The Oregonian equally, will be of se

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1907.

TIMBER AND LANDS It is probable that the standing timber of the United States, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted within twenty-five years. But not continue, to the point of exhaustion, because higher prices will check it. seded by competent inspection and ex-Something, moreover, will be added to act knowledge. The change would pro-

twenty-five years. the lumber producing *Washington now heads the list; but at milk and make trouble for dairymen, the present rate of cutting-which but these are perhaps minor evils commum—the supply will soon begin to fall probably has not yet reached its maxi- pared with an inflated death rate. of timber remaining in any state is in Oregon. The quantity is nearly twice as large as that even in Washington Singularly enough-as some may think production of lumber is Louisians. Arkansas and Mississippi also are well up in the list. It is solely owing to the shorter haul that the South supplies more lumber than our Far West. Yet it is to be observed that this enforced onservation of our Western forests is

adding Immense sums to their value In pioneer times much of the timber of our Eastern and Mississippi Valley States was destroyed by the settlers, to make way for necessary crops. All the early settlements were made in timber. The great prairies of the Mississippi Valley were unavailable, since sod. With the resources then at hand it was easier to destroy the timber, so that necessary foodstuffs could grown. In consequence there was imoak, hickory, maple and other timber Farms in the early time were fenced with walnut rails, and splendid trees into log heaps and burned. In the Oregon country not much work like this has been done, because the incoming population has not been rapid or nu merous enough to press upon the lands

and rise in the value of timber will

now tend to its conservation.

have declared It impossible that the timber in the region of the Upper Great Lakes should ever be exhausted. Yet now it is practically gone, as the timber of New England and New York went before it. In 1850 New York led all the states in the production of lum-Pennsylvania was second. in those states are now objects of spe cial care, but growth there is slow, in comparison with growth of our forests in the Pacific States. Fir trees here will reach a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of three feet in fifty years; not in all situations, but in many. But growth of timber is so slow that its destruction in order to prepare the land for cultivation or grass, except in necessary cases, is a mistake that not a few persons in the Oregon Country already have realized. Yet there are situations in which it will pay well now to clear the land for cultivation, since the timber may now be narketed, and there are large districts where the timber has been so scorched

by fire that further growth for the present is at an end. There are plenty of such places for clearing to proceed. as fast as labor can be had; but those who wish to make homes must do the clearing for themselves, since hired iswages is practically impossible. But it is not good for the country that most of best timber has passed into the hands of large owners and syndicates. who will hold it for further advance in values. They will protect the timber, it is true, for it will greatly enrich additional number of swollen fortunes

which should have been shared more equally, will be of service to the coun-

CLIMATE AND DIGESTION.

When Mr. Harriman reached Portland from his celebrated tour of personal inspection through Central Ore gon he complained that he was sated with information about that great ter-"I am somewhat overfed," he said, "and I must have a little time to digest what I have absorbed." But there were some features about Central Oregon on which Mr. Harriman was ready to stamp his unqualified approval. The climate, for example. "Oregon will some day be the pleasure

begun to suspect that it was on acount of the climate, or for some other equally powerful reason, that he failed redeem his promises to build into Central Oregon. Now we know it isn't be? But stay.

Down at Sacramento last Wednesday Mr. Harriman appeared constrained to qualify his enthusiastic commendation of our climate by calling attention to the fact that "shovelrailroad operation in Oregon.

Then it is the climate, after all. In an interview with Mr. Harriman ing: "It is a fine country, but I doubt if we shall be building east of the mountains for a while. It is not a profitable district to operate a railroad through on account of the scattered communities and limited seasons for moving crops. Our last hope is Mr. Harriman's digestive apparatus. In spite of appearus hope and pray that it is in good order.

CLEAN MILE.

