HOW CANYON GOT NAME

VENATOR, LEFT BY HIS HORSE PERISHED ON "DESERT."

trong Alkali Springs Offered No Relief to the Thirsty Traveler-Prominent Landmarks

PAISLET, Or., Sept. 16.—All over what is known as the "desert" of Southern and Eastern Oregon are noted landmarks familiar to the traveler and inhabitant of this region. These landmarks occupy po-sitions usually at convenient distances apart and between them are half-day's or day's travel. Starting out from Lake-view north there is Crooked Creek, Chew-ancan, Abert Lake, Alkall, Hutton's or Egil's, Silver Creek Valley, Sagchen and Burns. Or in traveling any other direction from any other point familiar land-marks and stations lie along the route, and these must be taken into consideration in starting out every morning and afternoon that the traveler may reach shelter and water and food at the proper

ime, or near the proper time. The greatest landmark of Eastern Ore gon is Steins' Mountain, situated in Harney and Malheur Counties. This mountain is snow-capped the year round, and can be seen from almost any point on the Oregon "desert." Then there is Juni-per Mountain, Little Juniper, Wagontire, Gray Butte, and dozens of other peaks and buttes of note. There are many Juniper peaks and many Paulina peaks. There are numerous points and landmarks all over the "desert" of similar names. This is doubtless caused from similarity of the landmarks. There are many alkali lakes, many peaks covered with a small juniper growth and many rivers that boil from the rocks and again lose themselves in the sands. There are as a consequence many "lost creeks" and "lost rivers." The old renegade chief, Paulina, operated all over this section of country, and there are many Paulina Buttes and Paulina Basins. All of the old forts and camps are points of interest, and are down as rtant landmarks on the "desert." At f these points and hundreds of others of lesser note water and fuel and stock feed is generally plentiful, and the traveler must of necessity make them at

the proper intervals on his journey.
One of the most noted of the landmarks of Lake County is Venator Canyon, 40 miles a little north of east from Pais Eight or ten miles from Alkall Loke, lake is situated, is a deep canyon cutting through the veln-rocks between Gray Butte and Little Juniper Mountain. Although a wide wagon road leads along this valley now and well-defined trails lead through every valley and guich and canyon of the desert, 20 years ago it was twactically an unmarked, barren waste. At that time the watering places and landmerks were unknown, and the traveler might have traveled hundreds of miles and missed all of the watering and feeding places and fallen by the wayside and died from thirst and starvation, as did the old man for whom Venator Canyon

In the month of August, 1880, Jezreal Venator left Lakeview with a party bound for Harney County. He was on horseback, and intended to accompany the purty to the neighborhood of Juniper Mountain, and there search for some horses that had strayed away from their usual range. At Crooked Creek, 18 miles north from Lakeview, the party was de-layed for some reason, and Mr. Venator. ten days afterwards some stockmen, passing through that section, found e horse which Mr. Venator had ridien feeding in the valley near Alkali Lake. He had a small rope on his neck, which indicated that the animal had broken loose after being tied by the owner. Upon making this report in Lakeview, searching parties were sent out and continuous search was made until the body of the lost man was found within two miles of Alkali Spring, and several miles from the mouth of the canyon, which now

This spring is a fountain of water that stream and loses itself in the alkali lake near by, which is too highly impregnated with mineral substances for any living thing to drink. The dead man had, upon lying down for the last time, taken boots and placed it under his while the other remained on his foot. He still elenched a pocket-knife in his hand, and had been digging holes in the alkali sands as if searching for water. His trail was found and followed led to the mouth of thte canyon Along the entire trail, at intervals, he had dug in the sands with his knife and had also kindled small fires with the sagebrush. These fires were supposed to have been made either to signal aid at the time or to mark his trail that he might be found. He was getting old when he left home, but was in good health and a splendid horseman, and it was thought that he knew every foot of the desert. His saddle, overcoat, bridle and blanket were never found. He was supposed to have carried considerable money on his but when found only had \$30 or

Stories of Indians and foul play have been told, but the most probable theory seems to be that when tired and exhaust-ed he tied his horse somewhere and lay down to sleep; that the horse, becoming hungry and thirsty, broke the rope and escaped to water; that the old man wandered about the desert and entered the canyon that now bears his name, and finding no water, started on his return toward home, leaving a trail behind him that he might be found, and that finally he succumbed to thirst and hunger where found. At that season of the year there was no water in Venstor Canyon, and besides the water boiling from Alkali figrings, there was no water for many miles in any direction.

