ACCIDENTS ON EAST SIDE

OLD MAN FATALLY INJURED UNDER STREET-CAR.

Henry Averill Falls Across the Hawthorne Avenue Track—G. A. R. Reunion at Pleasant Home.

Henry Averill, while trying to get on the Mount Tabor car Una, on Grand and Hawthorne avenues yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, slipped and fell. The car passed over his right arm, crushing it in a shocking manner, and he received an injury to the back of his head. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated. Last night he was reported to be in a weakened condition and his recovery was considered doubtful. He is a little deaf. In some way he got directly in the way of the car and fell forward on the track. Motorman Laubner, who was in charge, tried to stop the car, but could not do so until the injury had been done. Dr. E. L. Irvine was called, but sent Averill to the hospital at once. At the hospital he remained unconscious, during the day, and the place of his residence could not be ascertained from him. He is about 63 years old. No blame is attached to the motorman. A late report from him yesterday was to the effect that he was still in a comatose condition. He lives on the corner of East Harrison and East Sixth and worked for Russell & Co.

W. H. Floyd, who lives on East Seventh, near East Taylor street, was severely injured Sunday at the Southern Pacific carshops, where he is employed in the airbrake department. He fell while at work. One ear was nearly torn off, his back was injured and he was otherwise bruised. Yesterday he was getting along as well as could be expected. He will be confined to his home for some time.

Sol. Osterman, a restaurant man who lives on Burnside street, was seriously injured in a runaway accident on the East Side yesterday, near Hawthorne and Grand avenues. While driving in an express wagon his horse took fright and ran away. He was thrown heavily from the wagon alighting on his head. He was carried into the Heller block and Dr. Irvine dressed his injuries, when he was taken to his home. His condition was considered serious.

Dr. J. J. Sellwood, of Sellwood, while slashing some brush, struck his left foot with an ax, making a gash two inches long in the instep. The doctor dressed his own injury. He will be laid up for a few days.

On the Campground.

The 15th annual reunion and encampment at Pleasant Home, under the auspices of M. A. Ross Post and Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., opened yesterday on the old campgrounds No exercises were held, but the entire day was taken up in making preparations for the week. Tents were set up on the grounds for the various stands and for those who will remain till the close. Most of the work was done under supervision of Jiles G. Stephens, Henry Kane, Robert Pool, T. A. Shetterly and other members of the post. The dance hall has been improved. Flags and the National colors are conspicuous everywhere. The speaker's platform has been improved and decorated with bunting. Altogether the grounds are in better condition than ever before, and the outlook for a successful encampment is excellent. The Woman's Relief Corps has a committee for entertainment of the speakers and guests from abroad. Every effort will be put forth to see that all are given a welcome. There is a restaurant on the ground and good meals can be had for 25 cents, and those who want to stay a day or so can find accommodations on the grounds. The stage has made a special rate of $1 25 for round trips.

The programme will open today. At 10:30 Rev. M. L. Hardingham will deliver a short address of welcome, and Rev. N. S. Holcroft will respond. Others will make short talks. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Abagail Scott Duniway, of Portland, will deliver the opening address of the reunion. Her subject is, "What War Means to Women." She is expected to remain several days, in response to the desire from residents of the district.

Will Start a Building Movement.

The Sellwood sub-board has taken steps toward securing the general building of cottages in that portion of the city. The improvement committee will open negotiations with owners of land at Sellwood and with men who have money to invest with a view to getting a large number of houses put up to meet the demand that has sprung up since work was started on the woolen mill buildings. Secretary E. B. Madden said yesterday that as a result of the action taken about half a dozen new dwellings will be started on within the next few days, or as soon as lumber and other material can be gotten on the ground. D. M. Donaugh, president of the board, said it was remarkable what a demand there had been for cottages, and that every effort will be made to meet it. On completion of the woolen mill about 50 hands will be employed from the start, and provisions will have to be made for them. The sub-board will do everything it can to promote home building among the operatives. Secretary E. L. Thompson, of the company, also has said that the company will encourage home building and the location of a permanent class in the community. It is hoped by the sub-board to see 25 new cottages started at Sellwood next month.

Discussing Incorporation.