Quite likely there is not a great deal of perfectly clean milk sold or consumed in Portland. The bellef that our milk supply is perfect is one of those comfortable delusions with which we shelter ourselves from unpleasant facts and put off the necessity for difficult

Unclean milk is disgusting and dangerous, but clean milk is so difficult to obtain that most people never see a drop of it from babyhood to old age. Federal Milk Commission, co posed of thirty-seven eminent specialists, lays down the following rules for securing it. The dairies must be inspected regularly and the product frequently analyzed. The cows must be fed and watered by scientific process. Their stables must be kept absolutely clean and the milk must not be drawn in the stall where the cow has lain. The milkers are to be disinfected and all vessels chemically clean, nor should the temperature before delivery ever How many of these rules are observed

by the dairies which provide us with milk? Do we know that any of them are observed? Have we any means of knowing? Do we really know anything whatever about the actual condition of our milk supply? It is certainly time the present rate of consumption will that vague guesses and flattering assurances upon this subject were superthe supply by natural growth, within mote cleanliness, which is next to godliness, and it would prevent disease. To be sure, it would raise the cost of

IS IT FAIR?

procedure? The United States fines the advantage, and not for his own. Standard Oil Company some \$30,000,000 critical moment in the last political incinerated offal of the city becomes for accepting rebates and grants im- campaign in Ohio he startled the timemunity to the Alton Raifroad for allowing them. Is it not just as bad to that he preferred honest government to give a rebate as to receive one Why party success. By his speech he helped punish one partner in guilt and let the to defeat the Republican candidate for other escape?

These questions arise in the mind on eading Mr. Bonaparte's statement that Judge Landis is not to be permitparticularly wise ones. It would be practicable.

cannot convict without evidence. As a ple. In his opinion National success ule the only way to secure evidence against powerful and astute criminals right. induce their accomplices to "peach." This was Mr. Burns' course the futility and danger of the old, n working up the cases against Mitch- time-serving, spineless type of politiell, Hermann, Benson and the rest of the land grafters. He and Mr. Heney men of courage, conviction and intelhave had to resort to the same practice Francisco crooks. It has been adopted other he stands before the country as by all prosecutors everywhere and alby the promise of immunity, justice is croak the one word "prosperity" as powerless against all of them. The Poe's raven croaked its "nevermore." Government's only choice is between He does not find the sole salvation of letting some go free and letting all go the country in standing pat, hugging to doned and is not to be abandoned. Which is the wiser course does ot really seem doubtful. Hence, while we fervently pray that Mr. Bonaparte religious conventions to purchase politnay not feel bound in the end to abide by his promise to the Alton rogues, yet if he does we ought not to repine. A promise to a rascal is still a promise, and, if he does his part, faith must be kept with him.

WINE AND PROSPERITY. Few activities are more closely identified with the movement and temper of the times, says the New York Commercial, than those peculiar to the wine business, adding: "As a barometer for measuring the prosperity of a country the wine importation and consumption have long supplied reliable data." cording to consular reports from Rheims, a place famous as the center of a great champagne district, the United States bought during the year doubt that bleached fruit presents a ending June 30 over half a million dollars' worth more champagne than in any previous year of the history of the the order has general application, unconsulate, taking about one-sixth of the year's exports. For about five years, taking about one-seventh of all the will be no bleached fruit upon the mar

Indications of the relative prosperity of the United States as compared with he will not know the difference and conditions prevailing in other countries are shown in the decreased demand for champagne in Russia and the greater onsumption of Japan and China. It is asserted, so reliable is this test, that the champagne producers of France are able to judge with accuracy from the or in cans. Prunes alone are cured source of their orders in the them; but it is not apparent that an United States which sections are the the growth of the fruit growing indus nost prosperous. A year ago the or- try the time must eventually come

worthy; just now the Mississippi Valley and the coal regions of Pennsylvania are taking especially large quan-

tities. The larger importations of wine, however, but partially represent the increased use of a luxury which is necessarily associated with increase of purchasing power. This country has developed an immense wine industry of its own, especially in the last five years These native wines are not so largely substituted for the French product, upon this report, the journal above quoted says:

"Oregon will some day be the pleasure ground of America," he said. "The climate is simply delightful, and with good roads through the country there would be plenty of tourists from all over the United States."

It was something to feel that Mr. Harriman liked our climate. We had begun to suspect that it was on ac-When this country shall have attained to

The common saying that great men are products of the age they live in the climate, thank heaven. What can involves both fact and fallacy. It is at least as near the truth to say that an age is the product of its great men Such phrases as "spirit of the times, 'tendency of a generation," and the like, are often used in a vague way, almost without meaning. If the "spirit ing snow would be required for several of the time" signifies anything at all, months out of the year." This was it is the thought and feeling of human given as one drawback to successful beings upon social, moral and political problems.