Riding through the plain at this point now on a well-traveled road the traveler can readily see how old man Venator lost his way when there was no semblance of a trail. Tall, irrebular rimrocks bound the great scope of country, barren except for the low, stubby sagebrush and wiregrass that cover it. Venator Canyon is the only outlet for miles, and this resembles the many blind nicks in the walls that surnd the traveler. It is one of the blenkest scopes of country on the Oregon "des-ert." But Venator Canyon is one of the fixed landmarks of the country, although the sacrifice to make the name was a Jearpal Venator was born in the State

of Illinois. He crossed the plains in 1853, nd had the usual hardships experienced in those days. His family, consisting of a wife and seven children, now reside five miles south from Lakeview. prominent among the people of Lake and Harney Counties. They own large ranches in both counties and are considered among the wealthy stockowners of this section. John Venator, the youngest son, in riding from one of the Venator ranches in Harney County to the Venator home in Lake, a few weeks ago, on his return from a law school, traveled nearly 100 miles a day, the last half-day covering had started out on. As an incident of the trip, he passed the mouth of Venator Canyon, and near the spot where his father was found dead just 20 years ago.

NOW FOR MODERN SEWERAGE. Baker City to Follow Up Her Munic-

ipal Improvements. BAKER CITY, Or., Sept. 16 .- A modern sewerage system, entailing a cost of about \$30,000, will be built in six of the principal streets of Baker City as soon as the gravity water system is constructed. The

streets on which it is proposed to lay the system are Resort, Front, First, Second, Third and Fourth. This im-

provement has been discussed in an in-

formal way by the City Councilmen and property-owners for several months, and all agree that a good sewerage system

Some preliminary work has already been done by Engineer Kelly, who sur-veyed the route of the pipe line for the water system, and a map has been pre-pared, showing the extent of the system and the cross-streets that will be drained by the laterals. The system will commence at the intersection of the streets and the O. R. & N. Railroad at the eastern part of the city, and on the west the main drainage will empty the Dewice Bluer should still distant into Powder River about a mile distant from D street, which is the last street in that part of town.

The pipe selected ranges in size from six to 12 inches, and is of vitrified terra cotta, this being considered the most durable and cheapest of any of the pipes used in sewerage construction. The main is to be laid along Front street, and will be 12 inches in size, while the size of the pipe to be used on the other streets will vary as necessity demands. This will drain the principal and most thickly-set-tled portion of the city, and will constitute a sewerage system entirely adequate for all present purposes.

Residents owning abutting property from D street to where the main sewed will empty into the river, about a mile in length, under the present arrange-ment must be charged with the cost of the work, the same as the propertyowners on the streets through which the system will be laid. This is considered unfair, and is a matter of much concern to the City Council, as the benefits derived from a sewerage system in that locality will be very small. Some of the taxpayers and Councilmen are in favor of levying the cost of the work on the city, but there is no provision in the charter by which this can be done. To remedy the matter, it is probable that the Council will appoint commissioners to assess property according to its value, so that each shall pay a pro rate share towards the improvement. In this way property-owners residing outside of D street, and also along some of the other streets through which the system will run, and where property varies in value, would be relieved of a burdensome tax.

There is considerable improvement going on in Baker City, and building has been continually kept up since early last Spring. The result is that many new and handsome residences and business houses adorn all parts of the city. Desirable residences are in great demand, and as soon as they are out of the builders' hands they are occupied by new-comers. From the present outlook, it is probable that the erection of cottages, as well as business buildings, will continue during the Winter, or as long as the weather will permit work of this kind. Commissioner Hamm says that he has built 10 miles of sidewalk since May. Two thousand feet of sidewalk is now being built on Washington street to con-nect with the new school building on the East Side. In addition to this, much needed repairing has been d

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD Policeman Caught Him in the Act-

Pitched Battle Ensued. SEATTLE, Sept. 18.-Edward Morse formerly of Redyard, Minn., who had just returned from Nome, was shot and in-stantly killed early this morning by Po-liceman Fred A. Ribbach. Ribach found Morse and two companions attempting to commit burglary in the Whitechapel district, and attempted to arrest them. pitched battle with revolvers ensued. shots being fired. Harry Austin, one of the burglars, was wounded in the aim while ficeing from the scene. Morse was 27 years of age, and had been a shingle weaver before coming to this Coast, last February.

