PORESTS MAY BE BENEWED WITH SECOND GROWTH.

Valuable Tree Not Destined to Ex tinction-Its Great Size and High Qualities as Lumber.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 16.-What is to be done for the redwoods of the Pacific Coast is a ction that has not only agitated the lumbermen of California and Oregon, but is of sentimental concern to the whole

The Bureau of Forestry, attacking the sm in a thoroughly practical spirit, has worked out conclusions that should appeal as reasonable at once to the lummen, who cut redwood on account of its commercial value, and to those who tree growth preserved.

The results of this study are given in "The Redwood," bulletin 38 of this bu-reau, by R. T. Fisher, recently issued by the department. The redwood forests are, in point of

The redwood forests are, in point of merchantable yield, probably the densest on earth, many stands yielding 150,000 board feet to the acre; and redwood logging represents the highest development of the lumbering business that has ever been attained on the Pacific Coast. The total supply of redwood is estimated to be 25,000,000,000 feet. The amount cut in 1600 was 260,000,000 feet, with a value of 25,645,665. Although only one-tenth of the 3,66,08. Although only one-tenth of the forests of the United States is owned by lumbermen, according to the last census, one-fifth of the redwood is in their hands, an other stands they own are the hand-somest and most valuable in the redwood

Can Renew the Forests.

Can Renew the Forests.

Ever since the Spanlards began to cut redwood along San Francisco Bay, the range of its growth has been diminishing; it now occupies an area of about 2000 square miles. During the last 20 years several hundred thousand acres of timber have been cut over, and the good lands put into cultivation or turned into pasture. As year by year the redwood forests have dwindled, it has come to be pretty generally believed that the tree is doomed to extinction.

This popular idea that the redwood has

This popular idea that the redwood has or chance of survival is not well founded. The studies of the Bureau of Forestry have proved that possibilities of a new growth of redwood after the old trees have been removed are excellent. Given half a chance, the redwood reproduces hair a chance, the redwood reproduces itself by sprouts with astonishing vigor. Measurements taken by the bureau on out-over land show that in 30 years, in a fair soll and a dense stand, trees will be grown 16 inches in diameter, 80 feet high, yielding 2000 feet board measure to the

Giant Trees Are Doomed.

With the knowledge that the redwood a as a type need not become extinct, it is possible to consider the impending fate of the giant redwoods in the old forests with a more cheerful mind. Occasional parks and recreation grounds, such as the Big Basin Redwood Park of the San-ta Cruz Mountains, may preserve small ta Cruz Mountains, may preserve small areas of virgin redwood lands; but the richest, the densest, the most beautiful richest, the densest, the most beautiful of the forests are owned by lumbermen, and will inevitably be cut. The trees represent invested capital; they are merchantable and will yield a profit now, small as it is. Besides, in the virgin stands most of them are past maturity, and the growth put on is inconsiderable. Every consideration, then, induces the redwood lumberman, reasoning from his standardist, to cut his trees. indpoint, to cut his trees.

Realizing that the fate of the eld trees cannot be stayed, the Bureau of Forestry, instead of wasting itself in attempts to check the cutting, confined itself to proving that it is worth while to the lumbermen to do less damage to the young trees in logging virgin redwood lands, and to hold such lands for a second crop. The hold such lands for a second crop. The study made concerns itself with young second growth, rather than with mature trees; with timbered areas rather than with the virgin forest. Where attention with the virgin forest. Where attention was given the old forests and methods of humbering, it was only that a better knowledge might be gained of second growth and how to deal with it.

The Bureau's is the first asystematic study of the redwood ever undertaken by a forester, and it has made clear several points about the life and habits of the tree that are little known.

Extent of Redwood Belt.

