SAW MANY WONDERS

Forestry Expert Tells of Southeastern Oregon.

ROCK FORESTS AND LAVA CAVES

Bones of Prehistoric, Extinct Animals in Large Numbers—The Devil's Potato Patch.

A. J. Johnson, Forestry Expert of Oregon for the United States Geological Survey, has returned from a six months' cruise over every timbered section east of the Cascade Mountains. He has traveled thousands of miles during this trip and has found very many interesting pieces of information in regard to the timber lands of that section, as to the extensive area covered by timber and its peculiar distribution. In some places the timbered land forms an island as it were, including several townships, while the surrounding country is of a semi-arid character, the only vegetation on it consisting of juniper, mountain mahogany, sagebrush and bunchgrass, with alkali lakes and flats and pumice stone deserts scattered over it.

There are immense lava flows or beds, comprising many curious formations in which scarcely a living thing is to be found. In Crook County in a large tract of magnificent yellow pine timber, free from undergrowth, and the ground covered with grass, he found a sink or depression in the ground which exposed the entrance to a lava cave, said to be two miles long. The entrance is large enough to drive a four-horse team into, but the interior—roof, walls, and bottom, are fearfully rough and jagged, so that exploration is very difficult and unpleasant.

Only a few miles from this lava cave the timber ends and a desert is reached. Some four miles out on this desert are a number of ice caves, of considerable extent, but they are of no use to any one, as they are too far from any settlement.

On the upper branches and tributaries of the John Day River are what are known as the famous fossil beds of the Pacific Coast, where a great many rare and valuable fossils of prehistoric animals are found imbedded in large hills, and along river and creek bottoms. This region was once inhabited by races of animals not now found on the earth, but just how so many of them came together in one place to be destroyed and buried there is a query which only Professor Condon can explain.

There are a number of strange geological formations in the territory traveled over by Mr. Johnson in the John Day country, but one of the strangest is what he calls a "rock forest," on a steep mountain side, where there stand pillars of rock, several hundreds of them, some as large as 25 feet in diameter and many from 25 to 150 feet in height, standing like trees in a forest, and having the appearance of a forest which had been visited by a cyclone, breaking off the trees at various heights. The pillars vary greatly in the material of which they are composed, and show streaks, veins, bands and blotches of different colors, forming a most wonderful spectacle. The task of explaining the formation of this wonderful rock forest, Mr. Johnson leaves to the geologist.

Some 20 miles from this rock forest is a section of several thousand acres known as "the devil's potato patch." This patch is covered with round buttes running up to sharp points, some of them 1000 to 1500 feet in height, some a mile through at the base, looking from a distance like a lot of gigantic potato-hills. These buttes are covered with sagebrush and bunchgrass. The devil selected a level tract of country for his potato patch and the wagon road wends in and out among these buttes for several miles.

The rivers and lakes of Eastern Oregon are also very peculiar. Some lakes are fed by a number of streams and rivers and have no visible outlet. They rise and fall with the changes of the seasons, but are said to be constantly growing smaller and more shallow. Many of the rivers are headed by immense springs, run a distance, disappear, and reappear miles away and finally fall into some lake, and that is the end of them. One river particularly attracted Mr. Johnson's attention. It is called Spring River. This river empties into the Deschutes some four or five miles above the falls at Big Meadow. This river is only three-fourths of a mile in length from head to mouth. It is fed by enourmous springs welling up from the ground. There are hundreds of these springs within a small area, all bubbling up like fountains, of all sizes, and where they unite, about 100 yards from the main fountain, they form a stream 50 feet wide, three feet deep, is cold as ice and clear as crystal. Half a mile from its source the stream is over 100 feet in width. This is the shortest river and the widest for its length to be found anywhere. Mr. Johnson saw hundreds of remarkable and strange things in that wonderful region, an account of which would fill a book.

In regard to the forests of Eastern Oregon, he says he has located and reported 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, which the Government has never known existed in that part of the state. The principal varieties are yellow pine, tamarack, lodge-pole pine, white fir and mountain spruce. There is considerable sugar pine scattered on buttes in Southeastern Oregon. There are hundreds of thousands of acres bearing nothing but juniper and mountain mahogany, which trees are quite valuable to that country for fencing and fuel. For fenceposts the juniper is a good timber, being very durable, and it is also a good fuel. The mountain mahogany grows to a size of five to six inches in diameter and makes splendid fuel, equal to nut coal.