Residents of Montavilla are determined to take some steps by which they can control the unruly element. Sunday a number of boys were drunk and fighting and creating a disturbance. One of the boys was arrested and brought to the city. The boys are able to get all the beer they want, and they are not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity. C. Aylsworth, of that place, said yesterday that something would have to be done. "I have been talking to all the business men in Montavilla," he remarked, "and they think it would be better to incorporate. I have personally interviewed them just to find out how they stand, and they have almost unanimously told me that they favored incorporating. Mr. Wingert, of North Montavilla, said that something should be done, either incorporation or annexation being necessary, but those I interviewed said they were opposed to annexation at present. We should have authority to control the youngsters, and see that such affairs as was witnessed yesterday does not happen again."

A mass meeting will probably be held in a short time when the whole matter will be discussed.

East Side Notes.

Officers of the Clinton Kelly sub-board will be elected this evening at the meeting which will be held at the hall on East Twenty-sixth and Powell streets.

The Sunnyside W. C. T. U. will give a social tomorrow evening on the lawn on East Thirty-third, between East Yamhill and Belmont streets. There will be good music. All will be welcome.

M. Billion has just returned from an extensive tour of the country south of Arlington. He rode horseback about 130 miles and bought seven horses. He found horses selling at a high price.

Early Communal Recreation.

Contemporary Review.

Since the calendar first divided life into working and non-working days, the holiday—holy-day, as its name implies—has been controlled by the priestly caste. Before the abolition of slavery as an institution, the congregating of large numbers of people for worship and its attendant recreative delights presented no great danger to the ruling castes, which, of course, included the priests. But as the half-breed people in the later middle age grew in numbers and knowledge, and as they filled the priesthood from their ranks, the danger became more and more acute. As we might have expected, on the decline of the priestly power the other ruling classes, at first feudal and then commercial, did their best to restrict the number of holidays in the calendar. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries a city would deliberately arrange to take a month's holiday under the auspices of the church, during which work and war would cease, and the whole city would turn out to enjoy itself. It was at this time the guilds found their chief recreation under the direction of the monks in the performance of mystery and miracle plays, and these festivals continued right on into the sixteenth century. For instance, in the "Mystery of the Acts of the Apostles," which relates in verse the history of the Apostles, from the death of Christ to their own martyrdom, the whole population of Bourges turned out for forty days to witness the spectacle. In these performances, it will be remembered, the guilds were the actors and the monks, often the authors, and, probably, always the stage managers—the stage directions being written in Latin, the rest of the mystery in the vernacular

STICKS TO HIS THEORY

COMMISSIONER LITTLE SAYS SALMON RUN THREE TIMES.

Declares That Hatcheries Must Be Established at Headwaters of the Columbia and Snake.

Fish Commissioner A. C. Little, of Washington, was in the city from Tacoma yesterday on private business. Mr. Little takes the present big run of salmon on the Columbia River as a corroboration of his theory announced some three years ago, that there are three distinct runs of salmon every year, and that the spawn of the fish which run at one time will follow the custom of their progenitors. Mr. Little said:

"Three years ago I stated that there were, in my judgment, three runs of salmon a year. The Chinook salmon, I said, run early in the Spring, commencing sometimes as early as February. The second run of the Royal Chinook comes in May, June and early July, while the third, the one we are now having, comes later in the year, along in late July, August and September. The early run goes mainly into the streams on the Oregon side. The May and Jnue run goes clear up the headwaters of the Columbia and Snake, the water at that time being high, and the waterfalls in the Columbia offering but little obstruction. The late run, the present one, goes mainly into the streams on the Washington side of the Columbia River below the Dalles.

"At that time I predicted that unless we established hatcheries at the headwaters of the Columbia and Snake the May and June run would grow less every year. Many experts laughed at that statement, asserting that fish running later in the season would hatch other fish that would run in the Summer time; in other words, the time of year that salmon run is merely a case of 'just-happened-so.' You will remember that the run in May and June this year was very light, while the present run is very heavy. In my judgment this is due to the fact that hatcheries at Chinook and Kalama on our side of the river, and the Government hatchery on the Little White Salmon, have been propagating merely the fish that run in the Fall, taking them into the hatchery instead of the ones that run in June.

