AND NOT A GOOD DAY FOR WORMS, EITHER.

Strange Pest That Is Destroying Vegetation in the Willamette Valler-Use Paris Green.

A worm unknown to those who have seen it has been devastating vegetable gardens at University Park the past week. W. S. Robinson, a gardener, who lives near the station, brought to The Oregonian office yesterday a jar containoregonian once yesterday a jar considerable for these worms, which he took from one hill of potatoes. They vary in length from one to two inches, are gray-ish-brown, and much darker than cut-ish-brown, and much darker than cut-ish-brown, and much darker than cut-ish-brown. These streets all vectorables but to be doing any more damage, but are worms. They attack all vegetables, but still lying underneath the potato stalks are particularly destructive on potatoes on the ground. I think to find shade or a and beets, first eating the tops clean and then attacking and entirely consuming the underground portion. Clover attracts them and they eat every leaf, ignoring the stem. Their number must be legion, the stem. Their number must be legion, the stem. They marched over to a field adjoining. as they destroyed completely a four-acre patch of potatoes belonging to Charles Regier, on the Ramsey place, Columbia igh, leaving the place as bare as

These worms were first noticed about 10 days ago. It seems that they exist in larger numbers in vogetable gardens ad-jacent to clover fields, which leads to the inference that the eggs from which they developed were deposited in clover. In their habits, they differ from the cutworm, Inasmuch as they work above as well as underground. It would seem that the warm weather of the past week ias stimulated their growth and their

Mr. Robinson tried the experiment of spraying, using a solution of carbolic acid, conitar and kerosene on four rows of beets with the result that the worms abandoned the tops and went to the roots. They bored into the beet, ensconced themselves within and ate the fiber until all was consumed. Neither Mr. Robinson, who is a veteran gardener, nor any of his neighbors, heard of or saw this worm before it made its appearance this month. He would like information regarding the pest, and means of destroying it. To this end he will send specimens to the State Agricultural College. Meantime if any reader of The Oregonian can throw light on the subject, he may use the columns

of this paper for the purpose.

Last evening F. L. Kneeland brought in about a dozen worms similar to those above described, which had eaten the foliage off a patch of potatoes in the back yard of the Portland Make & Repair any, at 2% First street. There were three hills of potatoes, and the worms brought up were all that could be found, but Mr. Kneeland had not looked underground to see whether there were any more attending to the tubers. From this it is evident that there are worms enough to "go 'round," and that they are impartial and painstaking, serving rich and poor alike, consuming the po-tatoes on the farmer's acres, and the three lone hills of the city dweller. The prevalence of these pestiferous worms recalls an anecdote in connection with the British sparrow, which, it is said, was introduced into this country to destroy the worms which were damaging shade trees in some Eastern city. They proved to be about as much of a nuisance as the worms, and this subject, coming up for discussion where a young man was calling on his girl, she asked him which he considered the worst, the worms or the sparrows. He replied that he did not know, as he had never been troubled

Specimens Need Not Be Sent.

Farmers and others who discover insect pests in their "truck patches" and wish pest is all that will be necessary, but if some new variety of bug or worm is discovered a diagram or drawing thereof may accompany the description. There was once a "Diet of Worms" in Europe. but there is nothing of that kind in this country, and the worms sent in are of "no use to nobody."

# BAD, BAD CUTWORMS.

H. E. Dosch Receives Evidences of Their Guilt.

A lot of green apples that looked as though children had bitten into them and then thrown them away ornamented the deak of H. E. Dosch, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, yesterday. They had been brought in from the Endwirt orchard, on Columbia Slough, to show Mr. Dosch what those rascally cutcaterpillars was brought along as a samstill clinging to the sides of the cavity he had excavated in the apple, though it was evident he was not feeling entirely at ease on becoming the subject of conversation in a city office. Dosch has pronounced him a common abbage looper," and says a simple dose beyond possibility of further damage. This cutworm has not yet learned to the appear to drop on the ground before he proceeds to make a meal of them. He

can travel over a grapevine with ease, however, as a bunch of disemboweled not refuse, and a large twig of this, from which all the leaves were eaten, accom-panied the other evidences of his guilt. "If he would eat only fern," Mr. Dosch

dark gray color, and in shape is the ex-act counterpart of the common caterpillar, who has been a silent partner of cabbage-growers for generations past. It is supposed that he has become imbued with the prevailing idea of expansion, and is now going forth to conquer the entire vegetable kingdom. In this, however, he is likely to overgrach himself, and is likely to overreach himself, and get left, after finding that he should have let well enough alone.