This thought and feeling does not

arise without cause. If we look at at Sacramento he is also quoted as say- graft, corporation greed, and the iniquities of special privilege, differently from the men of twenty years ago there is a reason for it. Very likely there are many reasons. But the principal one is that our views have been rectified, our eyes opened and our conciences awakened by the teaching and example of men like Roosevelt and Taft. We have not made them what hey are. On the contrary, they have made us. In a large and true sense this generation of American citizens is the product of the tremendous person ality of Mr. Roosevelt working through a group of men of whom Mr. Taft is erhaps the most capable and energetic. Consider, for example, the change which these men have wrought in our oncept of the ideal United States Senator. The wily, insidious type, craftily betraying the public welfare in the in terest of his own pocket and to en-hance the power of syndicated greed to longer wins applause. The great Senator of our day is not a Depew, an Aldrich or a Balley. He is a man of deas instead of appetites; of principles instead of compliance; of courage instead of craft. Or, again, compare our present ideal of commercial, or ness," success with that of a few years back. Then the imagination was over whelmed and the conscience stupefled by the magic of accumulated millions No matter how they were obtained; whether gathered by rebates, by tariff privileges, by rascally competition, by oolsoning the bodies or debauching the morals of the people made no differ-Honor and glory went with the money and we all fell down and wor

shiped it. Mr. Taft is one, and pre-eminently one, of the men who have taught us success means something other and better than heaping up tainted mil-In his ambition and the course of his career he has exemplified the supreme value of fidelity to duty, of loyal service to his country, of courageous obedience to high principle. He has ought power, but never by subterfuge; and he has used it, not for private gain, What fairness is there in our judicial he has done has been for the public Governor; but he purified his party and heartened everywhere the champions of sound politics. He was willing to purted to proceed against the Alton road. Submitting to a temporary reverse. They are natural questions, but not Mr. Taft's administration in the Philippines was conducted with absolute satisfying to the soul to see all the reference to the welfare of the islandguilty punished alike, but it is seldom ers. His plans, conceived on a great scale with vast intelligence, sought to Before the Government can punish achieve commercial prosperity and staanybody it must convict him; and it ble government by educating the peomust rest upon character, and he was

The American people have discerned cian. They demand for their leaders lectual power. Mr. Taft is such a man secure evidence against the San More conspicuously, perhaps, than any the representative of the Roosevelt Without bribing some rascals spirit and policy. He can do more than our bosoms good and evil alike as equally precious. He does not haunt plety. Mr. Taft has a brain to think with and the courage to express his thoughts. He sees the great present of years ago. America broadening into a greater future, and few men have done more than he to establish that future upon the secure foundation of sound character and righteous law.

THE SULPHUR SCARE.

California fruitgrowers are more cared than hurt by the ruling of the Department of Agriculture which forbids the use of sulphur in bleaching which affected California alone, the people of that state might well fear an injury to their trade, for there is no much more attractive appearance and se'ls more readily in the market. But der the National pure food law, and use of sulphur in bleaching must be as shown by this report, we have been discontinued everywhere. Then there champagne exported from the entire ket and since the buyer cannot choose he must take the unbleached. as he becomes accustomed to the color will buy dark colored fruit as readily as he has purchased the light.

Oregon has no immediate interest in this subject, but undoubtedly has a future interest. At present all our fruit, except prunes, is sold in the fresh state and these are not bleached. But with got out of the bounty of Nature here, ders from Nevada were especially note- when we shall dry apples, pears, years old, looks 40, and feels 30.

peaches and perhaps other fruits. The best of our fruit will always be sold fresh, but, even when fruitgrowing is onducted along the most approved lines and the greatest care is taken, there will be a certain proportion of the fruit of an inferior quality and when the industry has reached large proportions this will furnish materal for the packer of dried as well as canned fruit. The wormy apple or pear can be cut up, the worm taken out and the good part of the fruit cured. When the fruit however, as for the adulterated Ger- industry in Oregon attains the proporman wines. Concluding its comments tions it has in California, we shall have a large annual output of cured fruits other than prunes. And if the rules regarding bleaching apply to all states we shall have no reason to complain.

