# GREAT DAY FOR ALUMNI

**INTERESTING EXERCISES AT UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.**

**Governor Geer and Other Prominent Men in Attendance—President Holds Reception.**

EUGENE, Or., June 19.—Today was Alumni day at the University of Oregon, and the presence of Governor Geer and other prominent men of the state added a dignity and a tone to the occasion that will not be forgotten soon. At 9:30 this morning the annual business meeting of the Alumni Association was held in Laurean Hall, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon L. T. Harris, '93; first vice-president, Miss Lizzie Griffin, '99; second vice-president, Lewis R. Alderman, '89; secretary-treasurer, Miss Emma Wold, '94. Professor F. S. Dunn, '92, was elected historian, to hold office for life.

The constitution of the organization was changed so that all graduates of the affiliated colleges in Portland, both past and future, may become members of the general association. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and a large number of graduates were present. C. V. Galloway, '89, presided.

Following the business meeting of the alumni the various classes assembled in the different rooms of Deady Hall, where old friendships were revived and old college days talked over. The class of '01 started a new custom by electing Miss Lelia Straub as president, to serve for one year, and Miss Susie Bannard as historian, to serve for life. The class proposes to hold reunions at stated times, and the members will thus keep track of each other as far as possible, hence the permanent organization.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the alumni and invited guests assembled in the gymnasium, and after marching around all the college buildings went to Villard Hall, where the alumni banquet was held. The Fourth Regiment band furnished music and was at the head of the procession, in the front rank of which marched President Strong and Governor Geer. A group of juniors assembled on the east steps of Deady Hall, and when the procession passed loud cheers were given for Dr. Strong, Senator Kuykendall and others. In the banquet room covers were laid for 150 persons, and a delicious repast was served. The band occupied a position in the gallery, which was filled with spectators.

Dr. Strong was the first speaker, and in his usual forceful way spoke concerning the present condition of the university. He was followed by Governor Geer, Judge Hamilton, Senators Mays, Booth, Kuykendall, Judge Fenton, Judge Benson, Representative Harris and Regent Friendly, Professor Lyman, of the Portland Academy, Rev. H. S. Johnson, '87, W. L. Whittlesey, '01, and Professors Condon and Thornton. The hall was tastefully decorated and the guests were served by undergraduates. The day was one of the most enjoyable alumni days ever celebrated at the University of Oregon.

This evening the president's reception was held at his home on Thirteenth street. A large number of visitors, townspeople and students attended the function, which was one of the most pleasant of the week.

Tomorrow, beginning at 9:30 A. M., the twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises will be held in Villard Hall. The contest for the Failing and Beekman oratorical prizes promises to be most interesting. The six contestants who were selected in senior try-outs are B. C. Jakaway, W. B. Heattie, W. L. Whittlesey, C. N. McArthur, R. S. Smith and L. L. Goodrich. Charles McGinn, of the law school, will also deliver an oration, but is not a competitor for the prizes.

## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

**An Estimate of the College Man, by Rev. H. W. Kellogg.**

EUGENE, June 19.—Rev. H. W. Kellogg, of Portland, delivered the annual address before the students and friends of the University of Oregon in Villard Hall last evening, his subject being, "The College Man; His Interests and Value." He said in part:

"The college man is the man who has had the advantages of college life and training. Learned men who cast slurs upon college men live in an atmosphere altogether separate from that of the college. They know not the difficulties with which the college man and the institutions have to contend. They speak from prejudice, and do not understand the true status of a college education. These same men would advocate the abolition of the sciences and all the great principles from which we gain our instruction. These sciences and principles are the very foundations of progress. They are facts which have stood the closest investigation. We should be proud to uphold them. Experience has taught that the educated men bear the burdens of the financial and industrial world. They owe their greatest success to the same principles which these prejudiced persons would abolish.

"There are three distinct epochs in the historical development of our institutions. The first is the English, the fundamental principles of which were clerical education. The second is the French, with a tendency toward liberty and democracy. The third is the German, or practical education. The fourth is yet to come—the stage in which the individual enlarges his scope of intellectual acquirements. Many students go to college for the purpose of getting a wider range of intellect. The present tendency of college men is toward a commercial life. Harvard and Yale are better equipped than any other institutions in the world for this phase of work. The men who enter the world today contend with different problems than those with which early generations had to contend. They are entering the stage which is characterized by an intense struggle among the masses. The college man is the only one who can solve the problems and therefore attain success in this great struggle."

The address was one of the most interesting ever given in the city, and was listened to by a large crowd.

