

Governor Lister's action in granting a pardon to Charles W. Wappenstein, former chief of police of Seattle, is not justified either by the reasons given by the governor or on the grounds of the public good. The governor gives as the moving considerations which determined his official action the fact of Wappenstein's age and the fact that he had a family. Applying the rule of logic to the reasons given, then the governor must admit that they apply merely to the individual Wappenstein and therefore the same rules must be applied to every other individual in the penitentiary. If the fact of advanced age and family ties give Wappenstein the right of freedom then every man of equal or greater age and with a family should be granted the same consideration. The effect of such reasoning would be the establishment of a rule by which, automatically, prisoners would be freed when they reach the age of 62 years, provided they have made good prisoners and have a family to welcome them when they are released. Would Governor Lister care to go on record as being willing to sign such a bill if passed by the legislature? There are men in the penitentiary who are older than Wappenstein and whose families are just as devoted and who need them worse, men who have already served much longer sentences and whose crimes had far more extenuating circumstances, who deserve more sympathy and who are more entitled to a pardon than Wappenstein. There are young men there whose crimes have been committed in the heat of passion or were the result of environment or need. They have families who not only want them back at the hearthstone at this Christmas season but who are needed in the daily battle against want and destitution. But aside from the reasons which apply in treating the merits or demerits of the individual Wappenstein, the question that presents itself most forcibly to the general view is the effect upon the public—the state—upon society—upon government. The conviction of Wappenstein was not merely the conviction of an individual. It was the conviction of a public official, a part of the very fabric of government, a public servant who had shamelessly betrayed a public trust. His crime was not the result of a single misstep, but was taken with deliberation; it was not hastily committed nor was his mind swayed by passion. It was carefully planned and continued until caught. Of its enormity few men remained in the penitentiary when Wappenstein left who had caused more sorrow, more sadness, more broken hearts, more wrecked and ruined lives than did the corrupt chief of police in whose integrity, fearlessness and effectiveness in enforcing the law was found the only defense behind which society had protection from those who prey upon it. To him the public must look for the protection of their lives and property and he sold their confidence to the worst class of criminals that darken the pages of human society. When in a revulsion of feeling that swept the town the chief was convicted, the outcasts of the underworld, the criminals who operate alone and are not a part of the "system" predicted a pardon. The cry of police crookedness has been heard in every city; sometimes proven. The example it sets to men in public office and positions of trust who may be tempted, is an example that will not tend to deter men from yielding. The pardoning of Wappenstein was an ill-advised exercise of executive clemency.—Mount Vernon Argus.

Cleveland is inaugurating a "father and son" movement says the Oregon Journal. Some of its aims are: To help fathers and sons understand each other; to interest fathers in outside influences that are met by their sons, to break down barriers; to make fathers understand that they must go outside the home to bring their ideas to bear upon their sons' minds.

Nothing is more profitable between parent and child than a perfect understanding of each other and a generous spirit of comradeship. Much is being said about the girl's right of counsel and guidance. That right is hers, and to deny or neglect it is an unpardonable offense.

But what about the boy? If girls should be taught the true meaning of womanhood, if they should be equipped for the world, boys should also be fortified against dangers which beset manhood. Fathers are too apt to regard their sons as liabilities, rather than assets. There is too little companionship. It is remarkable that when two real friends happen to be father and son, the fact is deemed worthy of comment.

Mothers would not have such a burdensome task in rearing their daughters if fathers showed the same interest in their sons.

The recent adoption by the cities of Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, B. C., of ordinances prohibiting the sale, in those cities, of milk from any but tuberculin tested cows, is causing dairymen of Clarke and Whatcom counties to apply to the state department of agriculture for inspection of their herds for clean bills of health.

"I wish every city in the state of Washington would adopt a similar ordinance," stated Agricultural Commissioner J. H. Perkins. It is likely that the department will recommend a law requiring either the tuberculin test or pasteurization of all milk sold in the state.

An analysis of the nativity of prisoners at Walla Walla penitentiary, made at the request of the immigration authorities, fails to bear out the general impression that a large proportion of convicts are aliens. Of a total of 846 prisoners, only 137 are of foreign birth. Of these 33 are Italians.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARRROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Editor of the New York State Grange
Review

GRANGE HISTORY.

A Glance Backward Recalls Forgotten Events.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, a Fraternal Organization, Shown by Its Contributions For the Relief of Suffering Farmers in the Early Days of the Order—An Educational Venture in North Carolina.

In April, 1874, the Mississippi river overflowed its banks, carrying disaster and suffering to a large number of farmers in Louisiana and Alabama, many of whom were Patrons of Husbandry. The executive committee of the national grange sent \$1,000 of the grange funds to relieve the stricken farmers and later expended about \$3,000 in purchasing flour and bacon, which were distributed to the suffering Patrons through the masters of the state granges. Nearly every grange state contributed to their needs, some giving as much as \$5,000.