Mr. Johnson has sent full reports of his investigation to the department in Washington, comprising over 2000 pages. These, when compiled and printed, will form the most complete forestry report furnished from any of the states, as they deal with every forestry subject, commercial and scientific. He will go to Washington about the end of the year to assist in compiling these reports, but his stay there will be short on account of his having been lately appointed Commissioner from Oregon to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where he expects by the aid of the people of Oregon, to make the finest and most complete forestry exhibit ever made at any exposition. Oregon should do her utmost and Portland especially, in assisting the Commissioners to secure a magnificent exhibit of the state's wonderful resources, to do which requires skill, labor and money. Mr. Johnson is of opinion that the Buffalo exposition will be an immense success, owing to the vast population of that section and the many natural advantages it has, and Oregon should be well represented there, as it will be the beginning of the advertising of our Portland-Oriental Exposition in 1902.

The Mongoos in Jamaica.

Review of Reviews.

The agricultural features of Jamaica cannot be disposed of without due reference to the part played by the mongoos. Some years ago the cane fields became infested with snakes and rats to such an extent that drastic measures had to be employed in order to rid the country of the pests. It was decided that the mongoos would do the work, and accordingly the mongoos was imported. The animal went to work with a will, and soon there was scarcely a snake left on the island. The rats, likewise, were driven from the fields, but, taking refuge in the cocoanut trees, the rodents began to do that damage to the nut which ever since has been such a drawback to the raising of cocoanuts. But the mongoos did worse than this. The moment the animal found no more snakes and rats to feed upon, it attacked the ground-laying birds, destroying them and their eggs as well. These birds had heretofore been valuable to the country, because they lived upon the pestiferous tick which was such a nuisance to man and cattle. With the disappearance of the birds, the ticks increased enormously, and now, in their turn, they are attacking the mongoos.

Raisers of poultry in Jamaica would consider it a blessing if every mongoos were swept off the island. When the animal had succeeded in doing away with the snakes and made the rats seek safety in the cocoanut trees, it went for the chickens. Naturally, prices rose skyward, and it was considered a luxury to have poultry on the table. With the destruction which the tick now does to the young mongoos, it is said by those who know that the ground-laying birds are once more appearing, and it is further suggested that more birds should be imported. The cattle owners will welcome the feathered agency that formerly minimized the effect of the ticks by feeding on these insects.

FROM A SOCIALIST.

He Wants the Wealth of the World Redistributed.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—The writer in the Fortnightly Review quoted in The Oregonian of November 10 labors under two disadvantages, either of which would preclude him from an intelligent discussion of socialism. In the first place, he is woefully, densely ignorant of prevalent economic and industrial conditions, and secondly, he has not even a rudimentary knowledge of the socialist programme.

No man acquainted with actual conditions would make the statement: "Numbers of operatives in manufacturing towns have done precisely this very thing, saved their money and built houses, and there are tens of thousands of workmen up and down the country who have done the same. . . . It is true both of capital and of land that the bulk of them is owned in very small shares by an enormous number of people." The writer thus intimates, but is very careful not to say directly, that most of the proletariat or wage-workers own land or capital.

Let us look at the actual conditions. Bliss, in his Encyclopdia of Social Reform, on page 1383, says: "Mr. G. K. Holmes, expert on wealth statistics for the 10th census, finds that .3 of the people own 20 per cent of the wealth; 8.87 per cent of the people own 51 per cent of the wealth, and 91 per cent of the people own 29 per cent of the wealth. The fact that Mr. Holmes is not a partisan either of conservatism or radicalism gives his estimate an unwonted value."

Thomas G. Shearman, a contributor to the Forum, basing his figures on careful estimates of the fortunes of the wealthy and on Assessors' returns, and drawing sharper the line between rich and poor, concludes that "14 per cent of the population own 70 per cent of the wealth, 9.2 per cent of the population own 12 per cent of the wealth; 89.4 per cent of the population own only 18 per cent of the wealth." These were conditions which prevailed in 1890, and to these quotations might be added the following table and quotation taken from "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," by Charles B. Spahr, an eminent authority:

Classes—	No.	Aggregate wealth.	Average wealth.
$50,000 or over	125,000	$32,000,000,000	$364,000
$5000 to $50,000	1,275,000	22,000,000,000	16,000
$500 to $5000	5,500,000	8,200,000,000	1,500
Under $500	5,500	800,000,000	150
Total	12,500,000	$65,000,000,000	$ 5,200

"Seven-eighths of the families," he says, "hold but one-eighth of the National wealth, while 1 per cent of the families hold more than the remaining 99."