Washington Industries. The Kittitas creamery is receiving 5000 pounds of milk a day.

The old tannery at Montesano is about to be rehabilitated and operated.

The work on the flume of the Olympia Light & Power Company, at Tumwater, is progressing favorably. The grading is

well along toward completion, and the flume has been constructed to a point about 60 feet south of the bridge. The oat harvest throughout the Chehalis Valley has been completed, and the yield

for 1900 is said to be much larger than at any time in the history of the county. The yield in many instances has been 100 bushels to the acre, and the average has been about 80. The sections producing the greatest yield are between Montesano and Satsop, on the broad, fertile bottoms. It is probable a number of the smaller shingle and lumber mills will close down

within 30 days for varying periods, says the Tacoma Ledger. There will be no concerted movement, but a number of mills have determined that they will not attempt to run continuously through the Winter under present conditions. Some of the loggers will also suspend operations temporarily. The effect on the market from these causes is expected to be beneficial. In view of the recent cut in the price

saw logs, a number of prominent Aberdeen loggers are seriously discussing the question of shipping logs from Gray's Harbor to Puget Sound. On the Sour logs are bringing \$7, and are largely sought by the mills at that figure. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has offered to carry saw logs from the harbor to the Sound at a flat rate of \$1 per 1000. provided that the shipment would not be below 200,000 feet per day. This would bring \$1 per 1000 more profit than at the

THREE HAPPY DRIVERS.

They Created Much Fun and Son Terror on the Street.

Joe Trast, the driver of one of Nickum & Kelly's sand-wagons, created more excitement on Third street Saturday than a whole circus. Three teams had been sent to the northwest part of town with loads of sand and were returning. The man who drove the wagon in the lead was in his right mind. The man who drove the second team was "paralyzed" with liquor, and his team, being left their own devices, followed the first, Trast, who drove the third team, acted as if hung on a "live wire." He not stand up nor sit down, nor even lie on the bottom of the wagon, but kept trying to fall overboard without ever succeeding, and was shouting like a Comanche on the warpath.

His team was so worried by his antic that they were ready to run away, and were all over the street, and only the standing luck of a drunken man saved him from running over everybody and wrecking and devastating every on the street.

Trast was the cynosure of eyes and the thing that worried all spectators was that the drivers of the other vehicles paid no attention to him, but allowed him to "wander at will o'er the meadows," as it were. He was watched out of sight and a hundred or more persons followed the team to the sand dock to see what become of the drivers. They were slated for dismissal at once. It is supposed that they fell into a brewery vat and were not rescued until unconscious and had not regained consciousness when they started for the wharf. They are probably both sober and sorry by this time.

Increase in Price of Walnuts. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.-The price of this season's walnut crop will be 10 cents per pound for softshell and 3% cents for standards, these figures having been established at a meeting of the ex-ecutive committee of the Southern California Walnut Growers' Association. This is a big increase, last year's prices having been \$8 15 and \$7 66 per 100 pounds for WELFARE OF NATION

(Continued from First Page.) with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the Constitu-tion has never yet "followed the flag"; the Army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established it will undoubtedly be possible to give the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jeffer-

danger of a firaft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery. When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevent their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Ana or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximillian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the Civil War closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines, and thereby made ready the ground for the gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are severally fitted. Cubans are being helped along the path to independence as readily as her own citizens are content she should go. The presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism that of Santa Ana or the "Imperialism measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

Florida and the Seminoles.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most tarism or imperialism in garrisoning Lunconlyna forms in the lague of the securities. prominent figure in the acquisition. It | son until order is restored than there was

GALLERY OF OREGON NEWSPAPER MEN-NO. 23



CHARLES J. HOWARD, OF THE BOHEMIA NUGGET, COTTAGE GROVE.