The redwood of California belongs to a genus of which the big tree is the only other species now alive. Both are aliled to the cypross, and their lumber is often called by the same name, but they are botanically distinct from each other. They do not even occupy the same situations. The hig tree occurs in scattered bodies on the west slopes of the Sierra Nevada, while the redwood forms dense forests on the west slopes of the Coast Range. The redwood is popularly thought to occupy a strip of country ten to 30 miles wide, from the Oregon line to the Bay of Monterey; but these boundaries do not cover its actual distribution. Two thousand acres of redwood, in two separate groups, are growing in Oregon along the Chetco South of the Chetco a continuous redwood belt begins. By way of the river valleys and lowlands it increases its width from ten miles at Del Norte County to 18 or 20 miles and keeps on unbroken to southern Humboldt County. Here, for about a township, it thins out, but be-comes dense again six miles north of the Mendocino line, and after entering that county widens to 5 miles, its greatest The redwood belt ends in Mendocino County, but isolated forests of the species are growing in sheltered spots as far south as Saimon Creek Canyon in the Santa Lucia Mountains, Monterey County, 12 miles south of Punta Gordo and 500 miles from the northern limit of the tree

along the Chetco River. Great Size of Trees.

The redwood grows to a greater height than any other American tree, but in girth and in age it is exceeded by the big tree of the Sierras. On the slopes 25 feet is about its maximum height and 10 feet its greatest diameter, while on the flats, under better conditions, it grows to be 360 feet high with a diameter of 26 feet. Most of the redwood cut is from 460 to 860 years it usually begins to die down from the top and to fall off in growth. The oldest redwood found during the Bureau's investigation had begun life 1873 years ago.

The bark of the tree offers such a remarkable resistance to fire that except under great heat it is not combustible. It is of reddish-gray color, fibrous in texture, and gives to full-grown redwoods a fluted appearance. Moisture available for the roots is the first need of the redwood, as any hilly tract of its greatest diameter, while on the

of the redwood, as any hilly tract of forest will show. Wherever a small gully, or beach, or basin is so placed as to gully, or bench, or basin is so placed as to receive an uncommon amount of seepage, or wherever a creek flows by, there the trees are sure to be largest. While moisture of the soil affects the development of the redwood, moisture of the atmosphere regulates its distribution. The limits of the sea fogs are just about the limits of the tree. The fogs, unless scattered by winds, flow inland among the mountains. Western exposures receive most of the mist they carry, except those higher ridges above their reach, which support, in consequence, only a scattering growth of redwood.

Character of the Wood.

The wood of the redwood varies greatly. The softest and best trees usually grow in the bottoms, the "flinty" timber occurs on the elopea. But this rule does not always held good. All sorts of unexpected and unaccountable differences in the quality of the timber occur. A son, anse-

STUDY OF THE REDWOOD grained tree will be found close beside one "flinty" and less valuable. Even the one "flinty" and less valuable. practical logger is never sure cuts it what kind of lumber a cuts it what kind of lumber a redwood will yield. The tree's vitality is so great, it endures so many vicisalitudes and sufters from so many accidents in the centuries of its existence, that the grain of its wood becomes uneven in proportion as its life has been breatful. The wood fibers formed under different rates of growth sometimes get up a tension so great that when the log is sawed the wood splits with a loud report.

a lead report.

The seed of the redwood will not germ! The seed of the redwood will not germinate in chaded places; the small seedling demands plenty of light. The crown is almost as thin and open as that of a larch, another sign that the tree is not naturally tolerant of shade. In a mixed stand the redwood's branches die off more rapidly than those of its companions, and the crown bends eagerly to places where the light enters the forest canopy. But in apite of these signs of its sensitiveness to light, the redwood forms one of the

the light enters the forest canopy. But in spite of these signs of its sensitiveness to light, the redwood forms one of the densest forests that grow.

The reason for this is that the stand is maintained chiefly by suckering from old trees. Supported and nourished by full-grown roots and stems, young trees grow under chade that would kill the small seedling. The sprout will endure an astonishing amount of shade. In stands of second growth, so dense that not a ray of sunlight can enter, saplings six or eight feet high are to be found growing from stumps, bare of branch or foliage except for a few inches of pale green crown at Huriburt, and about midway up the hill for a few inches of pale green crown at the top. In very dark, damp places in the virgin forest one may find clumps of

easily worked takes a beautiful polish, and is one of the most durable of the conferous woods of California. It resists decay so well that trees which have lain 500 years in the forest have been sent to the mill and sawed into lumber. The wood is without resin, and offers a strong resistance to fire, as the record of strong resistance to fire, as the record of fires in San Francisco, where it is much insed, indicates: Insects seldom injure it, because of an acid element it contains. In sea water, however, the marine teredo eats off redwood piling as readily as at the seasoff redwood piling as readily as the seasoff redwood piling as the seasoff redwood p

Redwood timber, says Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, of the Bureau of Piant Industry, possesses lasting qualities scarcely equaled by any other wood Although very light and perous, it has antiseptic properties which prevent the growth of decay-producing fungt. So far as is now known, none of the ordinary wood-retting fungt grows in redwood timber. It is ting fungi grows in redwood timber. It is because of its resistance to most form of decay that the redwood reaches such great age.