It will be remembered that this was before the panic of 1893, when many of the middle class, or $1500 fellows, were forced down into the ranks of the proletariat or $150 fellows. A few workmen may own their homes, but they are the exception that prove the rule that the proletariat is landless and practically propertyless. Too often she little home of the worker is covered by a big mortgage and he might as well be paying rent. For various economic reasons the workman real-estate owner is disappearing, for it is an irrefutable economic truth that as the capitalistic system intensifies the possessions of the small property-holder are absorbed by the larger institutions. Any one at all familiar with the conditions in manufacturing centers will laugh at the assertion that any considerable number of wage-earners are buying real estate.

I have proven by indisputable statistics that nine-tenths of the people only own about one-fifth of the wealth of the country. What, then, can be said of the man who says: "It is true both of capital and of land that the bulk of them is owned in very small shares by an enormous number of people"? What can be thought of a paper that prints such stuff and what of a paper that quotes it? Truly, great is capitalism and ignorant editors are its prophets!

The writer in the Review says that the motive of socialists is "spite and envy toward the comparatively few people who are rich." It has truly been said that he whose heart is foul is most ready to impute base motives to others. The application is obvious. The writer mentioned is also suffering from loss of sleep for fear socialists "will rob the workingman." Socialism does not seek to rob the workingman, but endeavors to keep him from being robbed.

In the present order of society, the capitalist class, in possession of the tools of production and distribution, employs the proletariat, paying it only a small portion of what it produces, taking the remainder for itself, thus robbing the workman, who not only creates all the product by his labor, but also he or his class have created the tools with which he worked. The capitalist class, thus in control of the means of living, controls the avenue of public thought and the political action of the world. This thought is commonly expressed in the oft-heard sentences, "Money rules now-a-days," and "It takes a pull to get a good job."

The socialist proposes that the Government shall take charge of the system of production of the country, give each person an equal opportunity, give him what wealth he produces, and thus destroy the present economic dependence of the producer, with its resultant panics, poverty, misery, and degradation of the worker. Socialism, being justice incarnate, can do injustice to no man. SOCIALIST.

Sun Dials.

Andrew Lang in the Daily News.

Mottoes on dials are of an obvious morality. "What thou seekest is a shadow," says one; "so doth life vanish as the shadows," proclaims another. "The Night cometh," quoth Scott's dial at Abbotsford, in that Grecian tongue with which the laird was not acquainted. There is a long Latin motto on a dial of the memorable year 1653: "Son and comrade of the stars, I follow myself and flee along the course of my own foot-tracks," and the rest is hard to construe; possibly the poet was no Latinist, or the stonecutter altered his Latin. A Scot's motto runs and puns thus: "Tak' Tent o' Time, ere Time be Tint"—"Take heed of time ere time be lost." That any motto can exist to this effect, "Tempus labantur," we are unwilling to believe, but it exists, and the stonecutter must be responsible. Another of the puns is:

Time tide
Doth waist;
Therefore,
Make haste,
We shall—

Ingenuity easily adds, "Die all." These are but melancholy and mortuary considerations. We prefer "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may," a proper message for a garden dial.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

Keep the liver and kidneys in order. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy to regulate these organs.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

ALLEGED HEIRS TURN UP FOR AN OREGON ESTATE.

Henry Wilson, Decedent, Reported to Have Changed His Name—Fay Severe Jury Disagrees Again.

Persons claiming to be the lawful heirs of Henry Wilson, deceased, yesterday filed proceedings for possession of the estate, which amounts to about $12,000, in the State Circuit Court, by Attorneys R. W. Wilbur and John F. Logan. Wilson was a Norwegian, and for a number of years resided in East Portland. The story told in connection with the case is that his real name was Henry Tonnesen, and that he ran away from a ship to which he was bound in the early days of California to go to the gold fields. Those were times when crews of vessels, on account of the gold fever, deserted to a man at San Francisco, and ship captains did everything in their power to bring the men back, it being impossible to obtain new men. To avoid being captured and returned to the ship, the name of Wilson was assumed, and becoming known as Wilson, it was inconvenient for the man subsequently to avow his proper name.

The alleged heirs are Tobine Nilsen and Hannah Backman, who aver that they are sisters of deceased, and Martin Thompson, Oscar Anderson and Willie Anderson, who say they are nephews. It is alleged that Henry Wilson was born at Farsund, Norway, in 1830, and that his parents were Cornelius and Elizabeth Tonnesen. An information to escheat the estate to the State of Oregon was filed about a year ago, and the petitioners ask to be allowed to intervene in the escheat case.