Mr. Dosch thinks the wholesale slaughar. Josen things the wholesale alaugh-ter of birds is largely responsible for the Chinese-like fecundity lately displayed by this worm. "Our people have been killing off the robins and other small birds just for fun." he said, "and now we are overrun with bugs, worms, moths and insects. In the stomach of a single robin as many as 80 cutworms have be found, and yet this useful and beautiful bird has been well-nigh exterminated by thoughtless hunters, It is time laws were enacted and enforced, to protect the insect-destroyers, as we are likely to lose our crops any year through our thought

Cutworm at Milwaukie.

The cutworm is doing much damage in truck gardens and on farms near Miltakle. The pest seems most numerousing the edges of newly mown hay fields

STORIES seem to be willing to attack and destroy anything that is green.

MARCHING IN BATTALIONS.

Worms in Washington County Feed on Weeds as Well as Clover.

CORNELIUS, Or., July 18.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to ask, through the columns of your paper, what kind of worm has, for the first time, appeared in our vicinity in great numbers. Last year I heard a man speaking about planting cabbage and turnips early in his beaver-dam, and having all vegetables eaten off by some pest. He replanted later, and saved them all right. This year I noticed these worms about the last of June on my second crop of clover, having started in one corner of a 13-acre field, and in a week's time spread all over it. The clover was about six inches high, and they are it to the ground. After this clover had been cool place. At midday it seems to be

which was sown to buckwheat, and this they swept clean as far as they wentand in a short time, too. Passing from the potato patch to the buckwheat field, they crossed a lane, and in the evening one could not walk along it without stepping on them. The ground seemed to be fairly alive with them. While in the lane they would eat dog fennel, this-ties, or anything that came before them. They would also take side expeditions into the garden, and feast on peas, cabbage, onions and green corn. They consume any foliage with which they come

in contact. In appearance these caterpillars, worms, or army worms, as some people call them, have the shape of an ordinary caterpillar, with a yellow and grenish color, and are about the thickness of a sinte pencil. The largest ones are about 1½ inches long. The small ones are about the thickness of a knittings and long. thickness of a knitting-nedle, and long in proportion. They are taking this whole vicinity, excepting some fields or places they skip. So please state what they are, and what to do for them. J. W. VANDERVELDEN.

Use Paris Green.

The foregoing letter was referred to the Oregon Agricultural College. F. M. Mc-Elfresh, assistant to Professor A. B. Cordley, department of zoology, answers

"Corvallis, Or., July 23.—(To the Editor.)—Professor Cordley is at present away on his Summer vacation, so I shall, as his assistant, give you what facts I can concerning the insect pest mentioned

by Mr. J. W. Vandervelden.

The caterpillars referred to are the larvae of one of our cutworm moths, but just which one has not been determined; and in order to do so we must wait until we have reared the moths. The moths may appear with a few weeks, or not until next Spring. We know nothing as yet about its life history. The cutworms are reported as causing injury to garden and field crops all over West-ern Oregon, from the Cascades to the to garden and field crops all over Western Oregon, from the Cascades to the
coast. This species possesses some of the
habits of the Eastern army worm, but
it is not the same thing.

"The same remedies are used for all it is not the same thing.
"The same remedies are used for all

"The same remedies are used for all cutworms. The most satisfactory is the use of Paris green, which may be used in about the proportion of one pound of Paris green to 100 gallons of water. The addition of one or two pounds of lime will of course cause the Paris green to stay on the foliage better. Professor John B. Smith, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, recommends the use of soapsuds instead of pure water for mixing the Paris green, the soapsuds having the same effect as the lime. It has been suggested that both lime and soapsuds might be so distasteto make the fact known through the columns of The Oregonian are notified that
ful to the cutworms that they would not
hereafter specimens of the worms need
not be sent in. The Oregonian has dead
loads of the pests of all kinds in bottles
and jars of all sizes, and has no use for
any more. Hereafter a description of the

tax or refrain from collecting it, according to instructions.

Yesterday after the decision was rendered quite a number of persons favorably disposed to bicycle paths called at
the Sheriff's office and paid their tax,
but I do not believe that either will preany more. Hereafter a description of the
vent to any great extent the esting of great extent the eating of

poisoned food.
"The Paris green mixture should be sprayed or aprinkled over infested fields, and by spraying a strip around the outside of the uninfested field they may be protected from the outside invasions. Another method of applying the poison is to cut fresh clover, poison it with a very strong mixture of Paris green (one pound to 10 gallons of water), and then distribute the clover about the field in small piles. The cutworms will crawl under these piles of clover to spend the day, and will eat enough of the clover to kill them. This will work best in fields where nearly all of the green stuff has

already been devoured. "An entirely different method which may be employed in killing the cutworms is to plow and harrow a small strip of ground around the infested field, and as soon as the cutworms start to migrate across this strip, start a roller over it and keep it going until the migration ceases. A heavy roller will crush every cutworm that gets beneath it. This method is sometimes used against the Eastern army worm.