WAS NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Professor Schafer Reiterates His Thoughts on the Sad Case of Smith.

EUGENE, Or., April 10 .- (To the Edit or.)—I regret exceedingly that a few re-marks made by me at the opening of the first lecture hour on Thursday, relative to the case of plagiarism now in the public mind, should have found their way into print in any form. They were in-tended solely for my history class, upon whom I desired to impress the crucial importance in history study of correct methods of note-taking, instead of the

Lest a wrong impression be conveyed by the report in Friday's Oregonian, concerning my attitude toward the case in question, permit me to say that, while not exonerating Mr. Smith from blame, I feel that the plagiarism was probably the result of vicious methods of study, rather than of dishonest purpose. If this be-true, it is certainly the interest of all students and teachers to recognize the sig-nificance of the fact, and to make this deplorable occurrence the occasion of a much-needed educational reform.

All persons engaged in serious study know how important is the habit of careful, systematic note-taking. But this, like all other habits, has to be "acquired," often at a great cost in time and nervous energy, especially if deferred until late in life, when bad habits have to be unlearned, in order to make room for it. Occasionally, as in the case of a prom-inent writer on history, an otherwise excellent scholar is embarrassed for life by the failure to master perfectly a system of note-taking adequate to his work. All classes of intellectual workers suffer more or less from similar deficiencies. This would not be so were it not that our schools very generally neglect this really important matter.

To teach note-taking does not involve the introduction of a new subject into the course of study. It simply requires that teachers who call for reports on as-signed reading insist upon a few commonsense rules as to the form of such reports. sense rules as to the form of such reports. The first of these is, that any matter presented must be referred to its source. Pupils should be taught to make the clearest kind of specifications on this point. It is not too much to sak them to place at the top of the page of notes, the name of the author read, title of the work volume and page containing the work, volume and page containing the matter taken. For example: Fieke, The Discovery of America, II, p. 141. Second-ly, every note made should, in one way or another, be described, so that on referring to it at any time the writer may know its exact character, and its rela-tion to the source whence it comes. If a quotation, that fact should invariably be indicated by the appropriate marks; if a paraphrase of the original, some sign should be made to show it; if merely the thought of the author has been taken, while the language is absolutely original the absence of marks furnishes a descrip-

I'am not unaware that the second of these rules is supposed to be taught as low down in the course as fourth or fifth grade, in language work; but I question whother it is usually thoroughly learned there, and if it is, whether teachers in the upper grades and the high schools require a sufficiently rigid adherence to it. Other rules are, of course, necessary at later stages, but those mentioned are al-ways fundamental-careful citation of au-thorities, and careful description of notes taken. The student must be made to feel that a stray note, lacking these creden-tials of character, is absolutely unusable

for any scholarly purpose.

Had Mr. Smith followed the proper method of note-taking in his reading for the oration on the Jews, he would prob-ably have been saved the humiliation and suffering entailed by the exposure of his lack of originality, for he could not then have appropriated passages from Vance's lecture unconsciously. Taking his notes without indicating their source or character, it is little wonder that, on coming back to them a good while later, he had forgotten just what they were. Some men would have insisted on verifying them before incorporating any of their matter in an oration. Smith did not, and herein lies the "culpable carelessness" with which he has been charged. Such carelessness can best be eliminated by the inculeation of correct habits of work

May Maintain Separate Schools. TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—The Supreme Court today decided that the Topeka Board of Education can maintain separate schools for white and negro children and compel the negro children to attend the

An Epidemic of the Grip.