ANOTHER JURY DISAGREED.

Stood 9 to 3 in Favor of Fay Severe's Acquittal.

A second jury has failed to agree in the case of Fay Severe, indicted for the murder of Emma Golden. The jury retired on Saturday night, and was discharged at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Nine men stood for acquittal from the start, as follows: John R. Slaven, John A. Palmquist, Chauncey Ball, F. J. Streibig, S. I. Ogden, W. E. Peacher, James Humphrey, J. W. Curran and W. M. Killingsworth. The three jurors who were for conviction of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, were: L. A. Patterson, J. G. Gruner and Henry Webber.

District Attorney Chamberlain immediately took measures to have the case set for a third trial as soon as possible, stating emphatically that he would never consent to have a murder case dismissed, and that he would try it until some sort of a verdict was reached.

The attorneys for the defense sought to delay the matter, asserting that while they were willing to keep on trying the case they had other business which just now commanded their attention.

As Judge Frazer has charge of the trial calendar this term, Judge George could not act. The discussion was resumed before Judge Frazer, and December 3 was finally agreed upon as the date for the next trial, and the District Attorney ordered subpenas issued for the state's witnesses at once.

When the jury came into the courtroom it was suggested that perhaps the jury was not sure about some portion of the court's charge, and that, if so, the part which they were uncertain about might be again read to them. Judge George asked the foreman, Mr. Killingsworth, if the jury was unable to agree upon the law or the facts, and Mr. Killingsworth answered that they were unable to come together on the facts. Judge George then questioned each juror on the possibility of the jury coming to an agreement, and received a negative answer in each instance. The jury at the first trial stood 8 to 4.

Appointed a Commissioner.

Judge Bellinger yesterday made an order for the appointment of a special commissioner to take testimony in the case of Philomme Smith vs. Hiutsemilkin. This is a suit to settle the title to an allotment of land on the Umatilla Indian reservation. When the allotments were made it was held that plaintiff was not entitled to the land she had been living on, as she was only a quarter-blood or thereabouts. Then the defendant with the unpronounceable name selected plaintiff's claim because it was a good one, and he entered upon and took possession of it. Plaintiff appealed to the commissioner and he decided that she was entitled to an allotment of land, and now she is endeavoring to have Hiutsemilkin ejected from her old farm, so that she may take it for her very own.

United States Grand Jury.

The grand jurors summoned for the United States Circuit Court appeared yesterday. They were duly sworn in, and after having been charged by Judge Bellinger retired to enter upon the discharge of their duties. The number impaneled was 21, as follows: Montgomery J. Canning, foreman; R. A. Abbott, James Redford, J. C. Campbell, Charles Lundberg, James F. Failing, W. B. Griffith, A. J. Johnson, F. Langer, William Cameron, Joseph G. Evans, Jr., W. A. Hall, Bruce McKnight, R. P. Ungerman, J. T. Woodell, T. Hennessy, George W. Bredwell, F. M. Parker, C. E. Worden, Ash Lewis and S. A. Alloway.

Court Notes.

John Teuscher has sued George L. Ramsey to recover $314, and has attached 160 acres of land.

In the $10,000 damage suit of Severin Rasmussen vs. Inman, Poulsen & Co., the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $800 in Judge Sears' court yesterday morning.

Clarence W. Garrison has filed an attachment suit in the State Circuit Court against John W. and S. A. Nickum for $331, balance alleged due for cordwood cut and delivered at Scappoose.

T. H. Grubb, administrator of the estate of R. J. Marsh, deceased, was authorized by the County Judge yesterday to sell the interest of the estate in the Marsh Printing Company for $2000.

A demurrer to the complaint in the suit of H. H. Goss against Oliver F. Hussey for $10,000 damages for having alienated the affections of his wife, was overruled by Judge Sears yesterday by consent. It stated that Hussey will plead a settlement as a defense.

FEW BOOK AGENTS NOW.

But the Book Salesmen Are More Numerous Than Ever.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In this morning's Oregonian appears an article on the "passing of the book agent." The writer thereof was either lamentably ignorant of the subject of which he wrote upon, or intended the article as a column of humor. There are more book agents today than at any time since Gutenberg first experimented in the art preservative.

