WERE NOT IN THE DEAL

WHERE HAYS AND WITNESSES PARTED WITH THAYER.

Contestant's Object in Trying to Defeat Tillamook Entries Is to Get Preference Rights.

Charles E. Hays, the contestant who accuses Claude Thayer, of Tillamook, of engineering a fraudulent timber land deal, says that neither he nor his witnesses, Kate E. Parker and John F. Watts, was in the Thayer deal, though the omission of some of the details of testimony in the story permits the inference that they were. Mr. Hays has not filed any application whatever. Miss Parker's application was made October 9, 1899, 10 days after the Tillamook filings had been made. Watts' filing was made at the same time as those from Tillamook, but he was not to participate with the Tillamookers in the profits to arise from his entry. He was merely in Thayer's service at the time, and thought he saw an opportunity to do Thayer a favor that would be appreciated. Therefore the contest now on, Mr. Hays says, is not the result of disagreement among persons in collusion to get timber land unlawfully.

"I had no knowledge of this matter at all until a considerable time after the Tillamook filings had all been made," said Hays yesterday, when asked for an explanation of the circumstances attending the origin of his contest. "My object, I may say, is to acquire the preference right which the law permits to a contestant who defeats a fraudulent entry. For 30 days after the conclusion of the case a successful contestant has preference for taking the land in contest. This in the case of such a large tract as is involved in the present instance could be improved only by the use of scrip, save that I might buy 160 acres if qualified to do so. My object is the preference right I would get by winning the contest. It would be of considerable value, and I would be getting it by strictly legal means.

"Miss Parker, through her employment as stenographer and clerk, was brought into contact with the Thayer deal. She did a good deal of clerical work in connection with the preparation of the papers. She was promised pay for this, but after the death of his father, Claude Thayer refused to pay. Then friendship between Miss Parker and Thayer was broken, and she was obliged to take the matter into court, where she won her case, and her account was paid. Miss Parker was much averse to testifying in the case, however, fearing it would ruin her business if it should be known that matters handled by her were not entirely confidential. I told her that, though she might avoid testifying in the land contest, she could not avoid telling what she knew to a grand jury, if the investigation should be taken there, and if she should refuse to testify in this matter I might be obliged to take the more severe course. Then she concluded to be a witness. Doubtless her trouble with Thayer had some influence in moving her to this decision.

"Watts was studying law, and needed money to finish his course and graduate from the school. He pressed Thayer for payment that had been promised him for his service in connection with the Tillamook entries. Thayer finally authorized Watts to give his (Thayer's) guaranty that the school expenses should be met. But they were not met by Thayer, and his repudiation of that arrangement brought the ill-will of Watts. Thereupon Watts became willing to testify as to the Tillamook deal as it came under his observation.

"My own connection with the matter came about through my having been employed by Mr. St. Rayner to gather evidence in the McDaniel murder case. That took me frequently to the office, and there I at length came in contact with Claude Thayer, though my acquaintance with him began some time after the filings of the Tillamook people were made. My success in gathering evidence led Thayer to believe I could be of service to him, and several times he told Watts to get me to help him, or told Watts to get me to do certain things. In this way I was induced to do a few little services for Thayer in this Tillamook timber deal. But I was never identified with him in the transaction at all. When I came to the conclusion that a contest would lie, I took that course. There is no personal feeling in my contest against Thayer and his associates."

EAST SIDE NEWS.

Extension of Trolley Line to Carshops Has Been Commenced.

Within the next three months electric cars will be running over the route set forth in the franchise granted the City & Suburban Railway Company several months ago to Brooklyn and the car shops district. The contract for grading the branch has been let, and work will begin on the line the 10th of this month. The branch will begin at the intersection of Grand avenue and Harrison street and extend south on Grand avenue to Ellsworth, thence east to Milwaukie and Powell streets to East Twenty-first, and south to the entrance of the Southern Pacific carshops, a total distance of about one mile.

On the northeast corner of Milwaukie and Powell streets something more than one lot has been purchased by the railway company from the city for $250, the company agreeing to fill up the lot to grade and make it part of the street. This lot is required for the curve that will have to be made in the track in reaching Powell street. The contractor for grading between Grand avenue and Milwaukie streets will dump the dirt on this lot and fill it up. The streets between Grand avenue and Milwaukie are not improved, and the cuts in places will be four to six feet. The dedication of the streets has all been completed by Raffety Bros. through their tract. The ties for the new line are stored in the yard of Inman, Poulsen & Co., and convenient to the route.

Sets Forth Advantages.

