LUMBER COMPANY'S CHANNEL

Senator Smith Replies to Commissioner Williams and Defends the Action of the Multnomah Delegation.

When the Port of Portland bill was pending in the Legislature, it was the subject of sharp controversy between its and opponents in Portland and in the Legislature. The Chamber of Com-merce thought that Senator Andrew C. Smith mistook its indorsement of a drydock for indorsement of his Port of Portland bill, and, its secretary, I. N. Pielschner, wrote a letter to the Senator the purpose of which was to correct the im-Senator Smith replied in a sharp letter in which he declared that the Multnomah delegation wanted no advice from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of who should be members of the commission E, T. Williams, a member of the Port of Portiand Commission, replied to Senator Smith through The Oregonian. Senator Smith yesterday gave an interview in which he enumerated the reasons for the changes in the Port of Portland Commission. He offered it as a defense of the action of the majority of the Multnomah delegation in the matter of the Port of Portland bill. He said:

"Owing to the rush of work attendant closing days of the session Salem, I have neglected to reply to Mr. Williams' letter of the 19th inst. I would not further discuss this subject, which has been acted upon by the Legislative Assembly in a way which I believe will redound to the benefit of the port, were it not that the matter has become somewhat personal, inasmuch as Mr. Williams calls upon be to prove my statements. I freely confess that it is difficult to prove to his satisfaction that the special channel he dug to his mill was in the interest of the mill rather than of the port. This is a matter that would have to be tried out before a proper tribunal whose conclusions would be reached after hearing expert testimony. That such an investigation would convince any disinterested, fair-minded person I have no doubt; but that It would convert Mr. Williams and his interested associates I have grave doubts. Mr. Williams' foresight is nearly equal to most people's sight in the reverse direc-tion, as evidenced by his statement that he 'foresaw that irresponsible and un-scrupulous politicians would be certain to make capital' out of his private dredging, but 'there are others' who seem to be equally astute, for we may go back as far in the columns of The Oregonian as February 18, 1899, when Joseph Paquet, an efficient member of the commission, with seven others, were legislated off the board cause they 'objected to doing private work with the city dredge, in which con-nection Mr. Paquet also says: 'If you will examine section 2 of Mackay's bill note the designation of the bill) you will find the following sentence:

That there shall be made and permanently maintained in said Willamette River at said city, from wharf line to wharf line in the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, between said cits and the sea, a ship channel at any and also oints as it may deem necessary.

Mr. Paquet further adds: 'You may read the above mentioned, and draw your own conclusions.' Did Mr. Paquet two years ago sound this note of alarm to the taxpayers, or did he with the astute-ness of Mr. Williams, foresce 'that irresponsible and unscrupulous politicians would be certain to make capital,' and therefore prognosticated thus in extenuation of what he foresaw was coming? Mr. Paquet is not the only member of the ing a special channel through a natural sand bar for a special mill. Others, and I think all of the seven who were legislated off by the responsible and scrupulous politicians, were of the same opinion,

"Mr. Hughes was, and is, fearless and outspoken in his denuncration of these operations by the executive committee which the minority ware powerless to pre-vent. Colonel McCraken, one of the oldest members of the board, in a commu-nication to The Oregonian concerning this matter, said over his own signature; cut parallel with the face of the dike may appear plausible, I will venture the assertion that no vessel will pass through such a channel during the year 1900. It work of the dredge has not been ordered by the board of directors,'