## AT PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

**Only Twice Since 1862 Has a Larger Class Been Graduated.**

FOREST GROVE, June 19.—The commencement exercises of the thirty-fourth graduating class of Pacific University took place at 10 A. M. today. Only twice since 1883 has the class been larger than this year. The chapel, tastefully trimmed with yew, ferns and roses, was well filled with an interested and appreciative audience. Dean W. N. Ferrin presided. The Rev. W. H. Tibbals, of Salt Lake City, invoked the divine blessing. The presentation of the themes was marked by individuality and force. Archibald A. Atkinson found in the profession of medicine an opportunity for scientific study, and the development of manly kindness and helpfulness. Miss Lora F. Butler presented a discriminating study of William the Silent. Miss Rose Jane Long made an effective appeal for a place for woman in public life. Miss Gertrude E. Marsh urged the study and companionship of Nature as a source of refinement. Alfred M. North called attention to the probable advantages to come from the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905. Miss Fern F. Stout emphasized the need of municipal righteousness. Miss Mary M. Tibbals gave a sketch of Tabitha Brown, founder of Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. Miss Elda R. Walker spoke of the mutual dependence of different forms of life. Miss Leva B. Walker drew some helpful and comforting lessons from the presence of the bacteria in man's world.

The graduating class, for the first time in the history of the university, wore caps and gowns. The musical programme consisted of a vocal solo, "Sancta Maria," Faure, by Miss Maude A. Shannon, with violin obligato by Miss Anna English; "Summer," by Miss Jennie Greer, and a piano solo, "Nocturne," by Miss Wilma Chandler. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, of the First Congregational Church of Portland, and Rev. J. E. Walker, of Foo Chow, China. Announcement was made of the Tibbals oratorical prizes, which had been awarded to Miss Fern F. Stout, of McMinnville, $35; Edgar Meresse, of Forest Grove, $15, and Walter Dimick, of Hubbard, $10.

**Meeting of Associate Alumni.**

The annual business meeting of the Associate Alumni followed immediately after the commencement exercises. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Raleigh Stott, '69; vice-president, William Fletcher, '00; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Lansing Robertson, '96. The graduating class of 1901 was admitted to membership. A committee of five was appointed to take initial steps in preparing a history of the institution. At the corporation dinner, which was served by the ladies of Forest Grove in the parlors of the Congregational Church, Dean Ferrin presided as toastmaster, and interesting and appropriate responses were given to the following toasts: "College Experiences," Rev. William H. Tibbals, of Salt Lake City; "How It Seems to Be Doctored," Rev. A. W. Ackerman, D. D.; "A Father of the Graduates," Levi C. Walker; "The Alumni," Judge Stott; "The Trustees," Milton W. Smith and Napoleon Davis; "From Boston," Rev. C. F. Clapp. There were also some words of reminiscence by Hon. Alanson Hinman, 46 years a trustee; "The Faculty," Professor Marsh; "The Students," Miss Butler; "Recent Graduates," Mrs. Lois Parker Myers, and remarks by J. E. Kirkwood, Ph. D., recently appointed to the chair of biology at Syracuse University; also a few words from Miss Borden, trustee of the American College of Girls at Constantinople.

The concert which closed the exercises of commencement week was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The whole programme reflected great credit on the department of music, which conducted the concert.

**Alumni Anniversary Exercises.**

The Associate Alumni of Pacific University held its 30th anniversary exercises in Marsh Hall last night. W. N. Barrett, '79, president of the association, presided. The following programme was rendered: Prayer, Rev. Myron Eells, '66; male quartet, "The Oak Amid the Oaks"; introductory remarks, W. N. Barrett, '79; annals, Miss Winifred Marsh, '00; violin solo, Miss Lelo Nicklin; poem, Rev. P. E. Bauer, '97; essay, "Mental Indolence," Mrs. Lois P. Myers, '99; violin solo, Miss Lelo Nicklin; address, Hon. Raleigh Stott, '69; alumni quartet, "Good Night, Good Night, Beloved."

In his address before the association, Judge Stott, in speaking of the concentration of capital, said the privilege of holding stock in one corporation by another should be prohibited by law. He maintained that the solution of all problems must be attained through practical politics; that citizens should exercise more carefully their right of ballot, and that the young should be educated in the methods of politics. Refreshments were served after the literary programme. The alumni then enjoyed a social reunion.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

**Number of Prominent Educators to Speak at Marion County Meeting.**

SALEM, Or., June 19.—The annual teachers' institute for Marion County will convene in the City Hall, in this city, next Monday morning, and will continue in session for five days. The lecturers are: State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman, County Superintendent R. F. Robinson, of Multnomah County; Mrs. Ellen M. Pennell, professor of literature and history at Monmouth Normal, and Professor D. A. Grout, principal of the Park School, Portland.

It has been the custom in this county to divide the teachers in attendance into two or three classes, holding separate sessions. As a large room has been secured this year, all the teachers will assemble at one meeting and listen to all the lectures. The programme announced indicates that the institute will not be so much in the nature of a Summer school for instruction in common branches as a course of lectures upon special topics, the central idea being to encourage teachers to adopt more effectual methods.