There has been a great epidemic of the grip in this vicinity for the past two months," says W. D. Wilcox, of Logan, N. Y. "All of my customers that I could induce to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy were cured without the sid of a doctor only two employed a doctor and they did not use this remedy. They could have saved money by using it." Money is not all that this remedy sayes. It saves health and sometimes life. Every cold or attack of the grip weakens the system, lowers the vitality and paves the way for more serious diseases. Make a friend of this reneedy and it will saves on health and wealth. For sale by all degists. An Epidemic of the Grip.

UNITE COUNTRY SCHOOLS

SUPERISTENDENT ROBINSON WILL BEGIN A CAMPAIGN.

R. F. Bobinson, County School Super-intendent, is making arrangements to commence a campaign of education in the districts under his jurisdiction on the law of school consolidation passed at the last Legislature. A series of meetings will be held at prominent points in the county. Legislature. A series of meetings was be held at prominent points in the county. For this purpose the County Superintend-in dividing up the county. Meetings

compliabed at this point. The road leaves Corbett and winds up the hill toward Huriburt, and about midway up the hill is a level district, on which a new schoolthe top. In very dark, damp places in the virgin foreat one may find clumps of shoots as white as sprouts from a potato.

His Valuable Qualities.

Redwood possesses qualities which fit it for many uses. In color it shades from light cherry to dark manogany. It is easily worked takes a beautiful polish, and is one of the most durable of the conferous woods of California. It resid Superintendent Robinson. "In the

said Superintendent Robinson. "In the course of which we hope to make the people understand the workings of the new law. I hope to have J. H. Ackerman, ple full information on the law, and the benefits they may expect from it when put into operation. Mr. Ackerman is enthusiastic on the subject, and if we can secure him to attend these meetings, we shall be able to give complete information on the workings of the law. It will be a few weeks before we shall be able to commence. We shall announce the meetings in due time, and an opportunity will be given the people of the districts interested to attend them."

TO ENDOW DALLAS COLLEGE. Syangelical Conference Authorises

At yesterday's sessions of the United Evangelical conference, held in the East Side church, Bishop W. F. Hell, presid-ing, the committee on moral reform made a vigorous report. Steps were also taken to increase the endowment of Dallas Col-lege. The committee on moral reform condemned the use of tobacco in all forms, the desecration of the Sabbath, reading the Sunday papers, theater going, the abuse of lodges and such games as are questionable, and also a strong pre-

pledging the conference to a united and continuous effort by voice and vote to break up the liquor traffic.

The report of the statistical secretary showed a fecided advance along the line of church finances.

A report on a trip made by the visiting committee to Dallas College was read by

committee to Dallas College was read by G. L. Lovell. Dr. C. C. Polling, president of the college, was instructed to canvass the conference territory for an endow-ment fund for the college. ment fund for the college.

The committee on worship reported the following programme for today: 11 A. M., preaching by Bishop W. F. Heil, D. D., of Allentown, Pa.; 2:50 P. M., ordination of deacons and elders by Bishop Heil; 7:50 P. M., praise service; § P. M., missionary

held Monday at 9 A. M., when the co ference appointments for the ensuing year.

TO REPAIR EAST STARK.

Dangerous Roadway Will Be Placed in Condition for Traffic.

"We are going to get East Stark road-way fixed up sure," said W. E. Spicer, and East First streets, vesterday. This is the roadway which has become danger-ous, and which the City Engineer has threatened to close. Mr. Spicer said fur-ther that, as soon as possible, arrange-ments would be made to have the street filled up to grade. The repairs, however, would be made very soon, but Mr. Spicer did not say who was to pay for them, except that perhaps the city might pay part and the property-owners the re-

WORK ON SAWMILL.

Scowhouses Interfere With Driving Piles on East Water Street.

Work on the sawmill plant of the Standof East Oak and East Ash streets, is progressing. Contractor Ben Smith has had his driver driving piles for a roadway on East Water street, between East Oak and East Ash streets. The presence of the housebarges has interfered, and continues to interfere with the work. Twenty of these houses are now imprisoned on block the piles just driven on East Water street.

The piledriving also has come to a halt by the refusal of one owner to move his barge, which blocks further progress.

Between East Ash and East Ankeny all

East Side Notes.

Mrs. J. Bunley, who lives at 204 East Twenty-seventh street, sustained a frac-ture of her left arm. She was standing talking to a friend when she fainted and call.