"In addition to the above-mentioned methods, it may be added that clean cultivation and extremely late Pail plow-ing will help to check the numbers of this pest. In all probability the Winter months are passed in the pupa stage within the soil, and if these pupae are exposed to the weather by the late plowing, few if any will survive the Winter

Very sincerely yours, "F. Mr M'ELFRESH." Foster and the Canr.

panied the other evidences of his guilt.

"If he would eat only fern," Mr. Dosch
said, "we would like to propagate his
species, but he seems to be death on
everything else."

This cutworm is about an inch long, of
dark gray color, and in shape is the expresentation an incident occurred of which Mr. Poster seldom makes mention. The presentation took place in the large throneroom, the throne occupying a con-spicuous place at one end, directly oppo-site two large folding doors. The cere-mony proceeded all smoothly. Mr. Fosmony proceeded all smoothly. Mr. Fos-ter, upon being presented, made the cus-tomary complimentary remarks, to which the Czar replied, and, after bowing to right and left, Mr. Foster began his retreat, backing towards the doors in the rear, all the while facing the Csar. As he rear, all the while facing the Csar. As he reached the doors, he grasped a knob, the first one to meet his hand, and attempted to turn it, but not an inch did it move. Mr. Foster made repeated attempts to open the door, but without success, and his embarrassment grew, as he was the central figure of the occasion, and found himself standing against the door, apparently foolishly bowing, but showing manifest signs of discomfort. He had about fest signs of discomfort. He had about determined to abandon the rules of court etiquette and turn about and run, when Czar realized the situation. He knew the American Ambassador had seized the blind knob instead of the knob that opened the door, and, with a smile on his face, called out, "Try the other knob,

# "THROUGH THE ROCKIES."

waukle. The pest seems most numerous along the edges of newly mown hay fields. The same pest was nearly as numerous here about 10 or 11 years ago. The worm is of a gray or greenish color, and here and there one is found which is very dark brown. It ranges in size from as large as an out up to the size of a lead pencil two inches long.

It is believed that their large numbers is accounted for by the mild Winter, which did not destroy the eggs. They were first noticed about a week ago.

Many potnto fields have been attacked by them and the vines destroyed, although as yet they have not molested the tubers underground. Tomatoes, small fruits of all kinds, and even the trees themselves have been attacked. In fact, the worms

BICYCLE TAX DECISION

He Regards Is as a Special, Not a General Law, and That It is Double Taxation.

Judge Sears yesterday decided that the bicycle tax law is unconstitutional, as it conflicts with subdivision 10, section 23, article 4, of the Constitution, "that the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws for the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, township or road purposes." The court also held that the law also

probably conflicts with subdivisions 7 and 2, but the first was the principal and 2. but the first was the principal point on which the decision was based. His Honor followed the opinion of the Supreme Court as rendered in the case of Manning vs. Klippel. This case involved the constitutionality of an act to provide for the compensation for the Sheriffs and Clerks of the counties of Linn, Jackson, Benton, Yemhill, Douglaz, Marion. Coos, Curry, Clackamas, Union, Umatilia and Folk, and provided for the collection of certain fees to be paid the collection of certain fees to be paid to the County Treasurers of the several counties mentioned. The Supreme Court held the fees to be in senity special taxes, and that the law was contrary to the prevision of the Constitution "that the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws for the assessment and col-lection of taxes for state, county, townlection of taxes for state, county, town-ship or road purposes." The act was held to be special and not general in its na-ture, as it applied to only a few of the counties in the state. J. D. Fenton, in his argument opposing the bicycle tax, showed that this decision

the bloycle tax, showed that this decision was directly applicable because the bicycle-tax law applies to only about onehalf or less of the counties in the state, and Judge Sears was convinced that 
this position was correct.

On the other hand District Attorney 
Chamberlain read cases showing that the 
Supreme Court had in later years reversed the decision in the case of Manning vs. Klippel notably in the case of

ning vs. Klippel, notably in the case of Bell vs. Frazier, and that of Northern Counties favestment Company vs. Sears. These cases both related to Sheriff's fees, and the only difference between these decisions and that of the Supreme Court in the first-named suit was that in the latter cases the Supreme Court, for various reasons which it stated, held that Sheriffs' fees were not special taxes.