Superintendent Ackerman will deliver several addresses in explanation of the new school laws. Besides the lectures upon purely pedagogical topics, there will be several addresses of popular interest, such as the following:

Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock—"Local Commerce and Trade Routes," Superintendent Robinson.

Tuesday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock—"Literature in the Public Schools," Mrs. Pennell.

Thursday forenoon, 11 o'clock—"Territorial Expansion of the United States," Professor Grout.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock—"The Personal Element in United States History," Professor Grout.

Friday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock—"The Making of the Constitution," Professor Grout.

All persons interested in education are welcome to all the sessions.

Under the new law each teacher is required to attend the institute not less than 16 hours. Superintendent Moores says that he will observe the law strictly, and under no circumstances will he issue a certificate showing more time than has been actually spent in the institute.

## DRAIN NORMAL SCHOOL.

**Board of Regents Elects Faculty for Coming Year.**

SALEM, Or., June 19.—The Board of Regents of Drain Normal School elected a faculty for the institution at their meeting yesterday. The president, J. H. Orcutt, was re-elected some time ago. The teachers elected yesterday are as follows: Science, Max Munich, Milwaukee, Wis.; literature, Mrs. Evaline Watson, Centralia, Wash.; mathematics, A. F. Love, Canyonville, Or.; model department, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Drain, re-elected.

The teacher in the training department is yet to be elected by the executive committee. The Regents found the condition prevailing at the school very satisfactory, and consider the outlook for the ensuing year very bright.

The board ordered that a new heating plant be installed.

## ALBANY COLLEGE.

**Commencement Season Came to a Close Last Night.**

ALBANY, Or., June 19.—The commencement season of Albany College closed tonight. The junior orations were delivered Monday night by Charles H. Stewart, Edith R. Flinn, John L. Acheson, Emma R. Sox, Mathew H. Acheson, Nancy M. Wilson, Elizabeth A. Merrill, Rebecca A. Crooks and Frank C. Stellmacher. A social and an address by Rev. Tchorigian was the programme tonight. The graduating exercises were held this forenoon, before a large audience, in the United Presbyterian Church. The orators appeared in gowns and mortar-boards and spoke as follows:

Salutatory, "The Wild Flowers of Oregon," by Therese Adelaide Baumgart; "The Crucial Point of Time," by Emma Brenner; "The American Girl," by Leona Francis; "True to His Trust," by Jeanette Margaret McKechnie; "Oregon Traditions," by Alchie Helen Jones; "The New Mediterranean," an expansion thesis, by Owen Beam, and the valedictory, "Union," by Adelaide Marie Chamberlain.

Other graduates are Arthur Carl Cooley, Charles W. Wallace, Samuel K. Hartsock, Bertha V. Axtell, Lila M. Bloore, Jennie Freerksen, Eva L. Froman and Bessie McLachlan, the orators being from the classical, scientific and literary departments, the latter from the commercial department.

Tonight the annual reunion of the alumni was held. After the banquet Miss Mildred Burmester, president, delivered the address to the new class. Owen Beam responded. With J. C. Irvine, '93, as toastmaster, toasts were responded to by Olive Baltimore, '93, on "The Present Hour"; Gale S. Hill, '97, on "How We Did It"; Joseph H. Ralston, '00, on "Sundries"; Anna W. Flinn, '92, "Facts and Fancies," and President W. H. Lee on "The Wheel of Fortune."

**Northwest Normal College of Music.**

SALEM, Or., June 19.—The closing exercises of the Northwest Normal College of Music were held in the First Baptist Church, in this city, this afternoon and evening. The graduating exercises proper were held in the evening, when the following programme was rendered: "Jubel overture," first piano, Mr. Batt and Miss Winslow; second piano, Misses Conover and Osborn; "Allegro Sonata, Op. 53," Lula Conover; "Queen of the Night," Miss Vera Byars; "Revil du Lion," James Batt; "Plains of Peace," Ouda Delle Osborn; "Rondo Capriccioso," John Clyde Fox; "Concerto in C Major," Edna Mae Howard and John Clyde Fox; "Allegro Sonata, Op. 2, No. 3," Linnie Kimsey; air, "Now Heaven in All Its Glory Shone," Professor Parvin; "Concerto Op. 25," M. Elva Winslow; grand aria, "Casta Diva," Ouda Delle Osborn; "Adagio and Presto Op. 53," Edna Mae Howard; presentation of class, Professor Parvin; awarding diplomas, Professor Garland; "Norma Fantasie," John Clyde Fox and Edna Mae Howard.

The graduates follow:

Diploma course—James Stratton Batt, Linnie Kimsey, Ouda Delle Osborn; postgraduate course—Lula Conover, Edna Mae Howard, John Clyde Fox, Mary Elva Winslow.