"We have established hatcheries on the headwaters of the Columbia or thereabouts. These are at Wenatchee, Colville and Methow, but it is too soon to have any results from them. Eventually, with good luck, I expect to realize 6,000,000 spawn from these hatcheries this year. On the other hand, the Kalama Chinook and Little White Salmon hatcheries have been handling the Fall fish solely, and this in a great measure, explains, to my mind, the present phenomenal run. Within a year or so our headwater hatcheries will have had time to get in their work, and then, if my theory is correct, a big early Summer run, as well as a heavy Fall run, will result. By the Fall run, of course, I mean the one that occurs about this time of the year. The truth is that the May and June run, which consists principally of Royal, or better, Chinook salmon, always finds its way to the headwaters of the Snake and Columbia, particularly the Snake. They like to spawn there, and for this reason I believe that hatcheries should be established and encouraged there.

"Moreover, I believe that a closed season should be declared during the months of May and June for a term of years in order that the Summer run may not be depleted. I realize that this suggestion will make, as it has in the past, some people 'holler murder,' but in my opinion it is just what should be done.

"We are improving our hatcheries at Kalama and Wind River. On the former we are spending about $1500, and on the latter about $1000. We are establishing nursery ponds in connection with them—in fact, we are establishing them in connection with all our hatcheries throughout the state. These ponds will about double the capacity of all the hatcheries.

"We are having a phenomenal run on Puget Sound. All appearances are that it will equal the run of 1899, and possibly the record-breaking run of 1897. If it equals the latter, the output from the Sound this year will be no less than 1,000,000 cases. Immense preparations have been made to handle this run. Three of the largest canneries in the world have been established on the Sound, and many other large ones in addition. In fact, I would not be surprised to see an output of 1,250,000 cases this year from Puget Sound alone."

SALMON BEYOND END.

Scenes Down the Columbia Without a Precedent in History.

A party of young men headed by Bert Farrell went down the Columbia Saturday evening to see the great catch of salmon which is being made, and which they say completely throws in the shade the "miraculous draught of fishes" we all have read of. They arrived at Pillar Rock cannery Sunday morning and took passage on the little steamer which goes from there to various places to gather up salmon. They visited Fitzpatrick's, Nels Paterson's, Miller's sands, Middle Sands and Harry Reeves' trap, and found everyone at these places up to his eyes in fish, with salmon to burn, to give away and to throw to the seals. The trip was the event of their lives from a fishing standpoint, and they returned wet to their necks and covered with slime, scales and glory. At Miller's sands they assisted in making three hauls of the seine and caught nine tons of salmon. The fishermen said that they could have taken 30 tons of salmon every day during the past week, which is doubtless correct, as three hauls took in nine tons, and they usually make 11 hauls per day.

The fish were nearly all large ones, the greater number averaging well up to 40 pounds each, and were plump and firm, such as the "June run" generally furnishes, the roe in them being only partially developed. The seiners made no effort to prevent fish from leaping over the cork lines, and after the big ones were landed the small ones were turned loose. In one haul 327 big fish were captured, and when the seine was drawn up so as to inclose them in a space of say 75 feet in diameter, the sight of all these fish kicking, splashing, leaping and thrashing about was one that could hardly be witnessed elsewhere in the world.

Every visitor was welcome to all the salmon he wanted, and sacks were furnished to put them in. From some tons of the fish the bellies were cut for salting and the backs thrown into the river to feed the gulls and seals, though the seals have a habit of helping themselves to the bellies of salmon and letting the remainder go.

The condition of affairs was practically the same at every fishery, and the scene beggars description. The vast school of salmon is said to extend clear out of the river into the ocean, and where the other end of it is is what no fellow can tell. Strange to say, the traps in Baker's Bay are catching very few fish, the salmon taking the middle of the road or ship channel, and giving the traps a wide berth.

As seines, traps, gillnets and all can catch salmon only a small part of each day, and remain idle the rest of the time, the school stands a good show for reaching the middle river and perhaps the upper river, and many imagine that large numbers of them will reach their spawning grounds and provide for another big run.