The second edition of "The Elevator," published by the Sellwood Sub-Board of Trade, is just out. Its eight pages are full of information concerning the southern district and its advantages to home builders and manufacturing establishments. One page is occupied by a picture of the City View Park as it will appear should the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition be held there. A full list of the officers, committees and members of the Sellwood Sub-Board is given. The membership is 100. Also the officers of the other East Side boards are printed. The Elevator says that Sellwood stands ready to aid in the location of manufacturing establishments at any point on the East Side between Sellwood and St. Johns, and will gladly join hands with any of the other boards, no matter where they are, in promoting the growth of any other particular locality. Ten thousand copies of the Elevator were printed. Professor E. D. Curtis, D. M. Donaugh and C. K. Burnside are the editors. Mr. Burnside furnished two excellent pictures of scenery.

Herding Cows in Brooklyn School Yard.

At the Brooklyn Sub-Board meeting, held Monday evening, F. G. White in the chair, it was reported that the Brooklyn schoolyard had been used to pasture and herd cattle, and that the rose bushes and shrubbery were being destroyed. On one occasion about half a dozen cows were herded in the school yard for four hours, and great damage was done. No one seemed to know who had the stock there, but it was stated that it was the Poundmaster's deputies who kept them there while they hunted up a lost cow. H. R. Nelson said that there was no one looking after the school property, as the janitor was given a vacation at the close of the school. He said that it would pay for the board to put the janitor on half pay and have him look after the property all through vacation. The proper committee was instructed to ask the School Board to keep the janitor on half pay.

Councilman Sherett reported that the grade of East Eleventh street, between Hawthorne avenue and Division street, would not be lowered, as some of the property-owners feared, but the street-car track would be raised slightly instead. D. M. Donaugh, Professor Curtis and Major T. C. Bell made interesting talks in the interest of co-operation.

Petitioned for Pastor's Return.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Mount Tabor Methodist Church, Monday evening, a resolution was passed unanimously asking that Rev. E. S. Memminger, pastor, be returned for another year. The petition will go before the bishop and cabinet at the annual conference September 24. All accounts were reported paid and closed for the year, except the pastor's salary, which will be settled at the end of the year. All debts are paid and benevolences are all filled. The showing is considered highly creditable.

Meeting Postponed.

Secretary J. B. Easter, of the Eleventh Ward Sub-Board of Trade, has recalled the notice of a general meeting of the Albina boards, announced to be held this evening at Highland Hall. It was found that many of the members are absent. The meeting will take place later in the season, when a large attendance is assured. The object of the meeting is to co-operate in securing the Lewis and Clark Centennial, at University Park, and promote improvements.

Brakeman Christensen Injured.

W. E. Christensen, a Southern Pacific brakeman, was thrown from the top of a box car on East First and East Oak streets yesterday forenoon and seriously injured. He was standing on a car when another bumped against it. Christensen was pitched headlong to the roadway, striking on his head and shoulders. He was unconscious for a time. An ambulance carried him to his home, 618 Powell street.

East Side Notes.

The left elbow of the little son of R. A. Bird was fractured Monday by a fall. The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Bennett, of Mount Tabor, suffered a compound fracture of the left forearm.

Dr. Surman's brick building on the corner of East First street and Hawthorne avenue, damaged in the recent fire, is being repaired. Only the walls are standing, all the woodwork having been burned away. The cost of repairs will be about $5000. This is the first step to rebuild in the burned district.

Clyde Gooley, of Woodlawn, whose right hand was badly lacerated by the unexpected explosion of a bomb on the Fourth of July, has recovered and gone to work. The thumb of the right hand was almost torn loose from the hand, but it was sewed back and has healed. The boy has the use of the thumb.

Working plans and specifications for the new Third Presbyterian Church are expected from the architect at Los Angeles at any time. Some further measurements had to be sent, or the plans would have been here by this time. It is expected that work can be started on the new church by the last of the month.

Wise Bros., dentists, 'both phones; the Failing.

PRIZES ANNOUNCED.

Those Who Won in the Contests on Woodmen's Day.

James Ruddiman and A. Williamson, committee and judges of the games at the Woodmen's celebration, have made official announcement of the prizes awarded in the games and sports, as follows:

Winner of the tug-of-war contest, Benton County, W. C. Hodges captain, Dusty, Benton County, Oregon. Each man receives a pin.

Potato race—First prize, A. F. Roberts; second prize, F. A. Ball, of Portland Camp. Prizes, one pair of tennis oxfords and $2 50 in cash.

Egg race—First prize, A. F. Roberts; second prize, J. Green; 75 yards. Box of cigars.