"All the river men with whom I have are more competent to judge-have told me in positive language that the special channel which was being dug through an old bar that existed before the dike was ever thought of could be of benefit only to the North Pacific Lumber Com-Parbor, but a positive menace to the channel below. Captain Spencer pre-dicted, months ago, in a letter to The Oregonian, 'that this unnatural channel must fill the channel in front of the Portland Flouring Mills and lower down to opposite the head of Swan Island with sand from the top of this bar." Strange to say, his prophesy has already been verified in a recent report of the executive committee of the Port of Portland Commission, of which Mr. William is the 'push,' in which he admits that one of the effects of the flood of last month was that 'just below the Portland Flouring Milis the channel has slightly narrowed, how slightly a little more time will tell. Now, then, Captain Spencer and other river men must have had remarkable prophetic instinct, or the ex-ecutive committee, without whom the Port of Portland would cease to be a port (to hear them tell it), has made a stupendous blunder that will cost many thousands of dollars to the people, some of whem are 'irresponsible and unscrupu-lous politicians.' By the way, I am willing to submit to a discerning public to determine who these politicians are,

"Before dropping this matter of private dredging, I wish to quote a few figures. The reports of the executive cor show that the dredge of Portland was returned to the barbor from the Colum bia River in the month of October, 1899, Exactly where it worked during the months of November and December these reports do not show. I am, therefore, not absolutely certain as to the location of the dredge during these months. I believe, however, that a considerable part of the time was spent upon the channel which was cut for the North Pacific Lum-ber Mills. Such is the information given me by the river men. A report on the month of January, issued by the executive committee, shows a total amount of dredging of 185,763 yards. It shows that of this there was done at the North Pacific Lumber Company, 62,425 yards; from the Eastern Lumber Company to the Western Clay Company, in the North Pacific Lumber Company's channel this side of the North Pacific Lumber Company,

119,839 yards. "For the month of February, the report shows a total of 72,425 yards of bond for the performance of his contract dredging; 65,000 yards has been off the Eastern Lumber Company; that is, in the North Pacific Lumber Company's contracts

channel this side of the North Pacific mill, and 7000 yards done off Portsmouth. "For the month of March, the report shows a total amount of dredging, 113,456 yards, 2000 of which was done off Ports-mouth, and the remainder between the North Pacific Lumber Company and the north beacon; that is, in connecting the channel which had been cut from the south to the North Pacific Lumber Com-

the Portland Flouring Milis.
The total actual expense account of dredging during these three months was, according to the secretary's report, as follows: January, \$360 21: February, \$250 78; March. \$250 27. If we deduct from each of these months the proportionate amount of dredging not done for the North Pacific mill, and give them the benefit of the round figures, we find that the amount of work actually done for the North Pacific Lumber Company dur-ing these three months cost the people of the City of Portland \$7380, without counting anything for the use of the dredge itself. The use of the dredge, considering that the interest, at 5 per cent upon its cost, amounts to \$250 per month, and that there should be considerable allowance for deterioration, is cer-tainly worth \$1000 per month. That is to say, during these three months the Port of Portland expended upon this special channel for a particular company the sum of \$19,000 and over. I cannot say just how much was expended during the months of November and December, but probably from \$2000 to \$3000 more.

"Now, then, I suppose that in the opinion of Mr. Williams, it is not a de-batable question whether the North Pacific Lumber Company should pay for the excavation of this entire channel or simply that portion directly in front of their wharf, for which it paid a little over \$800. I believe that the verdict less interested persons would be that It should not only pay for the whole, but should pay for the removal of the deposits resulting therefrom in the channel below. I believe that no court in equity would bring a verdict for less than actual cost of the entire special, but abnor-mal channel. If there can be any question as to the fairness of my figures, I annot see how there can be any possible question about the ridiculously low assessment of Mr. Williams upon his own concern. I do not see how any fairminded man, looking at a plat of the the normal channel, can come to any other conclusion than that it is absolutely valueless to the port, if not positively infurious.