But this is problematical, as all along the Columbia up to The Dalles preparations are being made to welcome the fish to palatable graves in can or cask. Every old fishing boat, every trap wheel, and gill net or other fishing appliance is being put in order for their arrival, and at night the camp-fires of waiting fishermen are seen at every favorable place for fishing. There may be fish enough in the school to "go round" and satisfy everyone, and if so some may reach the spawning grounds, but as long as there is an empty can or cask to be found, no guilty fish will be allowed to escape.

It is interesting to hear cannery men and fishermen explaining how there came to be such an immense run of salmon, the like of which has not been seen since pioneer days, when teams used to cross the river on the backs of the salmon. Everyone has a theory of his own, and has implicit faith in its correctness, but no one knows anything about it except that the fish are here, and that there are altogether too many of them for comfort or profit.

FENCING PUBLIC DOMAIN

EVIL TO BE DISCUSSED IN NEXT ANNUAL LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Commissioner Hermann Thinks Present Law Is Sufficient, If It Is Enforced.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, in his next annual report, will discuss at length the constantly growing evil, in many Western States, of fencing the public domain. The law provides that no person shall be allowed to fence any part of the public domain. It will be readily understood how it is to a stockman's advantage to reserve a rich public pasture for the exclusive use of his own cattle or sheep. Sometimes the bolder stock owners fence in many miles of public land, excluding all stock but their own. In such instances the law is defied, and the department is told to go ahead and put them off if it can. Such cases have arisen in New Mexico, Wyoming and Oregon, and cases of smaller dimensions have arisen in almost every public land state.

The Land Commissioner says the evil can be broken up by a proper administration of the laws. Where local land officers report to Washington that fences have been unlawfully erected on any part of the public domain, it is the duty of the general office to serve notice on such parties that the fence must be removed. In the case of a misunderstanding as to the requirements of the law and where a stock owner acts in good faith, the fence is removed without further trouble. With the larger owners, however, the notice from Washington is often cast to one side, and no attention paid it. In this event it is necessary to call on the Department of Justice to enforce the law. Where such a step is taken, the Secretary of the Interior is consulted, and with him it is optional to extend, as he may see fit, the time in which owners may remove their fences. If, after a date set by him for the removal, nothing has been done, the Department of Justice, through local representatives of the Government, is called upon to remove all unlawfully erected fences.

Commissioner Hermann's report will discuss this question in all its details, pointing out the laxity with which the law has been administered, and recommending a requirement of more stringent compliance with its provisions in the future. The Commissioner thinks the law can and should be fully carried out. He says it is not right that one stock owner should be allowed to monopolize any part of the public range to the exclusion of any other person who has an equal right to its advantages. It is possible that a more stringent provision of law may be asked for, although it is believed the existing law, if followed, would prove ample to meet all contingencies.

TO SECURE IMMIGRANTS.

Oregon Should Send Information to Leading Points in the East.

PORTLAND, July 29.—(To the Editor.)—Being informed that in England, Ireland and Scotland no information was obtainable as to Oregon's resources, I did at the risk of being called an enthusiast on immigration address a letter 12 days ago to The Oregonian, and asked the question, Where are we drifting to? and I claimed that above all matters the most urgent for consideration now was immigration to Oregon, and I suggested therein that Portland raise, as its first immigration board did, $8500 for advertising the state for immigration purposes.

The inclosed letter to me from Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., is a surprise to me, inasmuch as he says that even in the United States at the leading immigration points, such as Castle Garden (New York), Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, and at offices of many leading steamship companies no information is there obtainable of Oregon. As a necessary result immigration goes elsewhere. How long, O Lord, how long is this listlessness and indifference of our own people to the growth of their own state, Oregon, to last? Cannot we get three to four of the wealthiest men of Portland to go around solicit and canvass for immigration funds, as W. S. Ladd, H. W. Corbett and B. Goldsmith did personally in 1874 and 1875? If they would take hold contributors would have confidence that their moneys would not be misapplied. WILLIAM REID.

Mr. Hermann's Letter.