Three-legged race—First prize, W. Miller and F. Garner, of Sunnyside Camp; second prize, A. F. Roberts and J. Green; 20 yards. Two umbrellas to winning team.

Girls' race—First prize, Ada Noble; second prize, Fay King; 50 yards. Prizes, $2 and $1.

Pie-eating contest—First, Clyde Crosby, Thirty-seventh and Hawthorne avenue; second, Edward Wiesendenger. Prizes, $1 and 50 cents.

Sack race—First, Dick Symonds; second J. Greenstein; 30 yards. Prizes, $5 in cash by the committee for first prize, and gold cuff buttons for second prize.

Ladies' foot race—First, Grace Wallace; second, Madeline Buchanan. Fifty yards. Dozen cabinet photographs and a picture.

Fat men's race—First, A. Weinberger, of Albina Camp; second, C. B. Morris, of Oregon City. Seventy-five yards. Minimum weight 210 pounds. Prizes, $10 and $5 to the second best.

Pillow fight on pole—Now as this was a hard fight, and as there must be eight contestants, your committee found it hard work to pull this event off, and it was not a success until your committeeman, A. Williamson, finally jumped on the pole himself and carried off the second prize, being matched against Marsher Allen, of Philomath Camp No. 272. First prize of $10 to Allen and second prize of $5 to Williamson.

Log-sawing contest—First, G. W. Wright and W. C. Hodges, of Junction City and Dusty respectively, won first prize of a saw. F. E. Burdick, of Montavilla, and O. W. Nye, of Prosperity Camp, this city, got second prize.

Chopping contest—Marsher Allen, of Philomath Camp, gets first, and G. W. Wright, of Junction City, second.

Race between G. K. Rogers and William Reidt was hotly contested. In the judgment of this committee Rogers was just a nick behind Reidt for 75 yards. At that point Rogers stepped on a rock which put a stop to his lightning speed, while Reidt stepped on a banana peeling, which increased his speed, enabling Reidt to win by about one yard.

REGATTA ADMIRAL'S STAFF

Captain E. S. Edwards Appoints Officers in His Navy.

Admiral E. S. Edwards, of the Astoria regatta committee, has announced the composition of his staff, as follows:

Commodore and Chief of Staff—George F. Fuller.

Vice-Admiral—I. N. Day.

Rear-Admirals—Charles Richardson and William Gregory.

Flag Lieutenant—W. P. Carroll.

Commander and Surgeon—Sanford Whiting.

Commanders—John Fox, R. D. Inman, F. L. Parker, J. E. Werlein, Peter Grant, J. C. Mayo, Ernest E. Merges and William Tallant.

Lieutenant-Commanders—W. Robb, D. J. Moore, H. D. Thing, David Lewis, W. T. Chutter, H. R. Burke, W. B. Fechheimer, E. R. Kreiger and L. A. McNary.

A meeting of the regatta committee will be held Thursday evening.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DESSERT?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's today. 10c.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, made expressly for this class.

WHEAT AND CHARTERS

REGULATED ALIKE BY THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

World-Wide Prosperity for the Past Three Years Resulted in Present Unusually High Freight Rates.

With a big crop of wheat to be moved and prospects favorable for a larger share than usual to go to the foreign shipowner for freight, the following communication is quite timely:

Eugene, Or., Aug. 5, 1901.—(Editor Oregonian.)—In last Sunday's Oregonian an article or statement appeared under the heading, "Information Wanted;" "Farmers and Exporters Would Like to Know a Few Things." The statement was relative to charters on ships for carrying wheat. As a producer of grain, and in behalf of other producers, I would like to know a few of the following things: Does the price of wheat affect the price of charters? If so, why are charters higher now, with low prices for wheat, than they were a few years ago, with higher prices for wheat? Does it cost more to ship a bushel of wheat from Portland that costs 50 cents a bushel than it does to ship a bushel that costs 40 cents a bushel? Does the price of charters depend wholly on the will of the shipowners? Do Balfour, Guthrie & Co. own or have any interest in ships, or does the Portland Milling Co., or Sibson, Kerr & Co.? Is it the practice of exporters to engage charters ahead or do they generally wait until the ships arrive in Portland, before making any arrangements with the shipowners?

Who are the principal exporters of grain from Portland? Does it cost more to ship wheat to foreign markets from Portland than it does from San Francisco? Will the exporter interviewed and referred to in the article referred to please state at what particular time and what exporters were "cinched" on account of having charters engaged and having to pay too high prices for wheat?