POSTOFFICE AT BORING.

GRESHAM, Or., April II.—(Special.)—
The new rallway town of Boring, on the lins of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, five miles beyond this place, has been granted a postoffice, with Tone Foster as postmastier. Mr. Foster has filed his bond and will open the effice for business as soon as his commission

Effort Will Be Made to Consolidate Districts Under the New Law.

President to Collect Funds.

amble and resolutions were passed con-demning the licensing of saloons and pledging the conference to a united and

ermon by Bishop Heil.

The last session of the conference will

OF

The decking is nearly worn out, and has been patched until there is nothing but patches left.

ard Hox Factory Company, at the foot these houses are now imprisoned on block 5, between East Oak and East Ash, by the barges have been moved away, and work has been commenced on the sawmill. The slip on which logs are pulled up into the mill is being built first.

Hassalo-Street Congregational.

At the Hassalo-Street Congregational Church, Charles E. Chase, pastor, the morning service is at 10:20 A. M., with sermon and special Easter music, including an organ prelude from G. F. Handel, by Miss McKercher; "Easter Hymn, With Alleluias," by Lyra Dividic, 1708; "Hymn Fortunatus," by Sir Arthur Sullivan; "Hymn Micaea," by Bishop Reginald Heber: anthem, "Holy Lord, God Almighty," by H. R. Skelly, rendered by double quartet; solo by Mr. Thompson, "Calvary," by Rodney; organ postude from "A Valenti," by Miss McKercher, Sunday school, with Easter lesson and music, opens at II M. The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:45; subject, "The Resurrection." Miss Lottle Hampton will sing "The Door of Hope." The leader is Miss Rosalind E, Chase, Evening service opens at 7:45, with special music by the Ladies' Quartet. All are welcome. Take Irvington or Woodlawn care to Hassalo street. Hassalo-Street Congregational. welcome. Take Irvington or Woodlaws

Arbor day was observed by the Wood-stock School. Under the direction of Principal Miller, about 20 trees were planted on the school ground.

Town Is Ready for Mail Before Train Service Starts.

Wonderful Bargains

LAST WEEK OF ROBERTS BROS.'=

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

All the new Spring goods reduced far below the regular prices. All small lots and broken lines must be sold this week. We have marked these lots at half price and in many instances much less. Surely many wonderful bargains await you, this the last f week of our BIG REMOVAL SALE.

Lace Bargains

Two lots of wash laces. They come in edgings and ins., to match, from 1 to 7 inches wide. LOT 1 comprises the English wash torchons, 1 to 4 inches wide, edging and ins., per An yard LOT 2 are Normandy and Pt. de Paris, 90 from 3 to 7 inches wide, per yard......

Ribbon Bargains 2-inch wide fancy slik hair ribbons, all silk, red, white, pink, light blue, per yd.

Notion Dept. Linen thread. reduced from 50c to..... Side 2 doz. for bags, each Silk Windsor ties, 5c.

New Wash Goods

800 yards of figured lawns, dainty patterns, fast colors. Regular 81/2c qualities. Removal sale price

1000 yards of pretty figured challies, handsome designs and colorings, worth 12½c yard. Removal sale price

White India linens, Victoria lawns, dimities, Ox-fords, piques and all other white and colored Summer fabrics at removal sale prices.

Cloak Dept.

Ladies' jackets and capes at reduced prices. Silks, walking and dress skirts-all reduced. Children's dresses, large assortment-all reduced. Shirtwaists, all new-at reduced prices.

Hosiery and Underwear

Children's tan cotton hose, seamless and fine ribbed, all sizes. Sale price...... Ladies' lace lisle hose, black and tan 250 color, values from 35c to 50c. Sale price Children's fine ribbed cotton hose, slight imperfections in making, regular 50c value. Ladies' long-sleeve vests and pants, Spring weight; also odds and ends in pants, values up to 75c. To close, sale price. 170 Ladies' sleeveless vests and knee pants, in Ladies' union suits, sleeveless vests and knee pants, Summer weight, 50c value. Sale 32c