There are now two classes, called "book agents" and "book salesmen." The book agent is generally transient in the work, using it as a makeshift to supply present needs; the book salesman is in the business permanently. The term book agent is generally applied to that class of canvassers who sell such books as "Our Immortal Home," Every Man His Own Horse Doctor," Moody's "Life of Christ," and similar books which sell for a dollar and four bits. The agent who sells these books is, in most every instance, a person out of a position or possibly a student working his way through college. Book-buyers seldom, if ever, buy this class of books. Then the book salesman, another class of the "genus homo," is the man who sells high-priced editions of our authors and the various reference and technical works. They scorn the title of "book agent" and rightly, too. They are not agents, but salesmen. They are, and must of necessity be, refined and intelligent men. They sometimes carry a line of books ranging in price from $50 to $1500 per set. They receive a stated salary and a small percentage on their gross sales.

There are four times as many publishing houses in the country today as there were ten years ago, and as they are all thriving there must of course be four times as many book agents as there were a decade ago. That the writer of the article mentioned knows not whereof he writes is plainly to be seen from his prophecy that in 1910 no book agents will be enumerated in the census of that year. Does he think that our publishers are going to go out of business or that the people are going to stop reading? Even if the latter were the case they would be as helpless as at the present time when the "smooth-tongued and persuasive rascal" says, "this is the place for the signature, please." C. R. JONES.

Central W. C. T. U.

At Central W. C. T. U. yesterday Mrs. M. L. Driggs led the devotional. The following programme was rendered: A poem read by the president, Mrs. Blackwell, "So He Bringeth Them"; Miss Lyman read an article on "What a W. C. T. U. Woman Should Do," followed by a discussion in which Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Blackwell took part; Mrs. Stone read from the Union Signal relative to the Illinois State Convention and a sketch of Mrs. H. G. Reade, and quoted from the president the three of the W. C. T. U. principles—"Total Abstinence, Prohibition and Woman Suffrage." She quoted some figures concerning the liquor traffic, and J. G. Woolley's vote was given as 250,000. She concluded with a plea for the educational work, especially by the scientific temperance of the public schools. She read a report and offered her resignation as leader of the programme committee and vice-president of the union, in view of her ill health. It was with great regret that her resignation was accepted. The Woman's Federation will meet Friday afternoon at Noon Rest. All W. C. T. U. women are expected to be present.

Fittings for a Japanese Brewery.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

A contract was practically closed yesterday afternoon by the Vilter Manufacturing Company for the furnishing of the first complete set of brewing machinery ever sent from America to Japan. The Milwaukee company had prepared plans for the entire brewery, including the building, and the cost will be $85,000 or $110,000, depending on the size of the plant.

Mr. Shimogo, who is to own the new plant, had already been through Europe visiting the German, French and English manufacturers of brewing machinery, but American hustle and enterprise secured the contract, taking it away from the slower European rivals.

Mr. Shimogo would be able to get the machinery in three months' time from the Vilter Company, while the German concerns would not ship inside of six months. He will sign a contract about January 1 for the machinery, and within five months from that time will have his plant in operation. He is already interested in five Japanese breweries, but wishes to own one personally.

The proposed plant will be located at Kyoto, and will be the first all-American plant in Japan. It will include ice machines, bottling apparatus, brewhouse machinery complete, construction iron and other machinery. There is now one Milwaukee ice plant and one bottling house in Japan, but the others of the five breweries are fully equipped with German machinery.

THE LATE MRS. FANNIE CLARK MONTGOMERY.

PIONEER OF CLATSOP COUNTY.

ASTORIA, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Fannie Clark Montgomery, who died at her home in this city November 2, was a pioneer of Clatsop County. She was born in Chelsea, Vt., in 1825, and came to this place in 1859, via the Isthmus of Panama, in company with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parker. In 1859 she was married here to A. Montgomery, and had resided here continuously up to the time of her death. Mrs. Montgomery was a charter member of the Congregational Church of Astoria, and of the local branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, and up to the time of her last illness was an active worker in each. She was also prominently identified with charitable work in the city. A husband and one son, John A. Montgomery, of this place, survive her.

A BAKER CITY OPINION.

M. A. Butler Replies to the Argument of Mr. Hammond.

Baker City Republican.

Marion A. Butler, the attorney, who has just returned from a business trip to Pendleton and Portland, said that he was glad to see that some interest was being taken in the transportation question of Oregon by interior people and newspapers.