Charles J. Howard was born at Monticello, Ia., October 10, 1800, and resided in that state until 1883, receiving during this time a practical education. His newspaper experience has been varied, embracing all details of work on country papers. This work began at the age of 15, at Sheldon, Ia., was continued at Tacoma. Wash., and for two years on the Statesman, Salem, Or., afterward on the Guard, Eugene. In 1896 Mr. Howard assumed the duties of editor of the Eugene Register, being associated with H. W. Rowland and L. S. Rowland. Mr. Howard started the Behemia Nugget January 10, 1886, and has built up a paper strong financially and politically, and of considerable influence in the mining affairs of the state. As editor of the Register during the campaign of 1896, and of the Nugget during the present campaign, Mr. Howard has shown good judgment and large capacity for work. A life-long Republican, Mr. Howard is one of the able exponents of his party's policy among the younger newspaper men of the state, a forceful and fluent writer,

and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Sominole War lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a mo-ment of consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles of to treat their non-consent to the Government of the United States as a valid reason for

turning over the territory to them.
Our next acquisition of territory
was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican War, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden The next acquisition was that of Alas ka, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted abou the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slaves, but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclu-sion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original the Indian and the Aleut. years the United States authorities military and civil, exercised the supremauthority in a tract of land many time larger than the Philippines, in which ! did not seem likely that there would ver be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

instance of expansion occurred, which was over in the Island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the and of President Harrison's Administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in Congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated "these Islands are more than 200) miles distant from our extreme western

The Case of Hawaii.

Nearly 30 years passed before the next

boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country, and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our Constitution makes no provision to a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish necessarily because of the population be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldlers." Yet Hahas now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the National conventions of the two great parties. The tears then expressed in relation to an 'o'igarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not seriously entertained by any hum being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different terri-

tories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is noth ing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy expansion which has been part of the his ory of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with free-dom under Jefferzon or. Jackson or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our Army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne: we have not one regular for every thou-sand inhabitants. There is no more T

was taken under President Monroe, the Imperialism in sending soldiers to South after-time President, John Quincy Adams. Dakota in 1890 during the Ogalialia outbeing active in securing the punchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled lowers, directed as they were against

Filipino and American alike. The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against interferer A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines be-comes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Phil-ippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to in-dependence they are also entitled to de-cide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all: while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers (who are merely Chinese analogies of Aguinaido's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily lows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sus tain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Question of Contraction. Properly speaking, the question is not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded-but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the isl-ands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that neces sarily means that any question of per sonal or partisan politics in their ministration must be entirely We must continue to put at the head of affairs in the different islands such men as General Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is im possible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the ministerial and administrative officers, where the duties are entirely nonpolitical, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly ac-quired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our com-mon school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Againaldo Not Entitled to Power. It must be remembered always that governing there islands in the interests of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-gov-ernment to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some lo-cal chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Philippines fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that the Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States Army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the ad-ministration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations did in the days of

President Madison.

There are now in the United States

communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand and do stand on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the Army and Navy and in Congress, and occupy high positions, both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why se rapidly as an Indian or any body of Indians becomes fit for self-govern ment he or it should be granted the full est equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same rea-soning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the ma jority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under om corruption would flourish far more Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Your truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AGAINST COLOMBIA.

Award of French President on the Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Minister of Costa Rica at Washington, Senor Calvo, has received a cablegram from the Minister of Costa Rica at Paris, which conveys the information that the President of the French Republic, M. Loubet, who was the arbitrator appointed to decide the boundary question between Costa Rica and Colombia, by his award of yes-terday, fixed the boundary limit between the two countries on the Atlantic side at Mona Point and on the Pacific side at Punta Barica. The Republic of Colombia claimed that the limit should be fixed at Cape Gracias Adios, on the Atlantic, including the whole of Costa Rica and the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast, and that the limit on the Pacific side should be placed at Boruca River, to the northwest of Golfo Dulce, which would have given Colombia a right to half the territory of C:sta Rica and about two-thirds of that of Nicaragua. Costa Rica claimed the old limits between Central America and Co-lombia, placed at the Island of Escudo de Veragua, on the Atlantic, and the River Chiriqui Viejo, on the Pacific. The award fixes the boundary line on the Pacific side at Punta Barica, as claimed by Costa Rica, and on the Atlantic denies the right of Colombia to any part of the territory of Nicaragua or any portion of that of Costa Rica beyond Mona Point.