These inquiries are not made for the purpose of criticising the Portland exporters. They know their business, and, like everybody else, are in the business for all there is in it. But I take it that the question under consideration is one of importance to everybody in Oregon, and the more light we can get on it the better it will be for all concerned.

A. C. WOODCOCK.

The price of wheat affects the price of charters to this extent: When wheat is bringing a good price, there is naturally a freer selling movement and more tonnage is required. For this reason shipowners keep in very close touch with the market, and hold their tonnage firm or weak in accordance with the situation. If the market is dragging and wheat comes out slowly, there is a poor demand for ships, and rates are weak in consequence. On a good market the conditions are reversed, except in cases where world-wide conditions operate to change this rule in certain localities. This exception to the general rule was noted about three years ago, when, with a big crop and high prices, we still had cheap ships. At that time there were poor crops all over the world, and ships were laid up in fleets everywhere for lack of employment. Rates dropped as low as 17s 6d, which was less than the cost of operating the ships, but which was accepted in order to get the ships back to England. From such stagnation rates emerged slowly, and when the 1897-1898 season started, Portland exporters were enabled to secure a fairly good supply of tonnage at very low rates. America was the only country in the world that had a good wheat crop that season, and a great many ships that had been unsuccessful in finding business in other parts of the world were headed in this direction "seeking." This enabled exporters to secure all of the tonnage needed for moving the crop at low rates, or rates that were low in comparison with those now in force. Since that time there has been world-wide prosperity that has kept every ship afloat busy at very high rates.

The price of charters does not depend on the will of the shipowners. In fact, the shipowner has but little more control over the freight market than the farmer has over the wheat market. Both are regulated solely by the law of supply and demand. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are interested in one small ship, the Eaton Hall, but she is seldom engaged in the grain trade, and would not cut any figure in the situation if she was, as the firm employs over 100 ships a year in its Pacific Coast business. The other firms mentioned are not interested in ships.

Exporters as a rule take up a few ships early in the season, each firm securing enough to give them a start, even though rates are higher than they think justified. This is a necessity, for of late years ships have refused to come to the Pacific Coast "seeking," and if they were not chartered early there would be no tonnage for handling the early offerings of wheat. Until a few years ago the financial condition of many farmers in the Pacific Northwest was such that they were obliged to sell their wheat as soon as it was ready to sell. This enabled the exporters to take up early ships more freely than they have since felt safe in chartering. But few ships are chartered after they arrive in the river. Owners for the past three years have been enabled to charter their ships in most any part of the world before starting them for a loading port, and it is a rare thing for a grain ship to arrive on the Columbia without a charter.

The principal exporters of grain from Portland are: The Portland Flouring Mills Company, Kerr, Gifford & Co., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Northwestern Warehouse Company, Portland Grain Company and A. Berg.

San Francisco is about 700 miles nearer to European markets than Portland, and is also a heavy importer of European coal and merchandise, which gives her a larger stock of cargo tonnage to draw from than Portland has available. This results at times in a slightly lower charter rate from San Francisco, but this year, with big crops and a scarcity of ships, both ports are on practically even terms. Fifteen steamers chartered this season have exactly the same rate (40 shillings) from Portland, Tacoma or San Francisco, while the greatest difference noted on sailers in recent transactions is 1s 3d per ton.

The exporters have been very hard hit several times within the past 10 years by engaging tonnage and then being unable to buy wheat on the basis of the Liverpool markets, but received the worst "jolt" in 1896-97. There was not much partiality shown in the "cinching" process alluded to, but all suffered alike. It was the unfortunate charter of a small fleet of ships at that time which gave J. R. Cameron his mortal financial wound, and, though he hung on a year or two longer before giving up, he never got over it. Other exporters who do not care to parade their losses in public lost fully as much as Cameron, but with practically unlimited capital behind them pulled through, pocketed their losses, and registered a solemn vow never to charter a ship until they knew that they could buy the wheat with which to fill it.

The big exporting firms operate under an enormous expense, which cannot well be reduced, and in the height of the season they have an army of men in their employ, and the quicker the grain moves the quicker they can curtail the force and their expenses. For this reason they would much prefer to handle all of the wheat as soon as it is ready for market, or as quickly as they can move it. The exporters try to avoid speculating in wheat wherever it is possible, and seek to receive their remuneration from the legitimate profit which should be conceded them for supplying the money and chartering the ships. It is impossible for the farmer to sell or ship his wheat direct to the European buyer, and so long as no unreasonable toll is exacted for financing the crop and securing the tonnage, the exporter and the farmer have a great many interests that are mutual. No combination of wheat-growers and exporters, however, in any part of the world will reduce tonnage rates when the rest of the world is bidding up for ships. The law of supply and demand fixes charter rates just as it fixes wheat rates. A year ago the nitrate men on the west coast of South Africa were bidding against the Portland exporters for ballast tonnage with which to carry their product to Europe. This year the foreign market was overstocked with nitrate, and charter rates fell to a point where 60 ships sailed in ballast for Portland, Puget Sound and San Francisco, rather than accept the rates offered by the nitrate men, who last year paid the same price that was paid by the wheat men in the North.