Dress Goods Bargains

Children's union suits, medium weight, suit-

500 yards wool waisting, all the pretty colors 900 yards wool plaids, crepe finish, 34 inches wide, bright colors, assorted styles, regu-lar 30c qualities. Removal sale price.... 196 38-inch all-wool cheviots, in colors, navy, brown s-inch all-wool chevious, in collect values, 450 reds, green and black, excellent values, 450 at 65c yard. Removal sale price..... 46-inch brilliantine, colors black and navy blue only, bright silk luster finish, regular 45c

62 and 46-inch fine all-wool beige, mohairs, Henand 46-inch the air wood begge, in black and riettas, serges and other makes, in black and colors, regular 75c and 85c qualities. 68c Removal sale price Entire stock of dress goods, including new Spring

Linings

arrivals, at removal sale price.

Spun glass, 36 inches wide, black and all colors. pun glass, 36 inches wide, black Removal 180 sold everywhere at 25c yard. Removal 180 sale price

36-inch sateen, in all the staple and high colors fine quality and finish, worth 25c yard. 180 Removal sale price 500 yards percaline, 36 inches wide, colors black, drab and brown, good 121/2c value. Re-

moval sale price

Silk and Velvets

20-inch Jap silks, all colors, excellent quality o-inch Jap silks, an colors, and cheap at 40c yard. Removal sale 320

20-inch taffeta silks, in black and all colors, wear

Black peau de sole silk, 22 inches wide, fine, firm quality, worth \$1 yard. Removal sale 776

Comforters and Blankets

All qualities at removal sale prices

36 large-size cotton-filled comforters, covered with silkoline on both sides and nicely stitched, our regular \$1.25 yard, Removal sale 980

48 full-size comforters, covered with figured sateen on both sides, white cotton filling, scroll stitched, worth \$1.75 each. Removal sale price....

36 pairs of Oregon blankets, in mottled and plain gray, warm, heavy kind, regular \$2.80 price \$3.50. Removal sale price.....

25 pairs fine white wool blankets, large size, excellent values at \$5.90. Removal sale \$4.65

Shoe Bargains

\$2.25 Women's Shoes, \$1.73

\$1.50 Women's Slippers, 98c

Women's kid slippers, with or without straps and bows, hand-turn soles, regular \$1.50 986 values. Removal price

\$2.00 Girls' Shoes, \$1.58

Giris' school kid, lace, extension, soles, patent tips, made to stand the hard wear, \$2 \$1.58 grades, sizes 814 to 2. Removal price...\$1.58

LAST WEEK



LAST WEEK BIG REMOVAL SALE

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

the necessary supplies arrived here yes-terday. Boring is on rural route No. 5 from this office, and why the department should put a postoffice there is not quite while they were out riding together. clear, especially as nearly all the people there are patronizing the rural delivery. Application for the office was made last Summer, before the rural route was asked for, and as the two branchès of the service, and cut the camera. Before the picture could be taken Vanderbilt reached out with his with and cut the camera man across the shoulders, and apolled the exposure. Vanderbilt reached the camera man across the shoulders and apolled the exposure.

ice are under different management, it is probable that the conflict is not known by the head of either division. No provision has yet been made for de-No provision has yet been made for de-livery and dispatch of mails, and trains will not be running to Boring for several months yet, so it is a problem for Post-master Foster to solve as to how he is going to run the postoffice after he gets it.

Steam Shovel Gone.

The deep cut through the bank across Johnson Creek has been finished and the steam shovel has been seut away, after a steady job, lasting over two months. Deep fills were made across the guiches at either end of the cut, and the site for the new depot and freight warehouse has been made level. The roadbed is now practically completed for about six miles further on, except in a few places, where other deep cuts and fills are being made. The steam shovel was sent to Montana, where the contractors have another job of railroad work.

Crushing Rock.

Engineer Prettyman has just put the big rock crusher in operation at Rock wood, where there is a great pile of cob-ble-stones ready to be crushed. The fur-nace has been fitted to burn oil, and a tank holding 600 gallons is the source fuel. The rock to be crushed will be used on the different roads in the vicin-

An effort will be made to give the farm-ers in this vicinity a "farmers' telephone" service. A committee of citizens has unservice. A committee of citizens has undertaken to promote the scheme and will
wait upon the Pacific States Telephone &
Telegraph Company with an application
for the extension of their service here.
Failing to get satisfaction in that direction, the committee will organize a company, as they now have assurance of
about 30 subscribers to the system.