GATHERED BLANK CHECKS. Methods of a Man Whom the Police Arrested.

A man giving the name of J. C. Coggins arrived in Portland about a week ago and visited a printing office to get some blank checks struck off. He had an electro plate with him, bearing the name of Coggins Brothers, Yreka, Cal., and said he was a member of that firm. Suspicions were aroused, the police called, and when Mr. Coggins came after his checks he was escorted to the city fail, where he admitted his name ,was not Coggins, but T. M. Stuart. The lumber firm in Yreka was telegraphed, and answered that no one was authorized

to have checks written for them.

The police went to the man's room in a lodging-house and found an array of blank checks from many different banks, some having the war tax stamps on them. How he came by them the pris-oner declines to tell, but he virtually admitted that issuing checks is his line of business. He bears a strong re-semblance to the photograph of a forger who "did time" in Utah and in Minnesota, but denies emphatically that he is the original. The police think he is, how-ever, and had "Mr. Coggins" photographed yesterday. He is a well-dressed man, of about 40, and has the address of a business man. His check enterprise has been nipped in the bud here, though he may not be prosecuted on any charge

LAFAYETTE KISSED A BELLE It Was at Her Own Request, and Virginia Society Was Sorely Shocked.

'La Fayette's stay in Alexandria, Va. upon his return visit to America, was a succession of fetes, opening with a civic and military parade," writes Mrs. Thadeus Horton, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "The event to which every one looked forward with delight-th grand ball. It was held in the double drawing-rooms of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cazenore, which after English fashion, occupied the second floor. The apartments were richly decorated and thronged with the elite of Virginia society and many notable guests Washington City and elsewhere. La Fayette stood in the rear drawing-room and received with the Mayor of Alexandria, who introduced the guests to him. During the presentations a young lady from mid-dle Virginia, a great belle, came up, and on being introduced asked La Fayette to kiss her, which he immediately did. Everybody was shocked at such an exhibitio of immodesty on her part, and wondered how the General could be so undignified as to comply with her request. Nothing this remarkable occurrence. The ladies all thought it quite shameful and a dis-grace to the occasion and blamed both the girl and the Marquis. The gentlemen, owever, thought La Fayette excusable under the circumstances.'

Harper's Bazar. One of many legends that have offset the parsimony of Eve's biblical history represents her as the end of man's crea-tion in a quite literal fashion-made out of his tall! Strangely enough the legend anticipated science in its view of the primitive man's terminal facilities. Another legend gives a dozen reasons why Eve was not made from this, that, or the other part of Adam, but from the rib only, and then says that she had all the faults and failings which Yahweh had endeavored to avoid. Clearly the legend of Eve, if not the Genesis narration, is dominated by a spirit of hostility to womankind. She is another with Poti-phar's wife and the wicked Jezebel and the rebellious Vashti and the tricksy Delilah. She is typical of the women who get men into trouble, and who give color to the story that, when there was mischief in Persia, the King's first question always was, "Who was she?"

Republicans of Colorado. DENVER. Colo., Sept. 16.-The Repub lican State Convention will convene the Broadway Theater in this city tomorrow to select a full state ticket. The indications are that there will be little or no contest for places on the ticket, and it is even said that a slate has been made and will be put through without any opposition. Frank C. Goudy, a prom inent lawyer of this city, will unde ly be named for Governor.

The McKinleys' Sunday.

CANTON, O., Sept. 16.-President and Mrs. McKinley drove to the cemetery today and placed flowers on the graves of the McKinley children and other relatives buried there. In the afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley took an-other short drive. They received a number of neighbors and friends who called during the day. Judge McAtee, of Indian Territory is here to see the President.