**Professor Washburn Declines.**

EUGENE, Or., June 19.—Professor F. L. Washburn, of the department of biology, has been offered a position in the University of Minnesota, at a salary of $2400, and an annual appropriation of $5000 for biological experiment work. Although Professor Washburn now receives only $2000 for his work here, he has declined the Eastern offer, and will return to his position in September. Professor Washburn is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to biology, and is a valuable member of the teaching corps here. He is now pursuing a Summer course at Chicago University.

**Agricultural School Improvements**

CORVALLIS, Or., June 19.—The work of painting Cauthorn Hall, Alpha Hall and the chemical laboratory at the State Agricultural College was commenced this morning. Cauthorn Hall is to be of stone color with white trimmings. Alpha Hall white with lemon trimmings, and the laboratory of stone, trimmed in light color.

**Salaries of Professors Raised.**

MONMOUTH, June 19.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, the salaries of the professors were raised, so that President Campbell will now receive $2200, and other professors from $800 to $1300 per year.

**New U. of O. Professor.**

EUGENE, Or., June 19.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon this morning, Professor E. D. Ressler, ex-principal of the Eugene High School, was elected as assistant professor of education and philosophy.

**Granted Life Diplomas.**

SALEM, Or., June 19.—The State Board of Education today granted state life diplomas to the following persons:

Blanche Riddle, of Riddle; W. L. Jackson, of Albany; W. B. Doggett, of Eola.

# EAST SIDE NEWS.

**Sunnyside Methodist Church Preparing for Big Improvement.**

The Sunnyside Methodist Church has adopted plans for the complete renovation of the present edifice at once, and taken steps for the erection of an auditorium on the west side of the grounds, on the southwest corner of East Yamhill and East Thirty-fifth streets. The cost of the renovation will probably be over $500 and that of the new structure about $6000. These plans were crystallized at an enthusiastic meeting held in the church Tuesday evening. Rev. H. B. Elworthy, the pastor, presided. Dr. Rockwell, presiding elder, was prevented from attending by other matters. There was a large attendance. A full discussion took place, and it was decided first to renovate the present building and put up the auditorium later on. The renovation will consist in decorating the inside of the church, putting in ventilators, providing a new furnace and probably a new foundation. The building will be raised. A fund for this purpose will be started at once.

It was decided that a new auditorium shall be erected on the west side of the present church, and the latter will be part of the main structure. This work will not be undertaken for some time. It will be taken up in the early part of the next conference year. It was the unanimous expression that all this work should be undertaken.

**Funeral of Mrs. Muir.**

The funeral of Mrs. Effie E. Muir, wife of Alex Muir, and daughter of Rev. W. R. Bishop, was held yesterday afternoon from her late home, Hunter's Station, on the Base Line road. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the family. Lone Fir cemetery was the place of interment. Mrs. Muir was a member of Taylor-Street Church. She was born in Linn County, in 1869, and came to Portland in 1884. A husband and three children survive her.

**Hawthorne Avenue.**

Residents and others will be glad when the railway company ballasts the double tracks on Hawthorne avenue between East Third and East Eleventh streets. Heavier Rails were recently put down on Hawthorne avenue, and they are so much above the surface of the street that loaded wagons can hardly be dragged over them. When the tracks are ballasted conditions will be better.

**Nose Broken.**

Charles Gell met with a severe accident last evening while playing ball on the grounds on East Twelfth and Everett streets. There were two players besides him, and he called out to one of these to throw the ball. Both responded and two balls were thrown with great force to Gell. One struck him on the forehead and bridge of the nose, breaking his nose and cutting a gash in his head. Dr. Humphrey was called and the bones of the nose were found to be splintered.

**East Side Notes.**

Rev. E. D. Hornschuch, pastor of the Emanuel German Church, Portland, was married yesterday at Oregon City to Miss Harrisburg, of that place, Rev. T. R. Hornschuch, brother of the bridegroom, officiated.

Joseph Burkhard returned from Skagway, Alaska, Monday, where he went on business. He left for his home in Los Angeles, Cal., last evening.

Mrs. J. L. Sperry, of Skagway, Alaska, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Halvor, 654 Union avenue. She will spend about a month in Portland and vicinity.

Wise Bros & Wright, dentists, The Failing.

# WILL VISIT NORTHWEST

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WILL STUDY FORAGE PLANTS.**

**Proposes to Send Out New Varieties If He Thinks They Will Do Better.**

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Professor F. Lamson Scribner, agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture, intends to visit Oregon and Washington, some time this Summer, with a view to learning the success that has attended the efforts of the state agricultural colleges in introducing different varieties of forage plants and grasses in the eastern sections of those states, and with sand-binding grasses along the coast and at different points along the Columbia River. Professor Scribner has given the subject of forage plants for semi-arid areas a great deal of attention, and it was upon his recommendation that the more successful varieties, the Turkestan alfalfa, smooth brome, gromus inermis, and hairy vetch were distributed so widely in those states. These three varieties are fitted to slightly different physical conditions, and where one will not thrive to any great extent, another produces excellent results.