Judge Sears thought the two latter decisions do not relate to the point at issue

in the present controversy, and said, however, that he would allow the Supreme
Court to overrule its own decisions.
Judge Bears further held that the bicycle-tax law is probably in conflict with
the Constitution for the reason that it
is a revenue law and ought to have is a revenue law and ought to have originated in the House of Representatives instead of the Senate. He further decided that it is double

taxation, because being personal property, it is presumed to have been taxed already with other personal property of an individual, and there was no provision in the law that the bleycle shall not be

Tax Will Probably Be Collected.

collection of the tax will probably be continued. This decision does not re-strain the collection, but will doubtless have the effect of doing away with compulsory measures.

STOPS CITY PATHS FOR PRESENT. But the Blevele Cownell Will Go

Ahead With Preparatory Work. The members of the Multnomah County Bicycle Taxpayers' Council met last night and unanimously resolved to stand by their constituents, and advance by every neans in their power the interespicycle-riders in this county. Th cision of Judge Scars declaring the law of 1899 unconstitutional, was discussed, and the action of the Sheriff in appealing the case heartily commended. The County Commissioners having stated that no more money will be spent, pending the appeal in the Ellis case, no paths will be constructed in the city for the present. Had the law been given a more extended trial, bicycle ways would have been a reality in Portland within a month, as ordinances had passed the City Council permitting their construction on streets where their usefulness could have been fairly tested.

bleycle council will continue the preparation of an ordinance to embody a comprehensive system of paths, afford-ing access from all parts of the city to the paved streets. Committees have already partly outlined the desirable routes, and the work of preparation will be car-ried on without regard to the present in-The blcycle has become a going to continue to ask until they get what they think they are entitled to

### AMBITION TO SAIL THE AIR The Success Promised Is a Long Time in Coming.

Brooklyn Eagle. Persons who read the accounts of the air ship of Zeppelin, the German inventor, which salled for a considerable distance along the shores of Lake Constance, need not be too certain that the era of aerial navigation will open with the new cen-tury. The experiment seems, from the cables, to have been successful, but more than 30 years ago a trip of three times this length was made starting here in New York and landing at Greenport, L. I. The originator of that flying machine was Dr. Solomon Andrews, who had invented several things of moment. He used the cigar model, which has now be-come the accepted form for ships to fly through either air or water. His car was ported by two parallel balloons and was confident that it would obey a was confident that it would be started from Broome street der. He started from Broome street inland, like in Manhattan, and he simed inland, like a prudent man. There were three persons in his car, and he sailed as far as Goshen, in Orange County. There the craft was taken by adverse current and carried to Greenport, where a descent was made by the aid of a dragging anchor, to the considerable consternation of the farmers who were asked to help moor the strange bird. Dr. Andrews claimed that for a considerable distance his ship obeyed his directions, and that its flight straight out for the heart of the Atlantic Ocean was due to the machinery getting out of or-der. He undoubtedly believed when he came down that we were just upon the verge of aerial navigation. Nevertheless a third of a century has passed and we are no nearer a rivalry of the birds of the air than we were when Dr. Andrews and

expect too much of the Zeppelin air ship.

The conditions are in soms respects more and \$255, and Ladd & Tilton confavorable now than ever before. One the taking of \$25,000 for the note

his assistants made their venturesome

great recent advantage is the cheapening of aluminum, of which light but strong metal air ships will undoubtedly be built if there ever are such vehicles. That ability in store for his German suc Fiying through the air and harnessing the tides are two dreams which humanity is never content to abandou, but in which the next generation is as likely to be doomed to failure as its fathers have

NEED BIG MACHINES. Small Dredgers Do Not Pay on Nome

Beach.

if there ever are such vehicles. That Count you Zeppelin could use aluminum for the frame of his octagon car accounts for his being able to float a machine 406 feet long and 10 feet in diameter and carrying five people. He has improved upon the Andrews model in that he had not two balloons, but 17 different ones, arranged like the water-tight compartments of a steamship. He had propeller blades and steering gear front and rear, driven by two bensine motors of 12 horse-power each. He claims that in his journey of 5 miles his ship obeyed his steering gear. But Dr. Andrews was confident that his ship salled to Goshen in obedience to his will, and that if his machinery had not broken down he never would have been blown out to Greenport. Nevertheless Dr. Andrews was never able to perfect his Andrews was never able to perfect his apparatus, and a disappointment as to practical results as great as this visited upon the American inventor is in all prob-

All the gold-saving appliances that were taken to Nome have not proven failures, according to I. B. Hammond, who has written to a friend in Portland from that point. Mr. Hammond left this city for

# COOS Beckley, secretary; Rev. A. J. Mulkey, F. Wells, W. H. Stark and C. H. Maupin,

MORTGAGE-LIFTER FOR THOSE EN-GAGED IN INDUSTRY.