William Reid, Esq., Portland, Or.—My Dear Sir: I just note a recent communication from you, under date of the 15th inst., to one of the Oregon papers, in which you call attention to the advisability of such action on the part of our people in Oregon as will aid in circulating information of our state and its manifold resources to the outside world. Your call is as valuable as it is timely. I well remember the great good to the State of Oregon following the energetic and public-spirited efforts of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce of the City of Portland about 25 years ago, and was still further followed, I think, by the creation of your immigration bureau. The result of these efforts was seen in a very large and continuous immigration for a number of years and increased permanent population. The State Board of Immigration, composed of Messrs. Corbett, Ladd, Goldsmith and yourself, accomplished results which have been of lasting benefit to the state. During that time it was not difficult to obtain information of Oregon at all prominent points throughout the East, especially at the leading points of immigration distribution, such as Castle Garden, at New York, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and at the offices of many of the leading steamship companies of the United States. I regret to say that a different condition exists at the present time, and it is not often that information can now be obtained at these same points by homeseekers and immigrants. The result is that other places become the permanent abode of this class of people, and largely as the result of the systematic and liberal course which is pursued by such places in reference to the circulation of information touching the resources of the respective localities.

My continuous interest in the welfare of Oregon is my only excuse for thus occupying your attention with these few lines, and it was largely to commend you and thank you for the interest you have manifested in giving to the public your views upon this all-important question. Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, Commissioner.
Washington, D. C., July 23.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Lillie T. Webb, of the Lillie T. Webb Soap Co., Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city.

Mrs. George T. Myers who has been seriously ill for the last four weekes, is now slowly convalescing.

Mrs. F. F. Wamsley and Mrs. William Fitzgerald, of Pendleton, are in Portland for a few days, visiting relatives of Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Arthur Conklin, editor of the Oregon Mining Journal, Grant's Pass, is in the city, en route home from the mining congress at Boise, Idaho.

Miss L. L. West, of Rosalia, one of the best known educators of Eastern Washington, was in the city yesterday en route to Shasta County, California.

Clark N. McLean, auditor of Walla Walla County, was in Portland yesterday. He goes to Long Beach today to join his family, who are summering there.

James Nicoll, the Misses Shogren, E. T. Chase and Charles L. Gilliland, who left Portland two weeks ago on a horseback ride to Tillamook Bay, returned yesterday after a most enjoyable trip.

Three prominent Washington state officials were registeerd at the Perkins yesterday. They were Fish Commissioner A. C. Little, Grain Inspector George P. Wright and Coal Mine Inspector F. C. Owen. All of them are interested in a mining venture with Portland men.

Captain Luis Pomar, of the Chilean Navy, and his son, Luis M. Pomar, arrived in the city yesterday and are at the Portland. Captain Pomar desires to make a careful investigation of the salmon fishing industry, with especial reference to the hatcheries, while here.

L. Farragut, a New York capitalist, was at the Portland yesterday, on his way to San Francisco. He is a son of Admiral Farragut, and has been taking in Yellowstone Park and other points of interest in the West. He said he found the weather uncomfortably hot as far west as the National Park, but since he left there the climate was delightful.

James Stokes, a New York City millionaire, and well-known philanthropist, is at the Portland. Mr. Stokes was vice-president of the international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A., and has assisted in organizing societies of Christian young men in Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg. He contributed $100,000 toward the erection of the elegant Y. M. C. A. building in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Turner, of Washington, is at the Shoreham.

BROOKLYN SUB-BOARD.

Protest Against Change of the Grade on East Eleventh Street.

A well-attended meeting of the Brooklyn Sub-Board, East Side, was held last night and steps were taken to protest to the Board of Public Works and City Engineer Chase against any change of grade on East Eleventh street, between Hawthorne avenue and Division street. J. J. Murphy and Mr. Wise, property-owners and residents on that street, brought the matter up by saying that changes had already been made in the grade from three to six inches in places for the benefit of the Portland City & Oregon Railway Company, which is laying a double track on that street. Both protested strongly and declared that these changes would seriously damage the street; and that inasmuch as the property-owners had twice improved the street on present grade the grade should not be changed without the consent of the property-owners. It was moved and carried, on the showing made, that the president and secretary of the Brooklyn Sub-Board send a vigorous protest to the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer against any modification whatever of the grade of the street as it now stands in part or as a whole.