TRIP OVER OREGON TRAIL

INTERESTING JOURNEY FROM FORT LARAMIE TO AMERICAN FALLS.

Professor Young Covers the Distance and Well Describes the Many Points of Attraction.

AMERICAN FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 12-

It is a stretch of six hundred miles from Fort Laramie to the American Fulls-

three hundred to South Pass, and three

its course three great divides are crossed

-the continental backbone at South Pass;

the ridge separating the basin of the

Colorado from that of the Great Salt

Lake, crossed where the trail makes from the tributaries of the Green to those of

the Bear in southwestern Wyoming; the water shed be ween the basin of the

Great Lake and the Valley of the Co-

lumbia, crossed in passing from the val-

hundred to the falls of the Snake.

ley of the Bear to that of the Snake as Fort Hall is approached. To describe this portion of the Oregon trail by the river courses that it follows, we say that it continues to make up the North Fork of the Platte; not so closely, however, as at first on account of the canyons of the upper river. As the Sweetwater enters the Platte, running through a valley reaching far to the west, while the upper North Fork comes from the south, the ploneers necessarily left the valley of the Platte and struck up that of the Sweet-water. This they followed up a hundred niles, turning to the right through South A few miles on they found the Pacific Springs, whose waters flow into the Green. Down the valley of the Green the trail was made, on the west side, and generally at a distance from the stream. This led to Fort Bridger, a hundred and fifty miles to the southwest -a roundabout way. The Sublette and the Larible cut-offs leaving the older trail a little below Pacific Springs, were soon opened and led more directly to Fort Hall on the Snake. The older trail and the Sublette cut-off each makes up a western tributary of the Green and passes into the val-ley of the Bear. The valley of this river is followed so far as its trend is to the northwest. This is some five miles beyond the Soda Springs. Here some of the Californians would turn off to the left and keep down the river. The Oregonians and Californians, ready to part company, would strike across the divide to the northwest and, following the Portneuf down towards the Snake would come to old Fort Hall. Near Fort Hall some would cross the Snake and continue in a nearly direct course westward, :kirting the foothills of the Salmon Mountains. The main stream of the migrations, however, wound along the south bank of the Snake, passing the American Falls. There was one fording of the Platte and several of the Bear, a-d beyond the American Falls there were two fordings of the Snake, The general course of the trall is west, a little south of the middle of the present State of Wyoming, unil South Pass is reached where the trail turns to the southwest, the older route more than the cut-offs;

reaching the Bear River its course is northwest until it strikes the Snake. It is seen that the first transcontinental railroad, the Government and Union Pa-cific, did not follow the trail up the North Platte. A branch of the Chicago Northwestern system has for some years tern headed along the line of the old trail. Its line from Orin Junction west to Cooper, the western end of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri, indicates that the Northwestern has pre-emuted the trail route. Just now the Buritagton and Missouri is active in this quarter. It already has a line extending from Court House Rock to twenty miles be-yond Fort Laramie. And rumors are many that it is projecting a line still farther. These do not indicate, however, that it proposes to contest the North western's rights to the Sweetwater valley and the South Pass. West of the Rockles the Union Pacific follows from Granger to a point opposite Fort Bridger quite closely the older portion of the The Oregon Short Line is practically on the trail along the Bear River, Portneuf and the Snake as far as the

American Falls. Conspicuous Natural Features. The conspicuous natural features along these six hundred miles of the trail are Independence Rock, Devil's Gate, where the Sweetwater cuts through a granite of rocks, Soda Lake, Split Rock, South Pars, Wind River Mountains, Soda Springs and the American Falls,

Most promising iron mines have been opened some twenty-five miles northwest of Fort Laramie, and a train-load of ore is sent to the Pueblo smelters every day. The cattle industry continues to be the predominant one as far west as the crossing of the North Fork, known to the ploneers as the Red Buttes. While the cattlemen maintain renches upon the bottom lands, far up to the sources of the Sweetwater, the sheepmen have, in recent years, possessed themselves of the vast upland grazing. All of this area away from the streams is still Government land, which the sheepmen pasture free. They separate their sheep into flocks of two or three thousand. Each flocks of two or three thousand. drove is in charge of a herder, who has left with him a wagon fitted out with stove, bed and a larder. As we struck one of these about noon one day, without a ranch in sight, and a good-natured and hospitable herder in possession of the wagon, we can vouch for the good stock of provisions it contained.