"This question ought to be thoroughly understood in the interior," said he, "so that our representatives in Congress can have full and complete support that will enable them to secure further appropriations for pushing of the improvements of the Columbia River recommended by our best engineers and already commenced by Congress. In the improvements of the Columbia River bar and channel lie the secret of the development of the trade of Oregon. The able letter of Major Alfred F. Sears, published in last Sunday's Oregonian, fully and logically sets this point before the public. The vital question at issue is not the place from which our products shall be exported, but it is the broad question of building up the domestic and foreign trade of Oregon to the highest possible point in extent and profit. As Major Sears says, producers are not crowding toward the ocean to find customers. Goods have to be sold, but wheat is bought. That city which nature has located nearest to the producer where his products can be loaded on ships for export and where he can buy his daily supplies at the least possible cost is the one that will be the commercial center of any region. The fight put up by Astoria for the loading of ships there instead of at Portland is not based upon legitimate business principles. There is no real competition with Seattle that the natural efforts of the transportation lines will not control. The loading of ships at Astoria will not affect that competition in the least, and can do no real good to Astoria. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are bound to take as much of the products of the interior tributary to their lines to the Sound as possible—that is what they are in business for. The Northern Pacific has just learned that it wants Portland very much, and it certainly will run a short line into that city in the near future. Portland need have no fear on that score.

"The Hammond letter, in my opinion, is merely another effort to get something for nothing from the O. R. & N. What benefit would it be to the O. R. & N., or to the farmers and business men of the interior, if the O. R. & N. should hire the Hammond road to haul the wheat of the interior from Portland to Astoria at an annual cost of $500,000, when, if it was cheaper to load ships at Astoria, the O. R. & N. could take it there in its own boats? Wheat shippers can handle all traffic they have to move and at less cost by loading the ships at Portland than they can by loading at Astoria, and the loading at Astoria would not increase the shipments one pound. It may be possible, as Mr. Mellen says, that some day Astoria may be used as the backdoor for the Portland business houses, but it does not seem probable, and I believe that Astoria has a greater mission than that in the development of its lumber and coal, which lie at its very doors, but should be in ships' bottoms on the way to the Orient. Deepen the channel and improve the Columbia River bar, as Congress has provided, and the inland farmer will be really profited, while Astoria will develop its natural and great resources. What Oregon wants most is people to raise more wheat and other products for shipment. There will be no trouble about the shipping of them from our own port. To this end our commercial bodies should co-operate in the great movement inaugurated by the O. R. & N. for the peopling of that vastly rich region in Central Oregon. The railroads will take care of the shipping business; the people want the cheapest rates they can get on their supplies for daily consumption and on their products, and believe they can best secure these by keeping the Columbia River open."

NEHALEM RAILROAD PROJECT

To Start on a Business Basis With Timber to Carry Out.

The Vernonia correspondent of the St. Helens Mist says the citizens of that locality are taking a great interest in a project to build a railroad to that locality. A meeting held there a few days ago was largely attended. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Gaston, of Portland, who explained the plans of the company and the proposition now before the citizens of Nehalem Valley. The company is styled The New York & Oregon Coal & Timber Company. General James S. Negley, 185 Broadway, New York, is the president, Joseph Gaston, of Portland, the general Western agent, and Lester F. Clark, the local agent, now at work contracting to buy timber land.

The company wants 50,000 acres, and will commence work on the road just as soon as that amount can be secured. Mr. Clark has already a good start in this purchase in the Upper Nehalem, and will soon go to Mist, working there a while, thence on down the river. The correspondent says the men back of Messrs. Clark and Gaston are experienced railroad people, have an abundance of money and the necessary push to build this road. They contemplate starting the road at Portland and will extend it to the mouth of the Nehalem. As will be seen, they will not rely upon the commerce of the valley to make their road pay, but expect to make the road pay at the first by transporting their own logs and the finished product from this 30,000 acres of timber, and the commerce of the valley, which will come later as the valley develops.

BETTER THAN THE KNIFE.

Pyramid Pile Cure Cures Piles Quickly, Painlessly, Without Danger.

People go along for years, suffering with piles. They try this and that and the other thing, from carrying a buckeye to getting treatment from a physician. They obtain temporary relief, maybe, but they are never quite cured. A little strain in lifting, excessive fatigue, a little constipation, or a little diarrhoea, and the piles come back. They don't seem to amount to much, but they banish sleep and appetite. No position is comfortable. There is intense local pain and that dreadful agonizing feeling of weight in the perineum.