It was also moved and carried that the cycle committee be instructed to aid a like committee from Sellwood in securing a path on Milwaukie street. The committee will wait on the County Commissioners tomorrow morning and ask that the City Engineer be authorized to prepare plans and specifications for the immediate construction of this path on the east side of Milwaukie street. At that time a long petition will be presented to the County Commissioners.

Professor Curtis, of Sellwood, spoke strongly for co-operation between the Brooklyn and the Sellwood Sub-Board. To this end it was suggested that the conference committee from the Sellwood, Brooklyn, Clinton Kelly and Woodstock Sub-Boards come together at the earliest possible time. Short talks were made by D. M. Donaugh, Oscar Downing, P. Kelly and J. J. Kelly.

Stephens Addition Board.

A meeting will be held in Gruner's Hall, East Seventh and Stephens streets, Thursday evening, by the residents of Stephens addition, to organize a sub-board. All interested in the growth of that part of the city are invited to be present and aid in starting the organization.

Skull Crushed by Falling Limb.

Forrest Lamb, a logger in the employ of the Apex Company, logging back of Bridal Veil, was struck on the head by a falling limb yesterday morning, receiving a severe skull fracture. He was engaged in felling a tree when the accident occurred. The limb was only eight feet long and little thicker than a man's arm, but it fell end down, and the jagged splinters entered his skull. He bled a great deal and was rendered unconscious. The wounded man was carried to the logging railroad of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company and taken in the engine to the sawmill. He was carried on a litter on the shoulders of his companions two miles down to Bridal Veil. There he was placed on the O. R. & N. train and brought to Portland and placed in the care of St. Vincent's Hospital. A physician from Bridal Veil rendered him all the assistance possible, and accompanied him to Portland. At 1 o'clock this morning Lamb was reported to be getting on as well as could be expected, although he was still unconscious.

HARVEST HANDS SCARCE.

Another Story Now Comes From Wheat Country.

MORO, Or., July 28.—(To the Editor.)—In a communication from William H. Hines, of Wasco, published July 27, there are more untruths to the square inch than we have seen for some time, the only truth in it being that harvest has not commenced yet, and how can anyone tell that the county is overcrowded with men until harvest really commences? The writer has been in this county for 20 years, and has been over most of the county the last few days, and we don't believe there are enough men now in the county to do the harvesting. There are over 50 threshers in the county that will need at least 500 men to run them, and not one of them has started yet. The farmers are all offering and willing to pay $1 50 per day, and will be very glad to get men for that amount. There are probably 40 or 50 men at Moro, and as many at Wasco, waiting for harvest to commence, which will be the following week. Then they will all get work and there will be a demand for more. Hines is probably a man who wants to keep other laborers out of the county so what is left can force the farmer to pay $2 to $2 50 per day as they did last year. We believe there will be a demand for a lot more men within the next 10 days. W. H. MOORE.

San Francisco.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer Geo. W. Elder sails from Ainsworth dock, Portland, at 8 P. M. July 31, for San Francisco. Lowest rates.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. Try them.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 29.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 83; minimum temperature, 55; river reading at 11 A. M., 9.2 feet; change in the past 24 hours, 0.00; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.00; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 42.70 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 46.27 inches; deficiency, 3.57 inches; total sunshine July 28, 14:44; possible sunshine July 28, 15:00.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of Weather.
Astoria	60	0.00	10	W	Pt. cloudy
Baker City	88	0.00	6	NW	Clear
Boise	98	0.00	9	NW	Clear
Neah Bay	58	0.00	14	W	Pt. cloudy
Pocatello	96	0.00	8	NW	Clear
Portland	84	0.00	8	NW	Clear
Red Bluff	104	0.00	*	S	Clear
Roseburg	90	0.00	8	N	Clear
Sacramento	92	0.00	10	SW	Clear
Salt Lake	96	0.00	8	NW	Clear
San Francisco	58	0.00	14	W	Clear
Spokane	88	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Seattle	78	0.00	6	NW	Clear
Walla Walla	96	0.00	6	W	Clear

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

No rain has fallen in the states west of the Rocky Mountains during the last 24 hours, except in Arizona, where generous showers have occurred. The temperatures are slightly higher than they were yesterday in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho. West of the Cascade and Sierra Mountains the changes in temperature have been small and unimportant. The humidity in Portland at 6 P. M. was 65 per cent, which is 22 points higher than it was yesterday at the same hour.