All three of these grasses yield heavy crops, and are today believed to be the best forage plants known in this country, as adapted to localities where there is but a slight rainfall. Specimens of each grown at the department in Washington have proven excellent grasses, both as to hardihood and as to the amount of production per acre. The alfalfa especially gives heavy yields, the patch in this city producing three crops a year, and averaging 18 tons to the acre for the season. Both the brome and vetch are heavy growers, the former being a pure grass, and the latter a species of vine. Turkestan alfalfa, in its early stages, closely resembles what is commonly known as wild clover. The only difference is that the alfalfa grows much thicker and generally higher.

Professor Scribner realizes the great importance of sand-binders on the Oregon coast and along the Columbia. He has before him a number of photographs showing the vain attempts that have been made by the railroad company and others to prevent sand drifts by means of fences. He says sand-binding grasses offer the only successful solution of this sand-drifting problem. Along the New England Coast the artificial planting of such grasses has proven effectual, as it has at many other points. It has been found that to give the best results these tufts of grasses should not be planted regularly or in rows, as is often done, as that gives the wind a clear sweep between rows, but should be planted in a general disorder. Where so planted these grasses prevent drifts of any consequence. Many varieties of sand-binding grasses and their seed have been sent to Oregon in the past, and if, during his visit, Professor Scribner finds any new varieties will produce better results than those being grown, he will give the local authorities the benefit of his knowledge, and forward seed of such varieties. The stockmen and those interested in preventing sand drifts, will do well to watch for Professor Scribner, who has expressed a willingness to lend every possible assistance to those who wish to take up grass topics with him while he is in the West.

# OPEN RIVER PROJECT.

**Discussed From an Engineering Point of View.**

The following engineering view of "the open river" was presented in an address to the Lewiston Commercial Club by Ernest McCullough, C. E.:

"Before the railroads were built into this country, as long ago as 1858, light-draft steamboats plied from Portland up the Willamette and Columbia rivers 45 miles to the Cascades. Here a portage road six miles long, on the Washington side, passed the passengers and freight around the obstructions. For about 45 miles more the steamers went up what was then called 'the middle river' to the town of The Dalles. The name is said to mean a trough, or mill race. Here a second portage road, 13 miles long, on the Oregon side, enabled freight and passengers to pass the obstructions between The Dalles and Celilo, Or., where the 'upper river' was reached. From here on to Lewiston boats navigated the river with comparatively little difficulty for nearly half a year, and from Riparia to Lewiston the whole year. The building of the O. R. & N. Co.'s line in 1887 as far as Riparia practically stopped navigation between The Dalles and Riparia, for the boats were owned by that company.

"In the meantime the Government went ahead with the project of building a canal and locks at The Cascades, and in 1896 the works were opened to use, although not quite completed. This removed one obstruction to navigation, and there now remains only 13 miles of obstruction between The Dalles and Celilo that prevents boats navigating freely between Lewiston and Portland, Or., or in other words to carry out our pet idea of 'the open river to the sea.'

"To secure the open river and free competition, the obstructions between The Dalles and Celilo must be overcome. Then at high water a boat can go clear through from Lewiston to Portland laden with the products of this country, which is rich in timber, iron, copper, coal, tin, lead, zinc, gold, silver, wheat, wool and beef, and where we raise apples, pears, berries, melons, grapes and cherries and prunes and plums, and where we will soon have to send to market oranges, lemons and bananas. The country is literally flowing with milk and honey which is prevented from flowing straight to the sea to be distributed over the world, by a few rocks and bad places in a little strip only 12 miles long in the Columbia River.

"This 12 miles of rocky river retards the complete development of a country with an estimated area of 104,000 square miles, and if we could liken the Snake River to a bottle we would say that a little bit of a cork, 12 miles long, stops a bottle 900 miles long.

"Captain Harry Taylor presented a report to the chief of engineers, dated January 27, 1898, stating that $165,000 would give a channel five feet deep at low water from Riparia to the mouth of Snake River, a distance of about 67 miles, and $3000 every two years would maintain the channel. But he says until the Columbia is improved between The Dalles and Celilo there is practically no navigation or local commerce to be benefited by the expenditure of the $165,000, so this fetches us again up to the 12-mile cork in the 900-mile bottle.

"This much has been done toward the open river project. Up to June 30, 1897, an expenditure of $3,469,154 71 enabled the Cascades Canal and locks to be opened to traffic, so steamers drawing eight feet of water can now freely navigate the Columbia River from Portland to The Dalles at all stages of the river up to 42 feet above low water.

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 740 vessels passed through the canal and locks, carrying over 18,000 tons of freight and 30,327 passengers. And the railroad facilities are good between Portland and The Dalles. Before the canal and locks were constructed it was necessary to transfer freight around the Cascades. Now it goes around without breaking bulk.