> It is not yet known whether or not favoring wind has permitted Walter Wellman to set sail in his airship, America, for the North Pole. A private message was received from Hammerfest via Trondhjem, August 28, in which it was stated that, although ready to start, favorable winds were still await-Mr. Wellman was quoted in this dispatch as having said that no start will be possible this year after September 6. That date having arrived, we may suppose that the balloon is now either "winnowing the buxom air of the Arctic zone or that it has again gone into Winter quarters. The balloon dash to the pole will be made some time without doubt. The world awaits the result with curiosity and a degree of interest, but not with impatience. has become used to baffled effort and hope deferred in the way of fruitless polar expeditions. The years that have passed since Sir John Franklin's expedition was lost in the white silence of the implacable northland have taught patience as regards polar achievement. without, however, causing all hope success in reaching the pole to vanish. Public interest now centers and rests in the hope that Wellman and his airship will escape the fate of Andre and his balloon, to the extent at least of being able to report success or fallure of the bold and hazardous enterprise.

John F. Gaynor, the New York contractor who was convicted several years ago, with Benjamin Green and Captain Carter, of defrauding the Government out of \$6,000,000 in the Savannah harbor contracts, is a living proof of the declaration that the way of the transgressor is hard. He is a sufferer from locomotor ataxia and has long been confined in the Macon County (Georgia) Jail, pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He is almost entirely helpless physically, and lately, in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, a physician and a valet, he was removed to Atlanta for the purpose of securing more comfortable quarters. A physical wreck, humiliated and held in durance, Colonel Gaynor is said to be spending \$300 a week of his fraudulently gotten wealth in the valu attempt to make existence tolerable. There is little probability that he will be able to evade sentence, though he is not likely to live to suffer it, beyond the humiliation, disgrace and long term in jail which he has already suffered.

Selection of a site for a new garbage crematory is an important matter. It needs no argument to show that this much-needed plant should not be established in or immediately contiguous to any residence district, whether on the East or West Side. The vile and fetid odors that have arisen from time to time from the present crematory to the disgust and nausea of citizens who live within the wind of these emanations have long ago proven that a site well but invariably for the public good. In beyond the city-limits should be chosen the Philippines, in Cuba, at Washing- for the new plant. In any event, it ton and in his native state of Ohlo, should be located where there are no with courageous frankness; whatever homes in its vicinity they will only have themselves to blame when the At a stench of the gathered and imperfectly offensive to the nostrils and a menace to health.

The Atlantic City magistrate who wept when he sent his brother to jail for being a hold-up man probably shed the tears over his inability to hang His counterpart at The Dalles chase a great future for his party by some time ago was of different fiber. 'What's your name?" he asked a horrible specimen of hobo haled him. "Filloon, your honor." "Y "You're a liar!" blazed the Judge. "None of that name was ever like you! Ninety days-'

> In telling of some apples on exhibit n a local store the Ashland Tidings says they "average about thirteen inches in diameter and one picked out the box at random weighed twenty-two ounces." They should be skinned and mounted and sent to the ends of the earth, for the like in size were never before seen. But possibly the Tidings meant to say "circumference," which is

It is not easy to see how either tor Fulton or District Attorney Bristol is to be blamed for abandonmfent of the prosecution of land frauds in Oregon, inasmuch as it has not been aban-

Mr. Harriman's record-breaking trip through Central Oregon gives rise to ical favor with fugitive simulations of reflection on the influence automobiles would have had in the settlement of Oregon if they had been invented sixty

> When he lectures on our possible war with Japan, Rev. Mr. Vrooman will be doing the country a service if he refrain from inciting the little brown men into action.

Tacoma has begun to cut down un sightly billboards. Any one will be a public benefactor who can devise a practical plan to cut down board bills

Mr. Bryan announces a speechmak ing tour of New York. Has he or the Empire State so changed that invasion of the "enemy's country" is advisable?

Among the active industries of this

state that Tom Richardson doesn't advertise is the Oregon City divorce mill. The output shows no falling off. The Record-Herald conveys the inormation that "Bryan may refuse to run." My! what an imagination the

Managers of the Seattle racecourse have been culpably careless in the peronnel of those chosen to fleece a con fiding public.

writer of that story must have.

Seven men arrested in Astoria while sitting at a poker table. Is that old game still being played in Oregon?

Tom Richardson reports himself 50

CANNOT FORGET HIS OREGON.

C. E. Cline Remains Faithful Amid Minnesota Blandishments. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct, 1.-I have just through the Saskatchewan Valley North Dakota, and Northwest Minne sota, the world's bread-basket.