Promising Rival of Humboldt County, California-Output Will Be Increased 25 Per Cent This Season.

"Coos County has held the state record as the heaviest producer of butter and cheese for several years past, and if the expectations of those engaged in the in-dustry meet with no reverses, within five years, the output will equal that of Humboldt County, California, which enjoys a National reputation," remarked J. W. National reputation, remarked J. W.
Bennett, a prominent citizen of Coos Bay,
who spent the past week in the city.
"Five creameries in Coos County last
year produced 375,000 pounds of butter and
about 150,000 pounds of cheese, representing a valuation of \$100,000. These figures
will easily be increased. will easily be increased 25 per cent this season. Two new creameries have been established on the Coquille River.

"I attribute the interest which is being taken in the founding of creameries in the interior of the state to the phonomenal success of the industry in the Coast counties, particularly Coos and Tillamock. The industry is a certain 'mortgage-lifter' for the farmer who follows it as a busi-

HON. JOHN W. DANIEL HERE.



UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA SPENDS A DAY IN PORT-LAND.

Hon. John W. Daniel, United States Senator from Virginia, and author of "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," a law work which is found in all well-stocked attorney's libraries, spent yesterday in Portiand, in company with his son. He arrived from California in the morning, and left over the O. R. & N. for Omaha last evening. He is making a pleasure

trip of the Coast, and will journey to the shrine of Bryan at Lincoln on his way home.

Senator Daniel spent the early afternoon seeing the sights of the city, driving to Portland

Heights and Vancouver. At 4 o'clock C. E. S. Wood, L. B. Cox, R. D. Inman, Alexander Sweek, W. L. Brewster and a number of other well-known Democrats called on him at th hotel and spent half an hour in discussing the political situation.

Senator Daniel served as Adjutant-General under General Early. He is obliged to use crutches as a result of being struck by Yankee bullets three times, the first at the battle of Bull Run, and the others during the Maryland campaign. He is making a tour of the Pa-

silver man all along. He is also opposed to the absorption of the Philippines, on the ground that we cannot take them into the Union, and so have no business with them. He does not believe in abrupt measures, however, but is rather inclined to treat with them gradually before letting them go,

We should pursue a wise policy toward them," he said vesterday, and not try to treat them as colonial dependencies.

I cheerfully admit that I am at a loss to know how we should proceed in this Chines imbrogilo, because we are almost entirely ignorant of the surroundings. I do not know much about the Chinese, and I don't believe anybody else does, therefore I must decline giv-ing an opinion as to the best method of procedure. We should thoroughly investigate, and

Senator Daniel was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, but did not care to hazard an opinion yesterday as to the result of the present campaign, be-yond saying: "I hope Mr. Bryan will be elected."

Senator Daniel is a lawyer by profession, and halls from Lynchburg, where he has practiced since the Civil War. He says Virginia is doing all it can as a state to relieve the wants of its indigent Confederate veterans, but he does not believe pensioning men is good for them, as it interferes with their rustling capacity and makes dependents of men who uld otherwise struggle for themselves.

Senator Daniel bears rather marked resemblance to the boy orator of the Platte, but his face is stronger and more distinguished in appearance.

first to arrive on the so-called golden sands. He says a great many small machines have proven failures because of their limited capacity, as they are expensive to operate there, and are only capable of treating a few cubic yards a day. Machines which run through 40 yards or upward can be made to pay nething, and he thinks he can

a dredger that will be just the thing.
"There are 13 miles of beach," he writes, "whose sands will run from \$1 to \$2 50 a yard, and an appliance capaable of treating a large number of yards can be made to pay; although the season

's short.' He took a dredging plant from Portland with him, which cost, laid down on the beach, about \$20,600, and this he is now engaged in putting together, though he does not declare, positively that it will succeed, but speaks hopefully in re-gard to it. He says the beach is strewn with thousands of dollars's worth of maless than the cost of freighting it there. He thinks it would be a good speculation for some man of means to buy a lot of gasoline engines there and ship them back to Portland, where they could be sold at a profit. He will stay at Nome until the dredger has been started, when