contracts were being made without being submitted to bid, I will admit that these abuses were not so flagrant as I had been led to believe by current rumors. It is strange, however, that in no case has any call for bids been advertised; but they have been simply asked for by tele phone or in a general way, no special day being set for their opening or reception, as is done in the case of city contract work. It is a suggestive fact that while most of the machine-shop purchases were made of the Willamette Iron Works, that the bids of Wolff & Zwicker and the Port-land Iron Works generally bear date prior to that of the Willamette Iron Works. In one instance written proposals were re-ceived from Wolff & Zwicker and the Portland Iron Works and none from the Williamette from Works, although the con-tract was made to the latter at a figure lower than either of the others submitted, indicating to me that a favorable bid had been received at such a time as to enable the favored ones to fix their bid ecording to the necessity of the occa-on. I think it is evident that such a sysem is open to abuse, and the liability of favor sm, although of course it is diffi-cul, to bring direct evidence to bear in such matters. It might be well to mention that food supplies have been bought from different dealers in the open market without any pretentions of blds, but I am not prepared to say whether they could have been obtained for less money under other conditions.

of fuel may have been less while sawdust was being used, it does not follow that even greater economy might not have been practiced by going into the open market for bids. I have been informed by a member of the Inman, Poulsen Com-pany that they furnish the City & Sub-urban Railway Company with sawdust at the dredge by the Northern Pacific Lumber Company. It should not be for-gotten that while the dredge was working in the harbor it was very inexpensive to procure sawdust, it being very acces-sible at different points on the river front. "In conclusion, I wish to say that I have not intended any 'unwarranted attack upon the character of a fellow citizen. but I have been honest in purpose, and am fully convinced that in the main, my stand in this matter has been fair: dredging referred to as private was of general benefit to the harbor, but whether the mistake was prompted by self-interest or incompetency is more than I can de-termine. Either case demands correction, and it was this idea that prompted us to make certain changes in the personnel of the commission. I believed and argued that if his judgment and that of some of his associates was so impractical or so selfish there should be some new timber added to the board. This we have accomplished, after the most desperate bat-tle in the legislative line during the ses-sion. We did not anticipate such a fight y. They nearly all agree, too, that in the matter of adding better timber to work was not only valueless to the constitute only a minority of the comconstitute only a minority of the com-mission, and I may add that it did not detract from our aggressiveness in pushing it to a finish when we found that certain members of this commission serving the dear people gratuitously were so anxious to continue in that service that they left no stone unturned to defeat the measure. Our pugnacity was further aroused too, by the fact that the opposi-tion to our honest efforts was assisted by the Benedict Arnold of our citizen force from Multnomah. The legislative battle was bitterly fought and fairly won, and we, of the Citizens' delegation, are willing to go on record in the assertion that is this act we have rendered a valuable

JOHN GRAY APPROPRIATION.

service to the people and port of Port-

Creditors of Contractor Will be Benefited, Not He.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 24.-The special appropriation bill contained an Item of \$1000 for the relief of certain creditors of John Gray, the contractor, who erected the closed cottage at the asylum farm. When this item was reached in the readng of the bill in the Senate, a question was asked as to the reason for allowing this claim. A member of the ways and means committee stated that Gray took the contract for the erection of the cot-tage at a very low figure, so low, in fact, that he could not have made any profit on the work had prices remained as they were when the contract was made. But prices of both material and labor adnsiderably, so that he lost The persons were granted relief by this bill were business men who had furnished material for the building. The ways and means committee agreed that the allowance of this claim established a bad precedent, but thought that since the state had secured the building at a very low figure, it would be no more than just to recompense those cred-itors of the contractor who had put in materials for which they had not been

This contingency could have been avoid-

DR. VAN SCOY EULOGIZED

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT UNIVER-SITY PARK CHURCH.

His Educational Work Commended by Friends, Colleagues and a Student-Other Church News.