Added to this calamity to the farmers came the grasshopper plague, and again the national grange sent about \$11,000 to the masters of state granges in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska to relieve the wants of Patrons. Later \$3,000 was sent to Arkansas Patrons and \$3,000 to the Kansas state grange to enable it to pay its dues to the national grange. During the following year other contributions were made, which brought these fraternal gifts up to \$10,000 for the year following.

In 1876 the state grange of South Carolina received from the national grange treasury the sum of \$1,000 to aid sufferers from a prolonged drought, and a special loan made to the Nebraska state grange amounting to \$35,000 was made a donation on account of the continued distress in that state. The contributions of the Ohio state grange along about this period amounted to nearly \$9,000.

These were the days when the national grange treasury was plethora, and it was so because of the rapid increase in the number of granges. In January, 1874, 2,119 new granges were organized; in February, 2,239; in March, 2,024; in April, 1,487, and from that time on the decline was notable. On Jan. 1, 1875, there were 21,697 granges in the United States.

The grange has always given its best efforts to the advancement of educational interests. A notable illustration occurs in the history of the Order in the southern states, where the grange was at one time stronger in numbers than in any other part of the country. But in the southern states schools were very inadequate. The state grange of North Carolina recommended that the subordinate granges interest themselves in establishing local schools, and if found practicable it was advised that primary and even high schools be established in connection with county and subordinate granges. The national grange proceedings of 1882 state that grange schools were established by subordinate granges in some parts of Louisiana, North Carolina and Alabama and possibly in some other southern states.

The grange fair, now so deservedly popular in some states, is no new idea. As early as 1872 a local grange in Mississippi held a grange fair, and in 1875 a state grange fair was held in Alabama. Grange fairs were early very popular in New England, as they even now are. A grange crop reporting system was organized in 1874, authorized by the national grange, but as the granges did not respond very actively it was not continued after 1875, although the reports were said to be of very considerable value.

The stamping grounds of the Order in 1874 and 1875 were the states of Indiana and Iowa. There the great battles of the grange in its various activities were fought; railway legislation, grange stores, grange business agencies and co-operative schemes and politics, each and all had their times of greatest success, and then came dire failure. These states had about the same number of granges, the high water mark having been reached in January, 1875, with about 2,000 granges in either state. There were 100,000 members of the Order in Iowa at that time. Missouri was also in the 2,000 grange class, though with somewhat fewer members. As early as 1872 Iowa had gone into the business of grange co-operation on a large scale. According to the published proceedings of the Iowa state grange of that year, a third of the grain elevators in the state were either owned or controlled by the grange. It is said that 5,000,000 bushels of grain and immense numbers of hogs and cattle had been sold in Chicago by grange agents, and in the purchases of farm implements it is said that the farmers of the state were saved \$365,000, and it was reported to the state grange that year that the agent of the Order had done a business of \$5,000,000 and effected a saving of 15 per cent on family supplies and 20 per cent on agricultural implements.

But the past is only of benefit to the present in this respect as a warning which the grange of the present must heed. The grange of today has learned its lesson from the grange of the past.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

DR. C. O. REED
Physician and Surgeon

Bank Building - Friday Harbor

Additional Correspondence

ARGYLE

Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis and family returned home to Pender island after visiting Mrs. Orin Boyce.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Berghman and son visited at the Mc Connell home last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McConnell spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Boyce

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby and son Walter visited Chas. Peterson's last Sunday.

Grace McConnell visited Mrs. Steve Boyce last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Buchanan returned home last Sunday after visiting his parents Mrs. Jim Buchanan.

A few Argyle people attended the dance at the home of Henry Sauman last Thursday night and reported a good time.

San Juan Valley News

(Received too late for last issue.)

Mrs. Abbie Erickson and children are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Ackley.

Miss Lydia Owens and friends arrived Monday to spend the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robert Owens.

There was a large crowd at the Christmas tree and program No. 1 school house Friday evening. The children rendered a nice program which was a credit to their teacher Miss Canfield.

Mrs. John Dougherty is visiting her daughter Mrs. J. Firth.

Mrs. G. Beck and Mr. and Mrs. J. Christy left Monday to spend the holidays in Bellingham.

The S. E. R. C. met with Mrs. Schrock Saturday. Mrs. Schrock was presented with a linen table cloth. A short program was arranged for the afternoon after which a dainty lunch was served by the members.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney of Cashmere, Washington visited their son L. Kenney and family last week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Mason and two children of West Sound are spending the holidays with Mrs. Mason's mother, Mr. Beigin.

Miss Canfield and sister left Saturday for Seattle to spend Christmas with her parents.

The Heighlow Club met Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ackley.

Arthur Sweeney and family visited Sunday with his mother Mrs. J. M. Schrock.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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San Juan Lodge F. & A. M.

Meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
GENE C. GOULD, W. M.
ALBERT JENSEN, Sec'y.

Berry Brothers' Varnishes

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The best varnishes in addition to giving a much better appearance will far outlast the cheaper goods and so while the first costs may be slightly higher the best varnishes will always prove to be the cheapest in the end.

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