The indications are for fair weather in this district Tuesday, with moderately high temperatures.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, July 30:

Portland and vicinity—Fair and continued warm; northerly winds.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair and continued warm; northerly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

LARGEST BERRY EVER GROWN.

LOGAN BERRY, ORIGINATED BY W. J. MAGOON, PHOTOGRAPHED ACTUAL SIZE.

The largest and most luscious by far of all the berries appearing in the Portland market is the Logan berry, developed from a cross between the blackberry and the raspberry, by W. J. Magoon, the originator of the Magoon strawberry. The Logan berry is larger than either the blackberry or the raspberry, and combines the flavor and appearance of both. The color is red, with a slight tinge of black, giving it a sort of octoroon complexion. When fully ripe, it is very tender and juicy, and will not bear shipping for any great distance, but when picked before fully ripe it stands shipping well. The acid of the blackberry prevails over the saccharine taste of the raspberry and produces a flavor different from that of any other berry. Although the berry has been in the market for several seasons, it has not yet been produced in large quantities, as the bush cannot be propagated from cuttings. Mr. Magoon says he has tried this method of propagation faithfully, but it would not work, and he has been obliged to resort to layering—that is, burying the ends of the canes until they root and then cutting them off to form new plants. This is the only way, he says, by which the new plants can be made to come true. Some horticulturists have tried raising bushes from the seed, but there is no certainty as to what kind of berry bushes produced in this way will bear. In originating the Magoon strawberry and the Logan berry, Mr. Magoon has been very fortunate.

WHY CLOSE ON SUNDAY?

Tourist's Question Concerning City Museum.

PORTLAND, July 29.—(To the Editor.)—While sojourning a few days in Portland and vicinity I have been comparing its excellencies and beauties with California, my home for over a quarter of a century. I am so impressed with its salubrious climate and varied productiveness, with its scenic loveliness, that I am undecided to which of the two great Pacific States to give the preference. To those seeking rest and relief from extreme heat or the cold fogs of seashore resorts the July temperature of about 74 is a happy and inviting feature that must attract visitors and settlers from all quarters. While San Francisco has its splendid Golden Gate Park and unrivaled Sutro Baths, Portland has its green, rich rolling hills, forest shades and heights affording magnificent views of water, fields and forests lying at the base of your great mountains, Rainier, Hood, St. Helens and Adams, at one point of view.

Portland's immaculate City Hall contains good specimens of its natural history and products. While this museum is not so large as many in older states it is full of interest. Wishing to spend a few hours there on Sunday, I knocked at the entrance and found it closed. On asking a citizen why, the only reason he offered was that the attaches might rest or attend church. If that is the reason it is a poor one, and it is difficult to conceive a good one. All places or repositories where art, industry and natural objects furnish items of knowledge should be open and free every day. There are plenty of worthy veterans of the old war who have too many Sundays and whose haversack is seldom full, that would be glad to stand guard for those on regular duty and thereby make it a most sacred day for both parties. Also for all searchers after whatever is in earth, air and water.

A. T. HUDSON, M. D.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING LET

Y. M. C. A. Will Tear Down Frame Structure at Once.

The contract for erecting the new four-story brick building of the Y. M. C. A. has been let to J. M. Merchant, for $18,300. Nine bids were sent in, ranging from the successful man's figure to $22,000.

The frame portion of the Y. M. C. A. building on Fourth and Yamhill streets will be taken down forthwith, except the floors, which will be preserved. The walls of the new structure are to be of light pressed brick, and when these are in position the building will resemble that of the Honeyman Hardware Company's at Fourth and Alder streets. It will occupy 100x100 feet, or a quarter block. The same number of stores will front Fourth street as at present.

The class rooms are to be completed for occupation by October, but the present contract does not include lighting, heating or plumbing.

The Financial Chronicle estimates this year's possible yield of cotton at 12,500,000 bales. In acreage all cotton states show increases, ranging from 2 to 20 per cent. The acreage is 25,868,691, an increase over the acre-

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