BOY DROWNED.

While Wading in Guild's Lake John McFayden Gets Beyond His Depth.

In an attempt to get a boat moored on the opposite side of the creek, John McFayden, 10 years old, 105 Park street, north, was drowned yesterday in Guild's Lake, about one mile from the North Pacific Lumber Mills. He could not swim, and was splashing about in the cool water when he sank into a chuck hole, and drowned before assistance could reach him. His death is another object-lesson for the speedy establishment of a free swimming bath where boys can be taught to swim.

The dead boy was the son of C. McFayden, a paper-hanger, who recently came to Portland from Denver. Yesterday morning John, his 8-year-old brother George, and two other boys named Charles and Edgar Olsen, of Eighth and Flanders streets, went to Guild's Lake to play.

John McFayden.

According to the evidence of Charles Olsen at the Coroner's inquest yesterday, John McFayden and George Olsen were advised by the other boys not to venture into the water, as they might be drowned. By this time John McFayden had about divested himself of his clothing, and he said that he was going in anyway, and that he wanted to get a boat at the other side of the creek. He promised that he would wade out a little distance, and if he found the water too deep he would return. John went out first, and George Olsen hung back a little. Just as John got near a log he was observed to splash the water with evident enjoyment, but in his play he waded over what the boys call a chuck hole, and, being for the moment out of his depth, he fell into about six feet of water. The other boys, who could not swim, raised the alarm, but the nearest men, Richard Smith, of Linnton, and J. A. Summers, of Benton, were some little distance away, and when they arrived the boy was found floating with his head hanging down in the water.

"Did you touch the boy when you went near him in the water?" asked the Coroner of Summers.

"No, sir. I saw that the boy was dead. I do not know the law concerning such matters in this state, but I know in other states no one is allowed to touch a body in the water until the Coroner's men arrive," returned Summers.

"It is a question whether the boy was dead at the time you relate," said the Coroner.

"I am sure he was dead," insisted the witness.

Ringrose D. Tully, 46 Twenty-first street, North, testified that he was in the neighborhood of Guild's Lake about an hour after the drowning happened, and, hearing of the accident, he jumped into the water and dragged the boy's body ashore. At the time referred to, the body was floating in about 10 feet of water. Witness was warned before he went into the water that he might be drowned, but he replied: "I'm not afraid. I can swim."

CLINTON KELLY SUB-BOARD.

Reinstatement of Mrs. Hines and Improvement of School Grounds.

At a meeting of the Clinton Kelly Sub-Board, held last night on East Twenty-sixth street, the improvement of the school grounds and the reinstatement of Mrs. Jennie Hines were acted on. T. M. Edmonds presided. Kirk Sutherland was elected permanent secretary. John Tomlinson was elected assistant secretary. On motion T. M. Edmonds, T. J. Wilson, L. E. Kern, Frank Rorr, W. W. Bretherton and H. S. Harcourt were appointed to circulate a petition to the school board, asking for the improvement of the Clinton Kelly school grounds and also to act jointly with the citizens' committee to secure the reinstatement of Mrs. Jennie Hines. Covering these points the following preambles and resolutions were adopted to be presented to the board meeting next Monday evening.

Whereas, The Clinton Kelly School District is possessed of one of the finest and most substantial school edifices in the City of Portland; and,

Whereas, The grounds surrounding said building are in a very untidy condition, being unfenced, not level, have no walks, and are covered with a growth of noxious weeds, etc.

Whereas, The condition of said grounds has long been an eyesore to the patrons of the school, its pupils and the public generally, and has given cause for frequent ill comment by strangers and visitors in our midst.

Whereas, The location of said school building is one of prominence, being at the junction of two of our heaviest traveled streets, one of which is occupied by a well-patronized car line.

Whereas, The improvement of said grounds is a public necessity, and will minimize the danger to which pupils are subjected by being forced to play on muddy or moist grounds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of School Directors of the City of Portland be and they are hereby respectfully requested to at once take in hand the matter of leveling off, fencing, planting to grass and otherwise beautifying the grounds, and the construction of suitable walks around said building, in like manner as has been done at other schools in this city.