At the Methodist Church, University Park, memorial services for Dr. Thomas Van Scoy were held yesterday morning. Dr. Van Scoy died at Helena, Mont. where he was president of the Wesleyan University, to which position he was called from Portland University about four years ago. Rev. C. A. Lewis presided. After music and prayer, he read a biographical sketch of the educator. He said Dr., Van Scoy graduated at the head of his class in Northwestern University. After that he joined the Indiana conference, but worked largely as an educator. About 30 years and he was called to About 20 years ago he was called to Willamette University, where his work was of a high class. He speedily took rank among the leading educators of the state, and built Willamette University up to a higher state of efficiency than ever before. He then became connected with the Portland University, and his work and influence there are well known. Rev. B. J. Hoadley, who was associated

Rev. B. J. Hoadley, who was associated with Dr. Van Scoy at Portland University, paid a high tribute to him as an educator. He said Dr. Van Scoy was a born teacher. In his class work he had been kind, but firm. He had always insisted on first-class, thorough work. He marked low standings, but only to stimulate to better work. He always insisted on independent thinking on the part of the students under his charge. With him, discipline of the mind had a great value, and he inspired students with his own energy to excel and push to the highest rank. to excel and push to the highest rank. Seth Levans, who had been a student at the Portland University and who was graduated from that institution, told of the influence of Dr. Van Scoy upon the students. He said that through his personality he drew young men to Portland University, who had had no intention of equiring a college education. He stimu-

lated young men with higher aims when-ever he came in contact with them. "Hundreds of young men in the States of Oregon and Washington," said Mr. Levans, "have Dr. Van Scoy to thank for being inspired with a desire to seek higher education. His religious and moral innce at Portland University was great

and far reaching. Rev. G. M. Pierce spoke of Dr. Van Scoy as college president and preacher. He said Dr. Van Scoy was in a real sense an organizer, no detail being too trivial for him to look after. His work at Hel-ena had prospered wonderfully, and his apointment to the head of the Wesleyan University of Montana had been no mis-take. "Had he devoted his life to the ministry he would have been a success," said Mr. Pierce, in closing his address, "but he took up education, and his death is a great loss to the Northwest."

"MAN AND THE LIVING CHRIST." Sermon by Dr. Blackburn at the First Baptist Church.

Rev. Alexander Blackburn preached last evening at the First Baptist Church, "The Living Man and His Relation to the Living Christ." He took as his text. Revelations L:18: "I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive forevermore," and Hebrews xiii.8, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and today, and forever." The speaker said in part: "Concerning the historic Christ, or, to ise a name that all will admit, Jesus of Nazareth, there is little difference in the world. The infidel will vie with the believer in expressions of admiration of his charactr, and the Jew will speak words of eulogy that might well fall from the lips of the most ardent Chris-tian. The 'guide word for Jesus' is heard everywhere. In this we rejoice, but with "The third charge that supplies were carelessly purchased of a certain member of the commission, is not wholly disproven by Mr. Williams. While the cost trembling. It is not so much what we think and say about the Jesus of 1900 years ago, as what we believe and do about the living Jesus Christ of today. The facts that Jesus lived, and wrought, and taught and died and rose again in the first century are tremendous ones, but the fact that he lives now is far more tremendous. Our relation to the fora much lower rate than it is furnished mer involves the acceptance or rejection of the authenticity of a record; to the other our acceptance or rejection of the claims of the Son of God.

first proposition is that Jesus "My Christ lives now as much as he did when, standing before Pilate, that Roman judge asked, 'What shall I do, then, with Jesus which is called Christ?'
"When I say this I do not mean that

he is hiding somewhere and may at any moment appear in a fleshly body. Neither do I mean that he lives in the same therefore, I cannot comply with Mr. Will-jams' request to withdraw what I have said. I might credit Mr. Williams with itual force in the world. He leads men. an honest but mistaken opinion that the He has to do with the affairs of the dredging referred to as private was of world. He comes into spiritual touch and communication with men. He personally calls, and forgives, and comforts and strengthens those who know him. I am aware that when this is said it places him apart from all other men. Certainly it does. He belongs to no class, for he is the only begotten Son of God. He is the only son of a virgin-the only being with the two-fold nature, God and man. He is not at the head of his class; he is the only one of his class.