The Injury to Idaho.
Albany Herald.
The Fusionists of Idaho cannot undo

what Governor Steumenberg did for law, order and good government, but they have given that state a black eye with invergiven that state a black eye with liberty-loving people all over the country. This in another evidence that fusion for office is a very dangerous element in governmental affairs. It brings the very worst out of politics. It has no love of haw or order or anything that will reform evils in the wars and Nation will reform evils in the state and Nation but is corrupting in its tendency and practices. The time is not far distant when fusion for office, and that is the only kind of fusion there is, will be more despised by the American people than the most corrupt trust. worst kind of trust, and no trust in the country has done as much injury. Captain Richard Williams' Estate

Sarah H. Williams, administratrix of the estate of Captain Richard Williams. deceased, was authorized by Judge Cake valued at \$25,000; lot \$ block \$. Portland people with the result that a committee \$15,000. Claims have been filed against the estate by Ladd & Tilton for \$60,477 and \$255,000 for the note of \$3,000 for the note of \$3. Huddleston, chairman; Charles L.

the Cape in May, and was among the vantages for the production of milk Humboldt County was first discovered as being adapted to the business and I am reliably informed that an acre of land there, suitable for dairying purposes, commands \$200, while in especially favored localities the prices range from \$300 to

Within the past year or so, many intelligent Humboldt dalrymen have dis-posed of their properties at these high figures, and come to Coos County, These newcomers contend that the quality of the land is the same in both counties, and that the climate along the Oregon coast is more suitable than in Callfornia on account of its not being so ex-ceedingly dry during the Summer months

"The rich river bottoms along the Colile River and the tributaries of Coos Bay are peculiarly suited for dairying, and the lands along the foothills, which were once thought worthless, are found to be exceedingly valuable for furnishing green pasture at the season when the higher bottoms are exhausted for want of rain. "Large bodies of these valuable lands, particularly along the Coquille River and in the Ten Mile country, are still covered with brush, which as the profit of dairying attracts immigration, will soon be covered with red clover, for which they seem to be most adapted.

"The dairymen of Coos County are progressive and are stocking their farms with herds of the finest breed. Many own separators, and utilize the fresh skimmilk to good advantage in the raising of calves and swine. They are among the most prosperous citizens of the county, while before the introduction of the creameries many were simply eking out a livelihood. No industry, in my opinion, will increase the wealth of Oregon so will increase the wealth of Ore rapidly as that of the creamery.

CREAMERY FOR ELECTON. Farmers of Western Douglas County Take Up the Matter.

At the invitation of the leading citize of Elkton, Dr. James Withycombe, of the State Agricultural College, and Traveling Freight Agent H. E. Lounsbury, of the Southern Pacific Company, drove out from Drain last Saturday, to address creamery meeting. The interest manifest-ed in the project was such that every deceased, was authorized by Judge Cake yesterday to accept \$25,000 for a note against E. T. and Catherine C. Williams the many farmers who came especially to for \$40,000. The note was appraised at \$10,000. In a petition the administratrix which would concentrate the products of states that the estate, besides this note, the farm into a condensed and portable consists of property in Couch Addition for shipping were set before the valued at \$25,000; lot \$2 block \$3. Portland. People with the result that a committee of six was appointed to take the matter of six was appointed to take the matter.

was also made a nucleus to arrange for an organization of the farmers to hold regular meetings for the purpose of se-curing united effort in advancing the in-terests and welfare of the community.

Elkton is a quiet viliage, which nestles among mountains and wooded hills at the junction of Elk Creek and the Umpqua River; thence by a winding course a valley opens out to the sea, a distance of 20 miles. Year after year these farmers, whose homes are 16 miles from rail-road communication, with a mountainous road intervening, have hauled their wheat W miles to tide water. Everybody knows that this is unprofitable at the present price of grain, and, like the Williamette Valley farmer, who has every transportation facility and yet is turning more attention. tention to dairying, the people of this remote section, with many head of stock roaming over the hills, have gradually come to a realization of the benefit that a successful creamery would be to them.

### EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

The condition of a number of elevated

Condition of Elevated Roadways-Other Matters.

The condition of a number of elevated roadways on the East Side is a problem that is hard to solve. On East Water street the surface between East Morrison south to Hawthorne avenue is wearing rapidly. Along this street there are large business interests, including from works, laundry, sawmill, warehouses and shippards, where many men are smployed. Already pishks are giving way under the Already planks are giving way under the trucks and lumber wagons. Repairs of some sort are very necessary on East Water, as the street cannot be closed against all these important industries. Property-owners say they will not repair, as they have been repeatedly taxed for improvements and repairs, and so the matter stands on that street. On Bel-mont, between East Water street and Union avenue, there is the same condition. On the surface of this roadway there are hundreds of patches. On Hawthere are hundreds of patches. On Haw-thorne-avenue roadway, between the Mad-ison bridge approach and East Third street, where the decking was renewed a short time ago, the plank has worn thin, and patching has been commenced. A heavy traffic passes over this roadway to reach Madison bridge, and it is conceded that it should be kept open. With the exception of the new roadway on East Morrison street, where there is now a vast concentration of travel, the main traveled roadways west from Uninue to the river are rapidly wearing out. The roadway on East Yamhill street is new, but is not generally used, owing to the condition of the street between Union and Grand avenues. The committee from the Board of Public Works has inspected these roadways and knows their condi-tion, and hence East Siders have high hopes that they will devise a plan by which they can be repaired and kept repaired.