Whereas, The matter of the reinstatement of Mrs. Hines, as teacher in the primary department of the Clinton Kelly School, is now before the Board of the City of Portland; and,

Whereas, The removal of Mrs. Hines is deeply deplored by the residents of the district, and is against their wish; and,

Whereas, It is the unanimous desire of the patrons of the school that she be reinstated to her former position, her previous record being first class and she enjoying the love and good will of her pupils; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clinton Kelly Sub-Board join in the petition of the patrons of this school for the reinstatement of Mrs. Hines, and that it put forth its efforts to that end.

A Boy Life Saver.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Having to his credit 14 lives saved from drowning, Arthur Eagan, who is aged but 17 years, last evening saved A. J. Baker, a would-be suicide, twice, although the man struggled to be allowed to die. After the first rescue Baker fought savagely, and finally threw his rescuer off and jumped into the lake a second time. Eagan again sprang after him, and succeeded in finally dragging him to safety. Eagan is an expert swimmer. His aim is to become a member of a life-saving crew, and he accordingly took up his headquarters this year at the Barry Beach, where all his rescues have been made.

OREGON POINTS THE WAY

EXPANSION AND THE 1905 CENTENNIAL.

D. Solis Cohen Speaks Eloquently on the Lewis and Clark Exposition and Every One's Duty.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Before the Newport Summer School this evening D. Solis Cohen spoke by request upon the 1905 Exposition. The speaker briefly but graphically traced the purpose and growth of expositions generally, and specially dwelt upon the conditions surrounding the great expositions of this country, the Centennial, the Columbian, the Omaha and the Pan-American. Dwelling upon the most remarkable change in our balances of imports and exports of manufactures since 1876, as shown by figures quoted, he termed the Centennial Exposition as our first step towards the commercial conquest of the world, and said:

"The influence of the Centennial Exposition towards these results was controlling. In manufacturing and inventive genius; in mechanical skill; in breadth of commercial vision; in bold and resourceful enterprise of production, collection and distribution; in the employment of means to the ends of mercantile effort, without question as to cost if commensurate results might be anticipated, we appeared a young, reckless giant among the staid veterans of national life. They were given an idea of our dominion which geographies and treaties could not teach them. Sweeping through the Agricultural building was the breeze of wheat fields covering areas equalling their most important cities; of cattle ranges covering almost as much territory as some of their principalities. In the Forestry building they could in effect imagine the vast stretches of immense timber, growing vigorously in height and girth throughout the ages, a wealth that nations cannot purchase, the gift of nature once exhausted, never to be replaced to the passing generations. In the horticultural department they could wonder at the resources of a country, at its home qualities, which could show side by side the oranges of Florida and the oranges of California, together with flora characteristic of every condition of climate, growing between—daily growing, beneath the skies of the same great country. Our own people stood in the presence of a potentiality which they had never before realized. The same condition awaits the people of our North Pacific in 1905. That exposition if it fulfills its possibility will arouse us to a salutary knowledge of ourselves."

After speaking on the National development, not only in our commercial avenues, but in the arts and sciences and the standing of our scholastic institutions in the 16 years between the Centennial and the Chicago Exposition, Mr. Cohen said of the latter:

"But there was a lesson to the world in 1892 more suggestive than any that was an actual part of the exposition itself—the city in which it was held. Here was a Western prairie transformed into a populous and magnificent city rivalling in commercial enterprise the great cities of the world, and excelling all of them in proportionate comparison. In less time than that given to the completion of some single European buildings, the great city had arisen, grown, extended, changing the face of nature, employing its highways and building up tributaries in all directions. Not only this, it had been destroyed by fire and had again arisen in increased magnificence. What a lesson of the capabilities of our domain! What an attractive invitation to the world's workers to the vast stretches of country beyond, on to the Western sea!"

St. Louis and Portland Should be Coupled.

The salient features of the Omaha Exposition were then suggested, and the speaker continued:

"The present exposition at Buffalo is but a continuation of this object-lesson of the bounds and leaps which our wonderful country is taking towards the leadership of the world, not by centuries, semi-centuries or decades, but by years, months and days. All that has been taught and demonstrated, however, all that has been memorialized by these expositions, will be overshadowed by the two expositions yet to come—that of 1903 at St. Louis commemorating the Louisiana purchase, and that of 1905 at Portland, commemorating the Lewis and Clark exploration and the expansion of our country's rule beyond its boundary of the Pacific. They follow one the other naturally; 1905 is necessary to complement 1903. They are indissolubly connected. They should be spoken of together, considered together, advertised together and the Government should afford the same countenance and support to one as to the other. Let us ourselves become so imbued with the justness of this claim that we shall immediately become and consistently continue earnest workers for its official acknowledgment.