"Having briefly looked at the cost of bettering the present navigable portions of the Snake River and noticed the work done in the Columbia at the Cascades, we are ready to look at the cork which awaits drawing.

"The project for making an open river consists of the canalization of a portion of the river between The Dalles and Celilo and the construction of several locks. The estimated cost is about $4,000,000. In the distance of 12 miles we have Three-mile Rapids, 1500 feet long, narrow, crooked and full of rocks; then Five-mile Rapids (The Dalles), where for a mile and a half the river rushes with great velocity between steep basalt walls; then Ten-mile Rapids, a similar gorge half a mile long, and lastly Celilo Falls, with a sheer drop of 20 feet. In these 12 miles the total fall of the river at low water is 80 feet.

"Many examinations and surveys have been made and the reports made at various times fill many books. But there is one little sentence ever recurring in all the reports and that is to the effect that 'further improvements to give an open river to the sea would not involve any insurmountable difficulties from an engineering point of view.'

"In 1874 and in 1879 examinations were were made and projects proposed for widening and straightening the river. They were made at a time when little was known regarding the physics of the Columbia River and its tributaries. The estimated cost was $7,645,495 51 to provide for navigation during high water stages and a supplementary estimate to make the river navigable at all stages brought the estimate up to $10,517,343 17. But this was a lot of money, and in 1888 a board of engineers recommended a boat railway to cost nearly $3,000,000. Boats were to be lifted at one place to a height of 77 feet and placed on a cradle in a car on a broad-gauge track. The road was to be nine miles long and at the other end the boats were to be lowered 62 feet into the water. A free portage road was recommended to be constructed to serve until the requirements of navigation demanded the boat railway.

"In 1892 another board of engineers was appointed and the majority report condemned the boat railway and recommended a canal and locks as being better adapted to the needs of the country and a more permanent improvement. The idea of the free portage road until the canal and locks were constructed was advised. The minority report approved the boat railway project and said nothing about the free portage road. Congress made two appropriations aggregating $250,000 to commence the construction of the boat railway. Surveys were made and very complete plans prepared in 1892, 1893 and 1894. Nearly all the land was obtained that was necessary for the right-of-way, and it looked as though the thing would be a go. The estimated cost was $2,264,467.

"But there are grave objections to be urged against the boat railway. In the first place it would be practically an experiment, the only other boat railway which is known to be operating successfully being used to convey boats which navigate the ocean near the coast and are built to withstand all kinds of strains. The river boats here are of extremely shallow draft and might be seriously damaged if lifted out of their natural element and placed in cradles on cars. It would render necessary a complete change in naval architecture on the Columbia and Snake rivers, and increased cost in building and operating boats. The owners of boats did not like the idea, and it was urged by many people that the men who principally favored the construction of the boat railway were those whose interests were best served by the presence of the obstructions in the river. It was urged that these men believed Congress would never listen to any project if the boat railway was built and proved a failure.

"Congress was besieged and the boat railway scheme was dropped, and the people hoped the canal and locks would be built. Then Mr. Mohr jumped in and commenced building a private boat railway. It was thought that this would stop the clamor if the people saw that the obstructions were to be overcome. But it only made matters worse and the people became vociferous in their attempt to make Congress see that it was a free open river that was wanted, not one where a man stood at the neck of the bottle and charged corkage. So the Mohr company quit work and it now looks as if the open river project will consist of a canal and locks between The Dalles and Celilo, a sensible way of doing the business."

**Dirt, Dirt, and Dirt.**

Henry Jepson in The Nineteenth Century.

There is in reality but a small proportion of houses in the United Kingdom—unless they be quite new ones—which have not their dark and dirty corners. Attics with their dust and dirt undisturbed for years, cumbered with useless rubbish, lumber of all and every sort, old papers, old articles of apparel which have passed beyond even fitness for a jumble sale, or the old clothes auctions in poorer London; all the litter, the debris of household life left there indefinitely because no one had the energy to get rid of it or destroy it, all undergoing a process of decay or gradual transmutation into dirt. Rooms with walls and ceilings stained with dirt or damp, stuffy with the uncleanness of past generations, with forgotten memorials of disease and death. And underground cellars reeking with moisture and tenanted by obnoxious creatures.

Even in some of the best kept of old houses there are many corners which would be the better for clearing out and cleaning.

But these are trifles, mere specks on the face of the country, compared with the condition of large numbers of the houses in the great cities and towns, and even in the villages and farmsteadings.

And it is when we go down lower in the scale of human habitations and classes the greater become the evils of dirt, until we come to the overcrowded dwellings of the poor.

It is here we reach a filth which is a standing menace to the welfare of the community, a filth which degrades those who live in it, which begets, and fosters, and nourishes disease; which slays its annual hecatomb of victims; which saps the vital energies of masses of our people; and which makes harder and more miserable the lives of countless numbers of our working population.