"I want to make this very clear, for a misconception here is at the very roo; of the difficulty that many have. They hear assertions concerning Jeaus Christ that cannot be made concerning men, and therefore conclude that they are not true. If I believed that he was only a man, yet the best of men, I could not believe the story of his miracles, or his miraculous birth, or his atoning death. answer to the criticisms of the New Testament that a man could not have been, and could not have done the things as-cribed to Christ, is the answer of the great Napoleon-Jesus Christ was not a

an.' Keep this clearly in mind, 'But you ask, 'Why do you believe that Christ lives in this very real sense? Because the record of the historical Christ compels me to believe in a present living Christ. He always speaks of himelf as having 'come out from God,' as being with the Father 'before the world was, 'before Abraham was I am.' As to the future he says, 'If any man will love me * * my father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.' 'I will not leave you comfortless, I will come to you.' Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.' The whole teaching

of Jesus requires us to believe in his continual presence in the world, "Again, I believe in this presence be-cause of the testimony of men whose character entitles them to credence. John the beloved disciple, was not a fanatic, He accepted and wrote that marvelous book which we call 'Revelation,' with the full conviction that he was in communication with the Christ. Paul was a man of the most logical, and keen of intellects, and he again and again speaks of

the living Christ. 'Again I believe in the present Christ because of what I have seen and experienced. I do not forget the fact that other names have influenced the religious world., Budha, Mahomet, Joe Smith and others. But these have only influenced men to do what they naturally want to do, but to do it in a different way. Their influence has been to degrade, and not to lift up. It requires neither a divine nor a devillah presence to account for the Budhist devotee, or the Mohametan enthusiast. Only guide human nature in the direction of these, and it will furnish the power of itself. They only turn the race into a new road as it runs down hill. But when you look at the work of Christ there is a vast difference. He set men to doing what their natural hearts revolted from. He said love where we had been hating. He said give where we had been taking. He turned the tide that

was sweeping the race into ruln, and gave us the better things of today. If you have any doubt as to the fact of a

living Christ, my advice to you is to read the lives of Adoniram Judson, John G. Paton, David Livingstone, Francis Murphy, Johanna P. Moore and hun-dreds of others, and then ask yourself to account for them on any other theory

than that of a living, directing, sustain

ing, divine presence. 'Coming nearer home we can all say, if we are active in service, that there are things in our own lives that can only be accounted for on the ground that

Jesus Christ was directing.

Second—What does this living Christ require of me? The same that he required of the sons of Zebidee, or of Paul. That is a life of obedience to him. He is the same now as ever, just as loving as when he took the children in his arms, just as sympathetic as when he wept with the sisters of Bethany, just as strong as when he called Lazarus from the grave. He is not content with a Pilate's confession, 'I find no fault in him,' nor with a Nicodemus' admiration, We know that thou art a teacher come

from God.'
"The Christ who is here tonight "The Christ who is here tonight re-iterates his words. If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself daily and take up his cross and follow me." Jesus Christ the same' involves the same conditions of discipleship. I close with the question, 'What will you do with the living unchanging Jesus Christ of

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Parrish, Miss Abbie
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Pillow, Mrs Mattie
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lisworth, Una
anseca, Miss E
ales, Miss Sadie
reeman, Mrs L A
felnsich, Miss Winnie
fillespie, Miss Lucia
lienville, Mrs L E
Jotcher, Mrs Ercey
frose, Mrs A
flahn, Miss Hattle
Hale, Mrs Margaret
Hamilton, Anna

toberts, Mrs Ermine tobertson, Miss May togers, Miss Paulen tosenthal, Miss Matt

Hamilton, Anna
Hanshaw, Miss Maud
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MEN'S LIST. Kirkwood, George Knapp, C E Krebs, V L Ladd, Geo W Landres, Joseph Lange, Waldemar Lane, George Larrabee, E B Lessard, Geoar Leiner, Charles Lewis, John Lieuallen, Edw R-3 Lord, Chas F Lugg John W J Lygreson, J Kirkwood, George Bankston, Charl Bews, H Behme, Jesse Beal, E E Beard, Frank Beaatleno, Del Kaeder, Andrew Lygreson, J