Areas Compared.

"When we consider that the exposition buildings contemplated for St. Louis, the preliminary expenses and the arrangement of the grounds, will cost as much, if not more, than the entire amount involved in the Louisiana purchase, it is worth while to dwell for a moment upon the value of the commemoration towards which the Government has contributed $5,000,000.

"There exist conflicting opinions as to whether the Oregon country, the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Northern portions of Montana and Wyoming, were included in the Louisiana purchase. Be that as it may. The country which indisputably passed includes the now great States of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, the whole of Arkansas, the two Dakotas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, practically all of Louisiana and Kansas and the larger portions of Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This area is 'more than seven times that of Great Britain and Ireland combined; four times that of the German Empire, the Austrian Empire, or of France; six times that of the Japanese Empire, and larger than Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy combined.' (Hermann's "The Louisiana Purchase"). This is all exclusive of the Oregon Territory. Now the population of Great Britain is, in round numbers, 27,500,000; of the German Empire 52,280,000; of France, 38,520,000; of Spain 17,550,000; of Portugal 4,750,000; of Italy 29,750,000. This is a total of 170,300,000 people, occupying in Europe the same area of country as that covered by the Louisiana purchase, the population of which, according to the census returns of 1900, is 12,084,000 souls. Think of that area of country supporting over 170,000,000 people and six governments, three of them the most expensive of the world.

Past Gives Promise of Future.

"Think of the natural accumulative increase, and then imagine the part our country must play in this new century, with Texas, the Oregon country, California and the entire Mexican cession of 1848, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines still beyond. Who can magnify the possibilities, and who can say that the Oregon exposition of 1905 is not to be an important factor toward glorious results? It is what has been done that should give us confidence as to what may still be accomplished. It is what we have seen which should give us faith in what our descendants are yet to see. There is a striking similarity in the course of all expansive progress. At the time of the Louisiana purchase some of the foremost statesmen of the country denounced that expansion in unmeasured terms. Senators and Representatives from Connecticut, Virginia, New Hampshire and Delaware, among others, used in the course of their denunciations the following expressions:

It threatens at no distant day the subversion of the Union.

This Eden (represented as a land flowing with milk and honey) will prove a cemetery for the bodies of its citizens.

We destroy at once the weight and importance of the Eastern states and compel them to establish a separate and independent empire.

It would be the greatest curse that could at present befall us, and even if a desirable acquisition, $15,000,000 is a most enormous sum to give.

"I might here diverge to say that Carnegie this very year has given more than one-third of that sum to the single City of New York for library purposes alone.

"So it was in regard to the Oregon country, one distinguished Senator going so far as to say: 'I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory.'

Defense for Conservatism.

"But were not these men and the thousands who thought and spoke with them, though perhaps extravagant in illustration and simile, really men of prudence and caution? Did they speak without consideration? Cannot we look back to their time and its conditions and appreciate the influences which guided their conclusions? Could they conceive the thousands of miles of rail, the conquest of Nature's heights and depths, the tunnels, the bridges, the triumphs of progressive science, which have made our country practically more condensed and have brought its people closer together than when the 13 states concluded its limits? Could they foresee the lines of wire which would talk with lightning speed from ocean to ocean and beneath the ocean waves? To mock their breadth of vision would be supercilious on our part. The richness of the Western land, its fields, forests, rivers, mines, have been but the basis to its growth and importance. To steam and electricity, to the engineering skill which demand and competition has created, to the genius which opportunity has developed, to the energy and enterprise which has established vast foundries, locomotive works and shipyards, and also to foreign skill and training, which, drawn here by attractive fields of labor, liberal laws and generous National hospitality, has become assimilated with and grafted upon our own, is the possibility of our accomplishments due. Nor must the development of the printing press, greatest of all factors, be forgotten. And all this has been encouraged, stimulated, fostered, through the great expositions I have mentioned.

A Prediction for Alaska.

"As eminent statesmen spoke of the Louisiana purchase in 1803, and of Oregon in 1843, so eminent statesmen spoke concerning the purchase of Alaska in 1868. New York's Senator called it 'a God-forsaken region, a positive injury and incumbrance to the United States.' Washburne of Wisconsin said 'the country is absolutely without value.' Ben Butler, of Massachusetts, moved 'to give Russia $7,200,000 (the amount paid) to keep it.' Williams of Pennsylvania denominated the purchase 'ineffable folly.' Loan of Missouri declared that 'it would never add $1 to the wealth of the country.' What has been said of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of the Philippines is too recent for comment. But I will venture the prediction, and I trust many of you may be here to remember and verify it, that in 1967 the world's greatest exposition will commemorate the centennial of the Alaska purchase, and that it will be held in a city of 1,000,000 souls on waters mingling with the Behring Sea.