Midsummer Meetings. The meetings of Sumner Post. No. 21. G. A. R., continue to be of much interest and profit to the members. Questions of cur-rent interest are taken up and discussed at all the gatherings of the post. At the last meeting the Chinese question was taken up and discussed, most all the members taking part and having a say. It seemed to be the general opinion that the outcome in China would be a religious ious war, and that Totten's view was cor rect that the United States would get into it, in spite of its efforts to keep out. Comrade Miller, who is a disciple ten, spoke along this line, and quoted largely from his works. On the whole the attitude of the Government taken so far was viewed with favor, that of maintaining China intact and resisting dis-memberment. The discussion lasted a long time, and good humor prevailed all through, but the members of the post have no idea that they have settled the matter, or that the Government will be much influenced by what they had to say n the subject.

Want Fountain Removed. There is again talk of moving the big cast-fron fountain which stands on the tersection of Russell and Gol streets to the five corners, which is the intersection of Williams avenue and Cherry street. There is a small piece of ground in the center of this intersection which was deeded the city by the streetcar company, where it is said the tain may be placed and where it will be ornamental as well as very useful to the public. Five streets converge at this intersection, and the travel here is very heavy. The fountain has been out of service for several years, and in its ent location serves no purpose whatever. It is a large cast-iron fountain, and cost about \$500 in the first place, beside the cost of placing it on its concrete foundation. The moving of this fine fountain has been agitated before, but nothing has

Wheeled to Sandy. Quite a number wheeled to Sandy by way of Pleasant Home, Sunday, and the exception of that portion be-Pleasant Home, the trip was a pleasant one. The cycle path along the Section Line road and to Pleasant Home is in good condition, and the wheeling all right. Beyond is the plank road, full of splinters. Those who went out there Sunday say that some effort should be made to out flows the thickles because be made to cut down the thistles that line the path and plank road on both sides. There are enough thistles to stock the whole country. It would take one man about a day to cut down the weeds and free the paths and the road from the

School Contracts Let.

The Directors of Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, have just let the contract for the completion of the two unfinished rooms in the Glencoe building. The price is \$306.75, and includes the plastering, blackboards, etc. When other portions were finished these two rowers left in the rough. Only one r will be provided with a blackboard. side the cost of completion there to be the furniture of one room, which to cost about \$125. The Directors also a contract for 50 cords of wood at \$2.55 a cord. R. W. Gilbert will furnish the wood.

Ready for the Contest. Manager Brush, of the Pacific Coast elevator dock, says that he is ready for the contest between George Lewis and J. C. Jameson in trucking wheat. He says that he will give them full swing, and the proceeds may go either to the Baby Home or the carnival or any other

Enst Side Notes. Dr. Arthur H. Johnson and his bride arrived from the East last week, and are stopping at the Brown. The bride was Miss Erma M. Brainerd, of Dan-

worthy object.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craft, who was drowned in the Willamette. Sunday, brought in a verdict of accident-si drowning. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of his parents in Upper Albina. J. W. Grasle, a fruitgrower living near

Milwaukie, states that he will go Easthis Full and arrange to dispose of Ore gon prunes. He will start after the prune crop has matured, and will take several cars with him. As he is a prac-tical fruit man, he will likely succeed in his enterprise.

Special meetings in a tent on East Sixth and East Taylor streets will be commenced this evening. The services onmenced this evening. The services will be under the United Evangelical Churches of Portland. A large tent was set up yesterday for these meetings. Rev. Mr. Lindsey, of the Second Church, will conduct the services this evening. Dr. Poling, of La Fayette, is expected to-

# BRIDGE TENDERS LET OUT

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS REMOVE EIGHT MEN.

They Will Be Relieved by New Men August 1-No Reason Given

for Change. Eight gatemen on Portland's fout oridges spanning the Willamette were let out yesterday by order of the County, Commissioners, the edict to take effect on August 1. The unlucky ones are

Weber and Z. T. Clark, of the Madson-atreet bridge.
R. A. Foster and August W. Schier, of the Morrison-street bridge.