Here we are face to face with what is a national disgrace, and what, if not boldly grappled with, may in process of time become a national danger. The stables of our horses, even the kennels of our dogs, often are cleaner and airier than some of the overcrowded dens in which the people live.

In many cases even the newly built houses are little of an improvement on the old ones; "jerry-built" houses, run up simply as more or less swindling financial speculations, and so built in the flimsiest, cheapest way, and constructed of the worst material—"bad bricks, bad drains, bad workmanship, bad everything, rotten from the first."

Nor is it merely inside the houses and buildings that dirt exists. For outside them, in the yard or garden, what heaps of accumulated filth, of rotting rags, of decaying wood, of rusting iron, of broken crockery, what pools of foul and stagnant water!

**A French Novel.**

"A Leave of Absence," by J. C. Goddard.

Ion—I adore her!
Narcisse—I idolize her!
"Ha, then we are rivals!"
"Yes, but still friends!"
"Aye, friends till death!"
"Let us tell her!"
They tell her.
She says:
"Let us die!"
They buy 6 centimes' worth of charcoal.
They ignite it.
They inhale it.
They all die.
Vive l'amour!

Pasteboard armor is the latest form of defense. Experiments at Copenhagen show that millboard three inches thick was impenetrable to carbine bullets which pierced five-inch wooden planks.

# PINGREE'S AFRICAN TRIP

**HOW HE HOPED TO BENEFIT THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN.**

**One of His Objects Was to Secure the Immigration of Boers to His State.**

DETROIT, June 19.—In an interview in New York this afternoon with a staff correspondent of the Detroit Journal, Colonel Eli R. Sutton, of this city, who was the traveling companion of ex-Governor Pingree during his trip through South Africa and Europe, said:

"Hazen S. Pingree went to South Africa largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect three schemes for the benefit of the people of Michigan: First, the reclamation of the immense pine wastes in Michigan by planting trees; second, the rotation of crops in Michigan; third, the transportation of every patriot Boer and his family who desired to come to the United States. He quizzed British officials on this subject, gained their approval of it and had an appointment to consult with Kruger about it, which was only prevented by the Governor's illness.

"It was his idea to interest some Michigan capitalists in the plan to provide lands for the Boers among the railroad systems. He thought that these capitalists could secure very low transportation rates from the seaboard to the farms and he proposed to let the British Government, in some roundabout way, provide the ships for the Boers' transportation from Africa to this country. A number of English officers now in South Africa and some eminent public men in England took this favorably and thought well of it, provided it could be carried out without the British Government's aid in the matter becoming known. While studying the Black Forest in the interest of his reforestration idea, Governor Pingree even secured the names of a number of Boers who were willing to come to Michigan and assume care of the forests he proposed to plant."

**STEAD'S OPINION OF PINGREE.**

**The ex-Governor's Acquaintance With Boer Fighters.**

NEW YORK, June 19.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London quotes William T. Stead upon the death of ex-Governor Pingree as follows:

"Mr. Pingree returned to London from the Continent after a brief and eventful visit to South Africa, carrying with him a sentence of death. He was conscious up to the last of everything but his approaching death. He knew he was weak and ill, but longed to return home to his own people. From time to time he gave orders as to packing his trunks in order that he might start at once, without delay. He had been attended constantly all day by his son, who did everything he could in the way of personal attendance or procuring the best advice in London, but nothing doctors could do could arrest the disease.

"Mr. Pingree was making a tour of the Continent with a view to the development of America's export business. On his arrival in London he was feeling ill, but it seemed so little to occasion alarm that his secretary and traveling companion, Colonel Sutton, deemed it safe to return home, leaving him with his son. The dysentery, instead of getting better, grew worse. Sir Thomas Barlow was called, but was unable to check the ailment, which, continuing day after day, was sufficient to sap the strongest constitution. It was accompanied by ulceration, which the physicians found impossible to deal with until the dysentery was checked. When to these internal complaints was added acute peritonitis, the strength of the patient was unable to rally.

"The career of one of the most notable of modern Americans is closed, a man who for strength of character, firmness of purpose, indomitable energy and immense public spirit presents an example to two worlds.

"Pingree had an extremely interesting experience in his brief visit to South Africa. He went out armed with recommendations from Chamberlain, which enabled him to pass everywhere freely through the English lines. When he left London he was fed with all the calumnies upon the Boers which have been resorted to to palliate the attempted extermination of the republics. But the moment he got to South Africa, the scales began to fall from his eyes. Recommendations from the Colonial Office enabled him to penetrate regions hermetically sealed to the ordinary civilian. Accompanied only by his secretary he penetrated into the heart of the seat of war, and soon had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of Boers at first hand. Extraordinary though it may be, he was able to lunch in the British camp in the morning and dine with the Boer commander in the evening. He found to his astonishment that the Boers were by no means so black as they had been painted. They were by no means devoid of human intelligence, they dressed and washed like civilized beings, welcomed with generous hospitality the traveling American, who found them far from extremists.