Maybe in the early stages some of the many salves on sale will afford temporary relief. If the case is of long standing there is only one speedy and sure remedy. It is Pyramid Pile Cure. Even in light cases it is the safest thing to use. Other applications may cure and may not. Pyramid Pile Cure is always certain, always reliable, always brings comfort at once. It's prompt use saves months of severe suffering. In extreme cases it will save surgical operations and their attendant dangers and discomforts. It is better than a knife. Will cure easier, quicker and safer. Thousands have used it. Thousands have been cured by it. The cost is trifling compared with what it does. The price is one dollar. Most anybody would gladly pay ten dollars to be rid of piles.

Druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure. If yours hasn't it, he will get it for you from the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., sole manufacturers.

COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS

Will Be Busy One, as Both Parties Are Opposed to an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The coming session of Congress is going to be a very busy one. The Republicans will make every effort to get through their legislation in order to avoid an extra session, but the fact that they will be in control of both branches of Congress after the 4th of March, as now, will enable them to legislate this session without being dictated to by the Democrats. Had the next House been against the Republicans, they would have had to make concessions on all pending legislation in order to avoid an extra session. As the case stands, the Democrats equally with the Republicans will endeavor to avoid an extra session and therefore will not delay or filibuster against Republican legislation.

The most important legislation to come up will be a measure for the reorganization of the Army, and it is very probable that 100,000 men will be asked, with a proviso that it can be reduced to 75,000 after the Philippine Islands have been composed, and there is no longer any war there. While the Democrats will fight this measure, they will understand that it will be useless to oppose it, and probably will not undertake an extra session for the purpose of defeating it.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature, 47; river reading at 11 A. M., 4.5 feet; change in the past 24 hours, —0.3 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.00; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 7.22 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 7.92 inches; deficiency, 0.70 inch; total sunshine Nov. 11, 4:24; possible sunshine Nov. 11, 9:36.

Pacific Coast Weather.

STATIONS.	Max. Temp.	12 hours Rain last	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of Weather
Astoria	60	0.00	*	E	Pt. cloudy
Baker City	58	0.00	00	Clm	Clear
Bismarck	38	0.00	*	N	Cloudy
Boise	52	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Eureka	60	0.00	*	W	Clear
Helena	60	0.00	8	SW	Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	44	0.00	00	Clm	Cloudy
Neah Bay	52	0.00	6	E	Pt. cloudy
Pocatello	56	0.00	4	W	Clear
Portland	62	0.00	*	Clm	Clear
Red Bluff	82	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Roseburg	52	0.00	*	NW	Pt. cloudy
Sacramento	78	0.00	*	N	Clear
Salt Lake	56	0.00	*	NW	Clear
San Francisco	80	0.00	*	N	Clear
Spokane	50	0.00	*	NW	Pt. cloudy
Seattle	58	0.00	*	N	Clear
Walla Walla	50	0.00	*	SW	Clear

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high-pressure area dominating the weather in the North Pacific States remains nearly stationary, and fair and pleasant weather continues in all districts. The temperatures west of the Rocky Mountains are from 10 to 20 deg. above the seasonal average. The indications are for fair weather in this district Tuesday.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, November 13:

Portland and vicinity—Fair; winds mostly northerly.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Fair; winds mostly northerly.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho—Fair; variable winds, mostly southerly.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Central Auction Rooms, cor. Alder and Park sts. Sale at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., auctioneers.

MEETING NOTICES.

A. & A. S. RITE, OREGON LODGE OF PERFECTION, NO. 1.—Special meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Work in 4th, 5th and 6th degrees. By order VEN. MASTER.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—An important business meeting will be held at the rooms of I. D. Boyer, 171 Fourth st., Y. M. C. A. building, this evening at 8 o'clock. All members urged to be present, as business of great importance must be attended to.

HAWTHORNE LODGE, NO. 111, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30. M. M. degree. All Master Masons cordially invited. By order W. M. F. GLAFKE, JR., Sec.

CASTLE LODGE, NO. 13, K. OF P.—Regular convention this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 sharp, in castle hall, Auditorium building. Page Rank. Visitors welcome. C. T. ROBERTS, C. C. J. M. MANN, K. of R. & S.

Don't fail to hear National Prelate Martin tonight at Foresters' Hall; subject, "The Big Three"; under the auspices of Mirza Council, Knights and Ladies of Security.

BORN.

CLAPOHAW—Nov. 9, 1900, to the wife of Myron Clapohaw, Gales Creek, a son, Dr. C. L. Large attending.