J. Frank White and F. W. Goodwin, of the Burnside-street bridge. P. Tomlinson and J. R. Truman, of the

Steel bridge. Their successors will be: Madison-street-Andrew Bradford and Austin Maloney.

Burnside-street-James Noonan and Ed

Walsh. Morrison-street-J. H. Frye and W. C. North

Steel bridge-James Shannessy and James Blanchet. The discharged men were thunderstruck by the news, which was made known to them yesterday by the foremen of the respective bridges. No charges had been preferred, as the men have all been known as sober, careful and attentive. They had all been employed for a long period, and the County Commiss imply made the changes because the board desires to give other men a chance The salary of the gatekeepers is \$55 a month, except at the Morrison-street

bridge, where \$60 is paid.

The removals caused considerable nerousness among the rest of the bridge officials, as they rather fear a clean sweep in the course of time. It takes several weeks to break in new hands. and the changes would therefore have to be gradual.

## DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers. 

Waiter F. Burrell, trustee, lots 5, 6, block D, Kern's Addition, July 21.

Sheriff for J. W. Kern et al., to same, block 3, Waverly, July 21.

Sheriff for J. W. Kern et al., to same, lots 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 10, block 10, Waverly, July 21.

Sheriff for J. W. Kern et al., to same, lot acres, Clinton Kelly donation land claim, July 21.

Sheriff for J. W. Kern, to same, block I, Kern's Addition, July 21.

Clementine F. Lewis to Harriet L. Gruber, lot 12, block 28, Couch Addition, July 22.

Mary T. Wright and husband to William F. Ready, lots 27, 28, 29, 30, block 22, Fremont Place, July 20.

Fritz Henschen to Charles Salzman,

% acre, beginning at southeast cor-ner of northeast % of section 35, township 1 north, range 4 east, uly 9 mabeth Ryan to George L. Rees, ot 2, block 77, West Irvington, Elisabeth Ryan to George
lot 2, block 7, West Irvington,
July 21
M. E. Smithson to Joseph T. Peters,
lots 1, 2, block 3, subdivision Proebstel's Addition; also lot 30x100,
Kirby and Morris streets, Abend's
Addition, July 20
John B. Harrington and wife to W.
H. Markell, west ½ of lots 1, 2,
block 302, Burnell's Addition, July
21

F. A. Ford et ux. to Frank S. Ham-mond, lot 13, block 3, Williamette, July 17

Building Permit. Harriette Grulen, two-story dwelling, Overton street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, \$2000.

Birth. July 22, girl to the wife of John de Werff, 626 Seventh street.

Deaths. July II, William Konrad, age 59 years, July 20, James Wright, age 60 years, Astoria, Or., valvular disease of heart. July 22 G. G. Palmer, age 5 months 4

days, Flavel, Or., gastro-enteretis. Contagious Diseases. Mrs. Charles Clemens, 191 Sixth street, scarlet fever.

Rex. M. Worthington, age 4 years, 100 Russell street, diphtheria. Lena Fisher, St. Vincent's Hospital,

vphoid pneumonia. Miss Hincks, 187 North Fifteenth street, typhold fever. Marriage License.

Luding Stoneburg, ager 28, Maria Wohlund, aged 30.

Children Rust in Summer. "That children do rust out during the long Summer vacation is unquestionably a fact," writes Edward B. Rawson, in the July Ladies' Home Journal. "That several weeks of the already too short school year must be spent in rubbing off the rust before the advance can be resumed, all teachers know. But that is not the worst of it. When the rust is removed the former luster is not restored. child's brain is not in a receptive condition; it has been allowed to rust. Children prefer regular employment, provid ed it be interesting. However glad they are when the last day of school co they are quite as glad to resume their work in the Fall, even if its interest is not great. A boy-or more frequently & girl-will semetimes overwork, not because he is pushed, but because he is permitted. Very seldom will either a boy or a girl choose to do nothing. One may choose to do things other than those we require, and so be called idle or lazy; but to be doing something is the natural con-dition, and the condition that is preferred. So strong is the instinct to be active in both mind and body that when

better not be done." Habitual constipation cured and the bowels atrengthened by the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills in small doses. Don't forget this.

left to themselves our children will find

something to do in spite of us, and too

frequently it is something that might

# DOCTORS FOOD TALK.

election of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life. Old Dr. Hanaford, of Reading, Mass.

says in the Messenger: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and one of the most important acts in

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is suffic for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high-class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness, and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a