W. W. Cotton's branch creamery on the W. W. Cotton's branch creamery on the Crane farm is about ready to begin operations. Besides the necessary machinery, a hydraulic ram has been placed in operation at a spring near by, which furnishes a good supply of excellent water. Mr. Cotton's enterprise will give an impetus to the dairy interests of the Columbia Slough, as the farmers along the Sandy read can now sell all their milk for the best prices going.

Fire at Fairview.

The house of J. P. Hislin, in Fairview, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Byers. J. Schram first saw the fire and gave the alarm. With the assistance of neighbors, the furniture was saved. The loss was estimated at 1300. There was no insurance. The fire was caused by a defective

Vanderbilt Whips Camera Fiend. CHICAGO, April IL-A disputch

FIFTH AND YAMHILL STS., TEMPORARY <u>ඁ෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩෩</u> Tribune from Newport, R. I., says: Regi-

while they were out riding together. Near Hill Top cottage they met a carriage

shoulders and spoiled the exposure. Van-derbilt stopped his horse, and, getting out, went to a policeman, who happened to be near, and said he was tired of being photographed. Third Quarter of Hill Military.

The third quarter of the current school year at the Hill Millitary Academy ended April 9. The following cadets gained the highest standing in studies during that period: In the academic department, Walter B. Gleason, with bonorable men-tion of William H. Burton; in the preof Harry R. Hobrecker; in the primary department, C. Jerrold Owen, with hon-orable mention of Harold Sanford. The roll of honor for excellence in studies, oil of honor for excellence in studies. Arthur Morrison, whose novel of the Lon-leportment and attendance during the quarter is as follows: Geraid J. Bar-recently been published. Mr. Morrison day school.

rett, Percy O. Bretherton, William H. Burton, Fred W. Durbin, Alian C. Fletcher, Walter B. Gleason, Leo Hahn, Fred E. Hansen, John R. Holman, Ogden Marshall, Victor McFarland, Wilson F. Mays, E. Maxwell Mitchell, Robert D. McMonles, W. B. Moy, C. Jerrold Owen, Robert C. Rountree, Harold Sanford, Harvey M. Stackpole, all of Portland; Roy F. Alexander, Pendiston, Or.; Robert C. Brodle, Palestine, Or.; Richard F. Brown, Valdes, Alaska: Asahel Bush, Salem, Or.; Wallace A. Busselle, Seattle, Wash.; Harris F. French, Robert S. French, Cove, Or.; Augustus E. MacDonald, Rossland, B. C.; John H. Mitchell, The Dalles, Or.; John R. Palmer, Everett, Wash.; Marshall G. Pettis, Eugene, Or.; Charles H. Robbins, Sumpter, rett, Percy O. Bretherton, William H. spends his leisure moments and spare cash Burton, Fred W. Durbin, Alian C. Fletch-in collecting Japanese art. For years he Donald, Rossland, B. C.; John H. Mitch-ell, The Dalles, Or.; John R. Palmer, Everett, Wash.; Marshall G. Pettis, Eu-gene, Or.; Charles H. Robbins, Sumpter, Or.; Leon E. Savage, Northport, Wash.; Frank Scott, Woodlawn, Or.; Fred L. Stanton, Spokane, Wash.; Herbert W. Whiting, Quincy, Cal.; E. Cecil Wood-cock, The Dalles, Or.

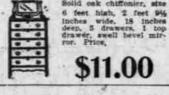
Queer Hobby of an Author. Leslie's Weekly. Among the hobbles of authors, none

new incident for my next book for noth

Mississippi-Avenue Congregational, Church, corner Fremont and Mississippi avenue, services today are as follows:
10 A. M., Sunday school, J. H. Upham,
superintendent. There will be no morning preaching service. At 6:30 P. M.,
Young People's Society of Christian Eaperhaps, is more curious than that of deavor; topic, Christ's teaching about the Arthur Morrison, whose novel of the Lon-resurrection; leader, Earnest Simmons; don slums, "The Hole in the Wall," has 7:30 P. M., special Easter services by Sun-

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After reading this, if you are not



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