Along the Canadian Pacific wheat, oats and barley are just cleverly headed outgreen and rank with too much rain Farmers are shaking in their boots for fear of killing frost. In North Dakota the fields begin to show some streaks of yellow. If nothing happens the reapers will in a few days begin to sing, Minnesota grain is cut and shocked with much of it in the stack. Quite a revoluwheat, wheat, eternally wheat. This one crop process bid fair to impoverish the state. Now more corn and huy are seen with numerous herds of shorthorn catred barns, commodious residences, good fences and gates, with thrifty-looking people getting on and off the trains. fare, as an Oregonian counts Currants, gooseberries and some varieties of apples are grown, the latter so sour that one good bite screws a fel-low's mouth up awfully. And that reminds me. On a fruit stand

near the depot some fine, familiar-ooking peaches were seen. I inquired of the vendor where they were from? "Calthe vendor where they were from? ifornia," he said. But one of the big Crawfords winked at me, saying in an undertone. "Don't you know us? We are from Ashland, Oregon, and we feel in-dignant at such misrepresentation!" I protested to the fruit seller, but he only growled. Tomorrow I am to attend the Minnesota State Fair here, and see the great

Dan Patch, the greatest horse in the world, trot a mile in 1:55, or at least he did that a few days ago at Galesburg. Illinois. Why is it that all rightly pro-portioned men (and women) like to see a good horserace? Is it because we are so wicked? Thursday we have a reunion in the capital building here of the First Minne-sota Heavy Artillery, the first since be-

ing mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., July, 1865-42 years ago. Captain Collins, of Hillsboro, Or., and the writer are about the only surviving commissioned officers of that famous command. A good constitution, the practice of the virtues and yellow-legged chickens are con-ducive to long life and comfort. I forgot to say, however, that this Eastern climakes a man from Oregon "pant like a lizard." More anor C. E. CLINE.

WANTS BETTER THEATER MUSIC A Non-Resident Suggests Increase of Orchestra Players. PORTLAND, Sept. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-

Permit me, a non-resident of Portland. to call attention to the theater orches tras of this city. They are like reterious something in the good State Denmark to which Shakespeare refers that does not smell very pleasant. So far as the musicians themselves are concerned, they are all right, but the economical policy of the theater managers seems to be to keep the orchestras below the point of efficiency. In the first place, every theater orchestra in Portland has a piano, and a piano is considered by all musicians as a non-orchestral instrument and to be as unmanageable and obstinate as a church organ would be in the same place. The theater managers only employ from three to five men besides the plane least consist of 12 men. It is safe to say that from 40 to 50 per cent of the pat-ronage of the Portland theaters comes from the outside. When people visit Portland and go to the theater, they expect something besides ragtime and two-steps, which is almost invariably the case at

the present time. land, I recently noticed the following instruments in the orchestra: Piano, violin, cornet, trombone, clarinet and drum. Another theater in the city enjoying excelwhenever he has spoken it has been with courageous frankness; whatever homes in its vicinity they will only ing of a piano, violin and cornet. There is no excuse for the extreme economy practiced by theater managers in Port-land. The same conditions existed in New York years ago, and continued until the managers were "roasted" by the newspapers. Then the public took up the matter and forced the theater man

agers to enlarge their orchestras. A good theater orchestra should consist of first and second violin, cello, double bass, clarinet, trombone, traps and drum. To make it better, to play Wagner's com viola, flute and second clarinet. theater manager in Portland could afford an orchestra of this size, and pay union prices, which are not excessive. By so doing, they would greatly please their patrons, who go to the theater to hear good music as well as to see a good play hope that this letter may be of service in a good cause. And not wishing to be onsidered an interested party musically in the matter, I sign myself. F. W. VANDYKE, M. D.

PRESERVATION OF OREGON ELKS en Season for Slaughter Begins

September 15-For a Month. NEWPORT, Or., Sept. 4.—(To the Editor.)—A number of persons are now camped near Table Mountain, Lincoln County, waiting for the law to expire protecting elk in this state, which will September 15, 1997. fine herd of elk ranges about

Table Mountain, Crabapple Swamp and the headwaters of the Alsea River. This is a wild, uninhabitable, mount-ainous section, adapted especially as a home for the elk, deer, bear and other wild animals. These hunters I have mentioned, to the number of 15, are mentioned, to the number of 15, are aiready on the ground, studying the trails, habits and location of the elk, so that these animals can be more easily killed before they have a chance scatter and get away.