McCully, F

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Malloy, Edw C
Maneke, H

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Maneke, H

May, A E

Mullar, Ruffman
Mount, Lee
Motley, Ira
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Motley, Ira
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Savage, Hon Thos
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Straus, Lee
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Strau

urse, Will iurse, Will acobs, W T lenne, W A lehnstone, Leoni Williams, Tho Wolf, Clint Wright, W H PACKAGES.

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

SODAVILLE MEETING ADDRESSED BY COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Effect of Rotation of Crops on Soil Fertility, Care of Milk, and Other Subjects Discussed.

SODAVILLE, Or., Feb. 24.-The farm rs' institute which closed a two days ession here this afternoon was the first eeting of the kind ever held at this ace. While the attendance was not large, those who were present were prac-tically all farmers, and the lively discussions which tok place made the meeting a very satisfactory one, at least to the pepresentatives of the Agricultural College, three of whom were in attendance. A. B. Flory acted as chairman of the meeting.

Dr. D. M. Jones, in extending the hos

pitality of the city to the visitors, said in part: "Sodaville people have assembled on many occasions, but never before on such an occasion as this. Few people really know how the Agricultural College of our state originated, and how it is maintained. The agricultural college is the college of the people. It is supplied with chemical, mechanical and agricultural apparatus for the demonstration of ag-ricultural principles." Dr. Jones closed with a review of the legislation establishing agricultural colleges in general, and the history of the Oregon Agricul-

ural College in particular. Professor E. R. Lake, in response to Dr. Jones, said: "I realize that you men want to get to the business of this meet ing rather than be entertained. I also differ with Dr. Jones in that we do not intend to do all the instructing, but expect to carry away information. We ome with no set speeches, but aim to adapt our talks to conditions as they exist. I assure you we appreciate your cordial welcome and generous attend-ance at this, the opening session."

Dr. James Withycombe began the real business of the institute with an ad-dress on "Effect of Rotation of Crops on Soil Fertility." He said:

"Rotation of crop and dairying can be carried on with the greatest of harmony A farmer's capital is the fertility of his land. The production of butter takes practically nothing from the land. Fifteen tons of butter will take no more plant food from the soil than one ton of wheat. The growing of clover adds ni-trogen to the soil as well as humus. The later increases the water holding capacity of the soil, thus making it more redistent to the action of drouths."

Professor F. L. Kent, in discussing "Care of Milk," said in part: "If the lows are healthy and undesirable flavors

and odors frequently found in milk may be said to arise from two general sources, viz: the feed given the animal, and the treatment to which the milk is subjected after being drawn from the cow's udder. There has been much discussion over the effect of certain strong flavored foods, such as turnips, cabbage, sliage, etc., on the flavor of milk, and it is now generally admitted that these food stuffs are capable of imparting characteristic, undesirable flavors to milk, but it is also well known that these flavors can be almost if not quite wholly avoided by proper feeding of these strong flavored substances. It is said that even onlons, properly fed in moderate quantitles will not impart their distinctive flavor to the milk produced. Practically all of the strong flavored cow foods con tain what is known as volatile oils, each flavor being due to a different oil. When these foods are taken taken into the cow's stomach and digestion begins, the vola-tile oils are given off, and impregnate the whole system, including the milk-producing glands. As long as the food is undergoing the process of digestion these oils are pasing into the system. and it will even be some little time after digestion is complete before the volatile oils will heve left the cow's system through the respiratory and excretory organs. If milk is drawn at any time while these oils are in the system it will be flavored with them. Usually four or five hour's interval between the feeding and milking will be sufficient. But since the general practice is to feed and milk t nearly the same hour, the most satisfactory results are obtained by feeding shortly after milking. If the pastures are known to contain wild onions and other strong flavored plants, the bad effects therefrom can be largely overcome by taking the cows off the pasture four or five hours before milking time. The flavors which develop after milking are almost wholly the result of bacterial growth. Cleanliness and cooling the milk soon after it is drawn are the two essential features in the care of milk Cleanliness reduces the amount of in fection, and a low temperature retards the action of such germs as may have gained access to the milk." for Oregon fruit, Professor Lake said: "The outlook for our fruit market is good. Three principal conditions enter into the consideration of this subject, and upon the Oregon grower depends

