitor. The real gain in using alcohol is ultimately in the fact that one is employing a material which can be reproduced in the cycle of the seasons instead of drawing upon the stored energy that is so rapidly being depleted.—Exchange.

Berlin Accumulating Art Treasures.

"Two" most unusual purchases have just been made by the Berlin national gallery. They are two paintings by Adolf Menzel. One of these pictures, which portrays a performance in the theatre Gymnase, was bought for the sum of 90,000 marks, although it is only a small canvas measuring 22 centimeters broad and 46 centimetres long. This very high price is, of course, explained by the fact that the picture has an exceptional value and significance for the history of art. For in painting this picture Menzel had in 1856 employed the impressionist technique; that is, some 15 years before Manet, with sovereign certainty and thus proved himself to be a pioneer of modern art. The second picture, the "Ballouper," considerably more than the first. Menzel brought to bear his marvelous power of observation and sureness of touch in painting this chaos of guests at a court ball as they are taking refreshments during one of the pauses. The price of this painting amounted to 160,000 marks, and this is the highest sum which has ever been paid for one of the productions of a modern German artist. These prices show rapidly Menzel, who only died quite recently, has entered the ranks of the historical masters and also how quickly his work is being acquired for the museum. They prove further that wealth and interest in art are rapidly advancing in Germany and that the country begins in these respects to approach to France and England. Sums such as are often bid for works of art at Christie's or in the Hotel Dronot were simply impossible in Germany a short time ago. In this present year, however, a Berlin collector secured "The Letter" of Jan Vermeer Van Delft for the colossal sum of a third of a million marks. This same lover of art, so we are told, has just bought at a very high price a marvelous youthful portrait of Botticelli. Berlin's art treasures have been recently accumulating in an exceptionally rapid and fortunate manner.—Continental Correspondence.

GOLD ON THREE MILE.

New Placer Diggings Worked in Eastern Oregon.

For some time there has been an air of mystery about the operations of some men, near Wamic, who would come to town for provisions and then disappear up Three Mile, on which the town is located, and not to be seen again for weeks, says The Dalles Chronicle. It was known that these men were mining somewhere up Three Mile, but the exact locality could not be determined. The people around Wamic waited for developments, knowing that the facts would come to light later.

From the Tygh Bee we have the latest intelligence about these placer mines, as follows:

"George Stout and the Steed brothers made their cleanup last week at their gold mine on Three Mile Creek. They left Saturday for Portland with their gold dust, intending to have a thorough test made. They are very much elated with their prospects, feeling confident that they have a paying mine of placer diggings."

The Texas Wonder.

Cures all kidney, bladder and rheumatic trouble; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by Stone's drug stores. dw-lyr.

The Fire Is Out

But the fishing is just as good as ever on the Santiam and Breitenbush rivers, and on next Saturday evening, August 18th, the S. P., in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern, will sell round trip excursion tickets to Detroit at the low rate of \$2 each, good going on train No. 13, leaving Salem at 6:32 p. m. and for return to Salem on No. 14 Monday, August 20, leaving Albany at 7:30 a. m.

Come out and enjoy a day in the mountains! Excursion train on the C. & E. leaves Albany after arrival of No. 13 Saturday evening and leaves Detroit after arrival of excursion from the bay, arriving in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. local for Salem. Remember the date, Saturday, August 18. Round trip \$2. 8-15-4t

All Oregon Will Be at the STATE FAIR For 1906.

From Sept. 10 to 15 inclusive at the State Fair Grounds Near Salem

In both quality and quantity of exhibits, and in every other way, it will be the greatest State Fair in the history of Oregon.

Never before was there such widespread interest in this institution.

A visit to the State Fair of 1906 will be a liberal education.

It will show you what Oregon has done, and, more important, it will point the way to the magnificent possibilities of the future.

No one can afford to miss the Oregon State Fair for 1906. Few patriotic people who can spare the time will miss it.