There is a campmover who selects the

ranges for the several herders with their flocks and moves their wagons. The daily routine of a herder and his flock is to lie near a spring or stream of water during the heat of the day, and at 4 or 5 o'clock move his herd cut upon the range to re-turn the next morning at 10. The sheepmen seem to be encreaching upon the de main heretofore enjoyed by the cattle-men. The cattlemen, however, predict the destruction of the upland pasturage by the sheep. At the high prices that have prevailed during recent years, both cat tle and sheep owners are making some 400 or 500 per cent on every head they market. The increasing depredations of the wolves cause them especial concern at present.

There has been considerable activity in gold mining during recent years in the country a few miles north of the trail, as it approaches South Pass. To the right of the trail as it comes down the valley of the Green River, crossing the Little and the Big Sandy are the famous Rock Spring coal mines from which comes the main coal supply of the Rocky Mountain region. All in all, a trip through Central Wyoming is calculated to impress one with the idea of the immense mineral resources of the state. Her vast oil fields and coal and iron mines destine her to be come the Pennsylvania of the West. Water rights for agricultural and grazing purposes are all taken up in the southern part of the state. Just now there is a strong movement to the northern por-tion. A migration of some 30,000 Mormons into the Big Horn country is in progress Bear River Valley seems to have a higher development in an agricultural way than any of the irrigated districts to the east. the valley of the Snake surpasses Bear River.

Trail Largely Used as Road. The trail through this 600 miles is still largely used as a road. One is compelled to admire the practical sagacity as engineers which the pioneers, or those who were the original locaters of the trail, showed. Where other rout's re preferred, it is owing to the necessity of making connections with the ranches which are all along the river bottoms. The pioneers, concerned only with get-ting over the ground, with access to wawhen camp was made, would make

The prairie schooner making the pas-

sage of the mountains is not an infre sage of the mountains is not an intre-quent sight. At Fish Creek, shortly be-fore reaching Independence Rock, we met a group of four wagons. They were bound for Nebraska from Idaho Falis, When remonstrated with for leaving the Western country, one of the occup remarked: "I am no pig. I knowed when

I had enough.

At Independence Rock, we came up to a man with a large family on his way to some place in Washington. He had; as a young man, passed this place in 1850. Now, with a family born and in 1859. Now, with a family born and bred in Kansas, he was going over the same road. They stopped to scan the crevices and chambers of the rock for his name and those of his erstwhile com panions. Names in great numbers ap-pear on the rock; but the earlier, unless deeply carved or painted in protect-ed places, are obscured by moss and the weathering. While we found some that appear in the annals of Oregon, none that was especially familiar was read

during our short stop.

We found many interesting and obliging hosts among the proprietors of ranches on the Platte and Sweetwater. Some expressed themselves as delighted with the conditions of life on the ranch. In their opinion, neighbors are most neighborly when 20 miles apart, and their cattle are not nearly so liable to be troublesome to each other as when but half a mile separates them. The supreme disdain with which they look down upon dairy farming was well expressed in a remark by a sheep rancher's daughte which we overheard. She was on the train returning from a visit in Nebraska. When teased about the suitors she had probably interested there she said that she had "no use for such hayseeds." Ranching in their eyes is lordly, but or dinary farming plebeian, done by hay seeds. While our experience proved the existence of delightful exceptions among the "cow-punchers," their reputation as reckless, unsocial individuals, little regardful for their own welfare or for that of any one else, is not altogether unfounded.

Towns Along the Route.

The towns along the route are either dead, but unburied wrecks of bygone military or mining activity, or they are flourishing, wide - open kambling and brawling hells. There are always, how-ever, considerate, refined and hospitable people to be found. Soda Springs, on Bear River, is especially favored in its springs, which are being utilized com-mercially. "Old Steamboat spring." on the brink of the Bear River, gushes as of yore, just as noted by the pioneers The yellowish mound with springs in crater-like openings are also there. At almost every town one learns of clus-

ters of graves near the trail.