RUFLI—Nov. 12, 1900, to the wife of Chas. F. Ruffi, Greenville, a son, Dr. C. L. Large attending.

DETJE—Nov. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Detje, 524 Mill st., a boy.

DIED.

WHALLEY—In this city, Nov. 10, John William Whalley, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Chapel on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M. Services at grave private.

SEAMAN—At his residence, 310 19th street, Portland Heights, Nov. 12, 9 A. M., C. B. Seaman. Funeral from residence Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 607.

Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers. Lady assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

F. S. Dunning, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady Assistant. Both phones.

NEW TODAY.

SPECIALS ON CLOCKS.
Just think! We offer the celebrated Gilbert clock, eight-day, strikes every half, alarm attachment, fine oak case, regular $5 value, today at $2.50.
I. GEVURTZ
The Homefurnisher, 173-175 First.

16 lbs. Dry Gran. Sugar, $1.00
Oregon Cash Grocery, 252-254 North 14th.

Bonds, Mortgages, Warrants
Will purchase approved bonds, warrants, and make loans at lowest rates. W. H. Fear, Chamber of Commerce.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. Macmaster & Birrell, 211 Worcester blk.

5%—MORTGAGE LOANS—5%
On approved Portland city real estate.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
7 Chamber of Commerce.

BUTTER!
Best creamery butter ..... 50c and 55c
Creamery butter ..... 45c and 50c
Dairy butter ..... 40c and 45c
2 dozen eggs for 45c
Sugar-cured hams 11½c
Best side bacon, smoked 10c
Turkeys, per lb 12½c
All goods retailed at wholesale prices.
LA GRANDE CREAMERY, 264 Yamhill.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "House and Board," "Housekeeping Rooms," "Situations Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "Now Today," 20 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.—first insertion. Each additional insertion, one-half; no further discount under one month.

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure again), 15 cents per line, first insertion; 10 cents per line for each additional insertion.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS, addressed care The Oregonian and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters.

The Oregonian will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

ANUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM THEATER—
CALVIN HEILIG, Manager.
Three nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing Thursday, Nov. 15.
HOYT'S Fascinating Musical Comedy,
"A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."
"A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."
"A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."
"A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."
Presented by a strong comedy cast, HARRY GILFOIL and all the Favorites.
MUSIC GALORE. FUN FOR ALL.
Special prices for matinee—Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—
Tonight and all week, triumphal return of the Side-Splitting Sensation of Jollity,
"A HOT OLD TIME."
"A HOT OLD TIME."
"A HOT OLD TIME."
"A HOT OLD TIME."
"A HOT OLD TIME."
"A HOT OLD TIME."
JOHN W. JESS as Larry Mooney.
With an Unexcelled Company of Favorites.
Everything glistens with newness, even the jokes. Only Matinee Saturday. Usual prices.

METROPOLITAN—
Third and Yamhill sts. Phone Grant 741.
Tonight and all week (Saturday Matinee), the best of them all, BEN HENDRICKS, has made millions laugh in the play that made him famous,
"OLE OLSON,"
"OLE OLSON,"
"OLE OLSON,"
"OLE OLSON,"
The World's Sweetest Singers (direct from Stockholm, Sweden),
NATIONAL SWEDISH LADIES' QUARTET.
Next attraction—Hoyt's "A Day and a Night."

FREDERICKSBURG—
SEVENTH AND ALDER STS.
ALL NEW PEOPLE.
ALL NEW PEOPLE.
ALL NEW PEOPLE.
THE ROUSELLES, Aerial Act.
ROJETTO & LA JESS, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Contortionists.
FOUR PRINCES, Comedians.
MARIE D. WOOD, California Nightingale.
ADMISSION FREE.

NEW TODAY.

RELIABLE MEN TO SELL OUR LINE OF high-grade lubricating oils, greases, paints and varnishes. Salary or commission. Address The Adams Franklin Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL NOT be responsible for bills contracted by my wife, W. A. Godden.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

PIEDMONT—LOT 50x100, WITH 5-ROOM house; boiler, bath, patent closet; $1100.
Sunnyside, Mount Tabor car line—100x100, with a good 6-room house; price $1050.
Upper Albina—A quarter block on improved streets, with neat 5-room house, $1300.
East Burnside st., near 18th—Modern 8-room house and lot; price $2750.
West Side, south of postoffice—10-room house, $5200.
19th st., north of Washington—Modern 7-room house