This herd of elk, since it was pro-ected, has increased from 16 to 45, and I am reliably informed that only five or six old males are left, and they are certain to be killed for their horns; so the herd will soon be exter-minated. The last Legislature passed a law protecting the elk in this state until 1912, but Governor Chamberlain vetoed the bill, thinking there was one already covering the subject.
As the case now stands, there will

be no law in this state protecting the elk from September 15 to October 15, 1907. When these hunters open fire on this herd of elk they will recklessly shdot with long-range repeating rifles. Many of the elk wounded will perish in the woods and do no one any good. These elk range in Lane and Lincoln Counties, and the citizens take great interest in these animals preservation.

Caunot something be done to prevent the elk from being exterminated? I am told by old hunters that if someone would go into these hunting grounds with a pack of dogs and turn them loose after the elk the latter would scatter so that no one could find them. I hope someone with authority will attend to this.

F. M. CORTER.

Athena Press. Two thousand half-gallon jars o' fruit have been put up at the girls dormitory of the Weston Normal dormitory of the Weston ... School. Strawberries, respherries cherries were the principal varieties of fruit used.



BY LILIAN TINGLE

The oyster season is well on now You may have Blue Points, 35 cents to 40 cents per dozen; Toke Points, 30 cents to 35 cents per dozen; Shoalwater Bay or Olympia oysters, 35 cents per pint or 65 cents per quart; and canned Eastern oysters at 75 cents for a can of three dozen. Experience tion, however, has taken place among the farmers in Minnesota. When I lived has shown that it is well for the conhere some years ago everything was was scientious housekeeper to interest herself in the "when, where and how" of the oysters she buys, and their opening. In some cases investigation has tle and hogs. The change from raising suppressed for a time the taste for grain, I am told, to dairying and stock raising is making the farmers rich; evidence of which is seen everywhere in big for the conscientious housekeeper-it is no use talking to the others, though apparently they are in the majority-Native fruits are not on the Minnesota is that in the absence of an ordinance dealing with the exposure of food materials, especially fruits, to street dust, flies and passing dogs, it rests with her to be an ordinance in herself by showing her dealer, tactfully but de cidedly, her opinion in this matter, and so very materially aiding the work of the market inspector. In many places food is unnecessarily exposed, and open boxes are placed on the ground. A word or two from a large number of important customers would convince the most thoughtless of dealers. The market inspector is a busy woman. but she is not Sir Boyle Roche's famous Irish bird. "to be in two places at once." and, after all, the final responsibility always rests with the

housekeeper. To return to the fish market: Shrimps are very fine just now and about as low in price as they ever get-15 cents per pound. Those who enjoy shrimp salads and savorles, "shrimp wiggles," and other chafing-dish concections. may find it worth while to can some shrimps for future use. These homecanned shrimps are always more enjoyed than the ordinary canned kind, and are convenient for "emergency rations." A short time ago there were some particularly large shrimps on the market, running not more than dozen or so to the pound. Such shrimps are easy picking

Crabs are plentiful again-16 to 26 ents each. Frogs' legs are to be had at 40 cents per dozen pair. Salmon from the Sound, salmon trout, black and striped bass, sole, catfish, silver smelt, razor clams and hard clams are

There is some very nice pork, and noticed particularly attractive Windsor roasts" of veal-so easy for the unskillful carver-and some fine rib roasts of beef, crying aloud for the new horseradish which is just coming into the market. As for poultry, hens are scarce and cost 18 to 20 cents. Spring chickens sell for 17 or 18 cents per pound; brollers are 30 and 35 cents each; young ducks cost 18 to 20 cents, young geese 121/2; squabs were 65 and 75 cents per pair, and old pigeons (how good is an old-fashioned pigeon pie!) 20 and 25 cents each There were both Eastern and Oregon turkeys for sale, the latter costing 25

to 28 cents per pound. Concord grapes are just coming in at present they cost 25 and 50 cents per basket. The first quinces are shown at 5 cents each. Late Crawford peaches are plentiful, 75 cents to \$1.25 per box. Bartlett pears cost 75 cents to \$1 per box and from 10 to 25 cents