To describe the old Oregon trail by these references to the aspects of its environ-ment does not suggest its significance. The 2000-mile groove across the continent -deep and canal-like where it passes over sandy wind-swept stretches, and scarcely truceable where harder rocks come to the surface—has its significance from the purposes and resolution of the men and women who in moving to their destination made it. These men and women were instruments in effecting the greatest single expansion ever achieved by any peo-ple. The earlier pioneers in undauntedly carrying out their resolution, and moving across this continental wilderness were in an important way affecting the destinies of the world. Having visions of homes with easy access to the greater sea, the pioneers pushed forward with unparalleled fortitude and gained a vantage ground for American civilization which, more than any other thing enables this nation now to enforce its function as arbiter in world

It is no doubt open to succeeding generations of Oregonians to make as enduring an impress upon national and world his tory as did the ploneers. The surest means of toning their minds to high re-solve is for them to cherish the significance of the old Oregon trail. It should be preserved as an honored symbol of what was probably the most representa-

tive American achievement. F. G. YOUNG.

THINGS IN 1803-6.

Pertinent Answer to Hanna's Attack

New York Evening Post. The Republicans came into power in 1889, and soon made havoe of the surplus. Two bills were immediately introduced having this object in view, and a third was brought forward later. One of these was the McKinley tariff, which contained a clause repealing the duties on sugar, which struck out \$55,000,000 of revenue at one blow; that is, about onehalf of the annual surplus. The second was a new pension bill, which eventually added \$60,000,000 to the expenditures, and which led Corporal Tanner, who was then Commissioner of Pensions, to exclaim, "God help the surplus." The third bill, which came later, was the Sherman silver act, the worst of the three in its effects upon private business and upon

the Treasury as well.

The Biand-Allison silver bill had been in operation since February, 1878, calling for an expenditure of about \$25,000,000 per silver dollars, a species of flat money which was kept at par by a roundabout process of redemption. The Government which paid them out took them back at the custom-house and the tax office, so that anybody could realize par for them by paying them to the Government. Obviously this condition could last only as long as the amount outstanding was no larger than the Government could take in for taxes. The public understood the situation perfectly.

The Sherman silver act proposed to increase the purchases of sliver buillon from \$2,000,000 worth per month to 4,500,-000 ounces per month, and to issue a new kind of flat money on it—a kind that did not need to be coined, and could, therefore, be put out faster than silver do lars. This law was passed in July, 1800.
It added to the public expenses about \$50,000,000 per year, and not only ran the Treasury in debt for current expenses, but created an annual engine in the nubed an apprehension in the public mind that we were within mes able distance of a suspension of gold

payments. The Treasury surplus began to grow less until it disappeared altogether, gold reserve began to shrink. Secre Foster, in the latter part of 1892, began to talk about issuing bonds to repleman the reserve, and actually gave an order for the preparation of plates for print-ing the bonds. Mr. Dollver, of Iowa, the same who has just been appointed Senator from Iowa, was interviewed on the financial situation about the middle of January, 1803, to the following purport:

port:

The Treasury is in no present danger. It will pay gold on demand for every piece of silver or paper outstanding as long as we (the Republicans) are in power. To be sure, the percentage of gold on hand is not as great as it has been but it is sufficient. The people won't call for it; the paper currency is good enough for them. What may happen after the 4th of March is not our affair. There is no reason why we should go out of our way to help the Democratis. Let each party look out for its Democrats. Let each party look out for its own troubles. That is my present view. How ver, I reserve the right to change it later.

Mr. Dolliver's diagnosts of the situation, both political and financial, in the middle of January, 1893, was correct. It was also frank. It was an acknowledgment that if a panic was approaching, it would not be the work of the incoming Administration, although the latter would have to bear the burden of it. The pante came a few months later. It was caused by the three proffigate and disastrous measures enacted by a Republican Con-gress here enumerated, and now Senator Hanna has the effrontery to point back to the hard times of 1925-97 as though they had been caused by the Administra-tion which suffered from them.

Capital invested represents \$11,003,954,898, an average of \$60,556 per mile of line. Number of employes, 928,924, an average of 496 per 100 miles.