Oregon Will Command the Future.

"But in the meantime the Oregon exposition is to occur, and it will be a signboard and direction toward what is yet to come. It will not only commemorate the past, but it will command the future. Its mission includes not only the showing of what has been done, but also what is still to do. It points not only to the present and prospective greatness of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the corners of Montana and Wyoming, but also to Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines. Do we ourselves understand the importance of all this? Do we realize what we propose to undertake? Briefly, this: An exposition as momentous in possible results, as instructive in lesson, as comprehensive in extent, as impressive upon the future, as pregnant with growth and progress, as any that has preceded it. Are we to be equal to the effort? Certainly not unless, as a united body, we acknowledge its necessary magnitude. It must be a great thing or nothing. In the first place, we must regard ourselves as citizens of a great section, not only of a mere part, a state or city within it. That we are citizens of Oregon, in its broad sense, not in the contracted sense which statehood division has given it. We must not divide our products, but add them. We must not count in competition the sails of this great harbor and that great harbor, but exploit and glory in the possession of so many magnificent harbors, each of them all our own, assuring life and prosperity to the whole great district of the Pacific.

"It is absurd to talk of conflicting interests. We have no conflicting interests; they are identical, all parts of one whole. This spirit must predominate Oregon, Washington and Idaho as the preliminary to success. Next we must not hide our light under a bushel. We have big frogs in some of our Oregon puddles who will not croak lest other frogs just as big should be attracted and come to share possession of what these original frogs consider their own particular dominion. We little frogs, who only crave permission to live in, and who do not wish to fence our territory, must do the croaking. Publicity is requisite. The effective distribution of truth. Object-lessons such as our state is now giving at Buffalo, and others more extensive. We must take advantage of every opportunity offered in connection with the St. Louis exposition. We must disseminate broadcast and consistently the important underlyings of our enterprise, its commemorative and its suggestive features, and we must be prepared to pay the price for the publicity. We cannot proceed in the narrow policy which has already proved detrimental, that a dollar saved in advertising is a dollar made. We must employ the printing press and keep it humming. We must each feel that a part of the responsibility for the success of the great undertaking rests with us. That we owe a duty to the privilege of living in this most favored section. 'The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' must be our motto. And where beneath the skies of this vast universe is there a land more pleasant for homes, more productive for the wants of man, more promising for mercantile greatness, more conducive to the development of intellect and soul, in the light of truth, than the old Oregon country? Where is there greater hope for the coming generation than in the new and vigorous states that will join in commemorating the exploration of Lewis and Clark and demonstrating the true meaning and profound significance of the term 'American-Pacific?'"

Summer Hotels

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Malt Breakfast Food

Managers of Summer hotels throughout the country acknowledge Malt Breakfast Food to be the most popular cereal on their breakfast cards. The delicious flavor and ready assimilation of Malt Breakfast Food make it the Summer cereal par excellence. The large number of hosteleries at all leading Summer resorts now using it attest to its particular adaptation to this season.

If you spend your Summer at hotels, call for Malt Breakfast Food; if you go to a cottage or camp, take a supply with you. At all grocers'.

FUND HAS REACHED $13,847.

Additional Subscriptions to the Carnival for 1901.

Total subscriptions to the fund for the 1901 carnival have reached the sum of $13,847 50. Subscribers, in addition to the list published Monday, are:

Allesina, John	$ 5
Eilers Piano House	25
Eastern Lumber Company	10
Finley & Kimball Company	50
Heywood Bros. & W. Co.	25
G. S. Long	10
J. A. Martin	10
Malley, M. J.	10
Merchant Hotel	10
Misner & Hayden	20
Montague & Cleve	5
Multnomah Printing Company	10
Peters & Roberts Furniture Co.	15
Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Company	20
Pacific Pottery Company	10
Richet Company	5
Otto Schumann	5
Southern Pacific Railway Company	250

Trouble Among Flatheads.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 6.—Trouble is brewing on the Flathead Indian Reservation between Indians and half-breeds. Yesterday near Ronan Station six Indians and three half-breeds exchanged a number of shots and one Indian was shot in the arm. The Indians object to half-breeds picking up cattle on the reservation. Both sides are reinforcing and more trouble is anticipated.

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