Speaking of the future of the market the success or failure of the future mar-ket. In the first place he must see to it that the output of single localities, of a limited number of varieties, is sufficie to make it worth the attention of large dealers. He must see to it that only the best quality of fruit is offered the and, further, he must see to it that the package and packing are tasty, neat and up to the standard of excellence of the class of fruit being handled. These conditions imply, first of all, that the grower shall be a specialist in his branch of work, and willing and ready to employ brains in the development of his chosen calling. It is further implied that the local conditions of each section shall be freely studied and the special kind of fruit growing suited to it given the preference. It must be borne in mind also that while one man may successfully grow apples, another may only be equally as successful with peaches, cherries or prunes. In other words, individuality counts for much in all horticultural pursuits. While the general conditions found in Oregon are favorable to fruit growing, the best returns in the future will come from investments made with due attention to special fitness of local conditions and individual merit. No longer can any man expect to grow a profitable crop of fruit upon any soil. with any care, or rather lack of care, and of any varieties. The whole problem of the future market for our fruit is to be settled by the special brain effort which our horticulturists bring to bear upon the problems of producing a firstclass article that the market wants, and putting it upon the market in such man-ner that it can not be refused. The markets of the world are over-supplied with second grade materials, but of first grade second grade materials, but a dearth as and fancy products there is a dearth as market prices only too well testify. Our effort then is to reach these under-supplied channels. Oregon growers must put more effort into specialization; raise a higher grade product, and market it in a strictly high-grade manner."

In the discussion of "Literature in the Country Home," Mrs. S. C. Starr, among other thnigs, said: "It is literature in our country homes that makes happy, and thoroughly contented class of people in existence. We have heard a

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great deal about the 'Man with the Hoe'. so much that one should almost beg pardon for referring to it. While it is a true picture of the laboring classes of the Old World, we all know it will not apply, and the author never meant it to apply to Americans.

"In every home we enter we find the newspaper on the table, but often little or no other reading matter. No one should confine himself to the reading of one paper, especially if it be a partises journal. Every farmer knows the result of letting light upon only one side of a plant, and the reading of any one partisan aper will warp the mind just as surely." The road question was taken up in a very able manner by Mr. C. D. Steen. Mr. C. B. Harrinngton discussed "Poultry Raising" from the standpoint of a practical and successful poultryman. topics were: "Opportunities for the Twen-tieth Century Boy," by Professor F. E. Martin: "The Flower Garden, by Professor Lake; "Silos and Silage," and "Breeds of Live Stock," by Dr. James Withy-

WEISER HAS BRIGHT PROSPECTS. Several New Industries Will Be

Established the Coming Summer. WEISER, Idaho, Feb. 24.-The many industries that are projected for this lo-callty are destined to bring Weiser to the front as one of the leading towns idaho. The creamery, which has lain idle for some time past, is being repaired and placed in shape for an early resumption of business. New machinery is being put in and the old thoroughly overhauled. An addition, 24x90 feet, is being added to the creamery building, in which Messrs. Finley & Poster, the new proprietors, will install a steam laundry. New machinery has been ordered, and will arrive in a few days, which, when placed in post-tion, will make the plant as complete as any in the country.