"The commandos he visited were well clothed and well armed, every man possessing at least two horses, with a good reserve of ammunition. They are safeguarding it no doubt, but they still have stores of Mauser cartridges to fall back upon, but for the present they are doing all their fighting with Lee-Metfords and cartridges which they supply themselves with from the British stores

"It was impossible that such a man as Pingree could fail to be deeply touched by the spectacle of these heroic burghers maintaining their struggle against overwhelming odds for liberty and independence of their country. He found no difficulty whatever in traversing the hostile lines; he drove in a Cape cart, with his secretary and son riding bicycles as an escort. It was somewhat perilous for them, for the Boers have the disagreeable, although natural, habit of shooting all bicycle-riders on sight, for with them spies and British dispatch riders are synonymous terms. It is much to be regretted that in the interest of truth and justice such a keen observer should not have been spared to return to his own country to describe the Boers as he found them in a struggle which must have recalled at every turn the stirring episodes in the War of Independence."

**Bringing Home the Remains.**

LONDON, June 19.—The remains of Mr. Pingree were embalmed and removed to a private mortuary tonight, prior to their embarkation Saturday. Young Mr. Pingree is the recipient of cable messages of sympathy from all parts of the United States. The officials of the United States Embassy here have extended every courtesy and assistance.

**Sorrow at Detroit.**

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—All the flags in the city were floating at half-mast today in respect to the memory of ex-Governor Pingree. The city is more deeply moved by his death than by the loss of any public man in many decades.

# HOW TO GUIDE A PARACHUTE

**Less Danger in a Descent From the Clouds Than Supposed by Many.**

New York Sun.

"It may look like guesswork," said the retired aeronaut, "when a man cuts loose his parachute and heads for the earth, but if he is up in the business he can pick his own lighting place. A parachute is not entirely at the mercy of the air currents, but can be guided easily.

"By the time the rider and his bag get within 100 feet of the earth they are going rather slow, barring any wind afloat. As most ascensions are made in cities or suburbs a little guiding has to be done. If you are coming down in the business section a man must try to pick out some tall block or flat-roofed structure, and he must watch out for the electric wires. If in the residence section he must avoid trees and ponds. How does he do it? Oh, it's simple. Just lean your weight against the side of the trapeze rope and push. This will give a decided swing to the 'chute, and it will move along through the air as though propelled by a pair of oars.

"It might seem that if there was one business that would compel a man to keep a clear head, it is riding the bag, but just as you hear of oil well shooters tossing nitro-glycerine around or quarrymen smoking near a pile of powder kegs, so parachute jumping deadens the sense of fear and men will be found every now and then who go up with a comfortable jag under their belt. It doesn't often happen, because the man is certain to get a good scare or a ride in a hearse. The feeling of helplessness that comes over a fellow shooting up at a terrific rate from the earth, the seeming uncertainty of his grasp, although in fact he is holding on like grim death, combine to give a dizziness that is bad for the chap.

"The hardest rider in a normal condition feels no sense of giddiness at all. You have seen men on the horizontal bar whirl around and around and alight on their feet at the conclusion of their act without any signs of dizziness. It is the same with riding the bag. Giddiness never attacks a man if he is right. If he isn't the attack is all the more terrifying. If he has sense enough to reach the cut-off rope and yank it he will land all right. If he hesitates long the chances are even for a nasty fall and maybe death.

"Accidents that are accidents pure and simple are very few. Once in a while the big balloon, after it has turned over and let loose its load of air may take it into its head to chase the man and drop on him. It take a little quick maneuvering to get out of the way, but as a usual thing after the bag is released it leaps rapidly up and slowly turns over to one side. If the cut-off rope does not work and the 'chute clings to the bag, which sometimes happens, the man is down for a good long ride in a chilly atmosphere. I have gone away above the clouds more than once because of a failure of the valve to work, but the lower temperature soon cools off the hot air, the bag remains stationary for a while, and then begins a slow drop. It is rather dangerous, but the approach to earth prevents too rapid cooling and permits a slow descent. A man needs only to keep his head and he will come out all right."

**Sub-Board Meeting.**

A meeting of the Albina Sub-Board of Trade was held Tuesday evening in the Mississippi-avenue engine house. Election of officers was postponed till next meeting and the evening was occupied with discussions of improvements. Several members of the other sub-boards were present. J. Upton, of the Eleventh Ward Sub-Board, and M. L. Keith, of the Tenth Ward Sub-Board, made remarks. An effort will be made to secure the Multnomah schoolhouse as a place for holding meetings. About 400 postal cards will be sent out to voters of the two precincts, asking them to become members.

**First Work on Woolen Mills