Among the melons, cassavas are good at 25 cents and Oregon cantaloupes 5 and 10 cents. Citrons, for ance, and watermelons are to be seen in quantities on every sidewalk Italian prunes are offered at 3 cents per pound and damson plums for 5 cents. There were fine egg plums for 35 cents per basket and Hungarian prunes for 25. I saw a few mountain strawberries at 35 cents per basket There are quantities of good tomatoes and corn is still good eating. Cucum bers, side by side with bunches of dil for pickles, were \$1 to \$1.25 per sack. i don't know why more people don't cook cucumbers instead of invariably serving them raw. Savory cabbage is now to be had in addition to the other kind. Different sorts of squash beans, peas and root vegetables complete the list.

Railroad High Finance. New York World.

issues of Union Pacific bonds in order to buy stocks of other roads, which depreciate in market value, rapidly the Union Pacific actually suffers heavy losses. The railroads of the United States own \$2,554,368,852 in other stocks and bonds. To a certain extent this represents double capitalization. they are confronted with the question of rate regulation. If they are to be left free to fix their own rates they on financial fraud.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

TAKING GOOD CARE OF HER DOLLY

Full-page illustration in colors of an Oregon photograph

presenting a domestic scene. BASEBALL FANS AT

CRITICAL POINTS A page of pictures showing facial expressions in the crowd which sees the games at the Vaughn-street grounds on Sundays. They make a fine study.

HOW SWINDLERS

DODGE THE LAW Following Secretary Cortelyou's expose, Edwin W. Sims, United States District Attorney, tells the shrewd methods of promoters of "get-rich-quick" schemes to evade punishment.

HARNESSING A RIVER TO A RAILROAD

Plans of the Milwaukee line for operating trains by electricity over the Bitter Root Mountains in Idaho.

IN THE MAW OF A MOUNTAIN LION

Genuine story-no naturefaking here-of a terrible adventure in the Coast Range Mountains of Oregon.

OLD CAIRO GROWING LIKE A WEED

Frank G. Carpenter writes of the big city at the head of the Nile Delta, which now has a million population.

ONE TRUST ALWAYS IN ONE FAMILY

Powder monopoly, which the Government will try to smash, has been in the Du Pont control for more than 100 years. BEST ASTRONOMERS

ARE AMERICANS Dexter Marshall sketches men

who, according to British expert authority, have achieved the biggest things in that wonderful science. GRAZING SHEEP ON

MOUNTAIN SIDES

Life of hardy herders at timber line, with snow on midsummer days and ice at night in

HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL FOR BRIDES

A fashionable yet useful new fad whose aunounced purpose is 'how to make men happy.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWS-DEALER TODAY

Boston Resord.

A little boy whose interest in religion had waned somewhat was met on the street one day by his pastor. "Johnny, why haven't I seen you at church lately?" asked the minister. "I-1 don't like to go now. You swear so much in the pulpit."
"Why, Johnny." gasped the surprised churchman, "you are mistaken. I never

"Well, my young friend, suppose we put it to the test. Now you come to church next Sunday and if you hear me swear I'll give you an apple pie; and if you don't hear me, you are to give me one and come to church regularly after-

To this Johnny agreed. When the next Lord's day came John-ny was on hand, way down in front. The sermon was about half through, and the good clergyman had committed no of-fense until, unsuspectingly, he uttered the words, "And it is by God, we live, and by God we die," whereupon Johnny, jumping to his feet cried out, "There's where you lose your apple ple!

The decision of the Oregon Supreme Court is that any old kind of a peti-tion goes when it comes to holding up for a vote of the people the most important of legislation

When Mr. Harriman engineers large Oregon is cursed with too much politics, and the loose-jointed referendum system gives the little minds too much power. Government was made necessary just to keep such elements in check, and the refrendum turns things topsy-turvy by giving them actual control. The Governor educates his family at the University of an older richer state, and plays politics by and it is on their capitalization, honest and fraudulent, that the railroads claim the right to earn dividends when the taxpayers," at the same time lambasting the Southern Pacific Railroad for retarding the development of a state that, according to his own acts, does not want must stop watering securities. Any to be developed. This is not a shining other policy would be to put a premium example of consistency-but it may be This is not a shining good politics.