Another industrial enterprise that will be established the coming Summer will be a distillery for the making of brandles from prunes, apples, peaches, etc. This will insure a market for all fruits raised in Washington County. Parties from the East will put in the plant. They have been here for the past two weeks working in the interest of it. Local orchardists and citizens of Weiser have subscribed about \$10,000 toward it. It is the intention of the promoters to commence operations as soon as the necessary arangements for a site, etc. can be made, Arrangements are also on foot for the ting up tomatoes and small fruits. This keep and raise cows, instead of wheat, will be a purely local enterprise, founded and makes the prophecy that within two will be a purely local enterprise, founded and makes the prophecy that within two by the energetic citizens of Weiser. It or three years the creamery will be will cause an increased acreage to be planted with small fruits, as it will provide a sure market for all that may be

The building of these various industries will give employment to a large number of laborers, thus creating a regular monthly pay roll. In addition to all these improvements, Weiser will this Summer put in water works and an electric light system. A bonding proposition for that purpose will be submitted to the voters at the Spring election in April, and will ndoubtedly carry.

Extension of P. & I. N. Railroad. The extension of the Pacific and Idaho tell how Captain Cantwell rescued

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reach Council City, 62 miles from Weiser, about March 1. The road will be ex-tended 56 miles this season from that point, which will take it into the fa-mous copper fields of the Soven Devils, thus affording to the miners of that re-gion a means of transportation for their ores to points where it can be smelted. Lack of transportation has always been a drawback to that region, as the haul by wagon to the railroad from the mines was such a great distance that the profits were all eaten up by freight rates. With the railroad right at their mines this will all be changed, and many properties that are now idle will be oper-ated with such large forces of miners that an increased ore product will result The force of miners that were employed on the Blue Jacket and Decorah mines last Fall and were laid off, owing to lack untains, have again been placed to

work. Thomas Jones, the veteran Seven Devils miner and prospector, who has been in Weiser during the Winter, has returned to the mountains to look after his valuable prospects. He contemplates doing considerable work on them this season, as with the advent of the railroad into the Seven Devils, he will have a means of transportation for the product of his

DAIRYMEN WILL ORGANIZE.

Stone Will Undoubtedly Secure a

OREGON CITY, Feb. 24.-J. W. Watts, ne of the active promoters of the Clear Creek Creamery Company, of Stone, stated today that a meeting of the stockholders has been called to meet at the old Clackarnas hatchery, March II, for permanent organization. The stock has been about all subscribed, and the promoters are confident that they will be able to start in the early Spring with the milk from 200 cows. Mr. Watts says that the farmers

that section are making preparations to using the milk from 600 or 700 cows.

Men in Boat Had Narrow Escape.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 24.—The steamer Amur brings news of the narrow escape of Harry Williams, George Ehrhardt and H. Buck, while near Doll Head, in an open boat. Their vessel, after becoming unmanageable for several hours, was dashed on a reef and broken up, and it was only after great difficulty that they reached Annette Island.

Rescued an Enslaved Indian Boy. VICTORIA, Feb. 24.-Northern papers Northern Railroad, on which work has Indian boy who was enslaved for life by Chief Shameen, of the Nulate Indians, because he killed a companion accident-Shameen was so scared by Captain Cantwell that he disappeared.

> Will Fight for Yukon Championship. VICTORIA, Feb. 3t.-Slavin and Devine signed articles February 16 for a 10-round fight for the championship of the Yukon and a side bet of \$500 on March 5.

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Vacuum treatment. A positive cure without poisonous drugs for vic-tims of lost manhood, exhausting ums of tost manhood, exhausting drains, semingl weakness and errors of youth. For circulars or infor-mation, call or address. Vigor Reatorative Co., 2334 Washington street. Correspondence confidential,

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READ THIS Take a clear bottle at bedtime, and urinate in the bottle, set cloudy settling in it, you have some kidney or bladder disease, and should be attended to before you get an incurable disease, as hundreds die every year from Bright's disease of the kidneys.

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