SAND TEAMSTERS QUIT

BUILDING CONTRACTS WILL BE SERIOUSLY HINDERED.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Firemen Walk Out.—Nonunion Stevedore Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Today's feature in the local strike situation was the walking out of 500 sand teamsters and all the firemen of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessels in port. By the strike of the sand teamsters the hauling of building material is brought to a standstill, save in a few instances where contractors have their own teams. The strike of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company firemen was unexpected by the steamship company, who had made no preparations to obtain nonunion men. When the strike of the City Front Federation was ordered the firemen refused to go out. The men had a contract with the employers, similar to that of the sailors, and they decided to fulfill the terms of the agreement. They remained at their posts of duty until noon today.

The striking firemen say that, after mature deliberation, they find it necessary to join their fortunes with the other Federation men, who are striking for the principle of unionism. At a meeting of the Firemens' Union last night the matter of whether or not the Pacific Coast Company's men should strike was brought up and submitted to a vote, and those who favored a strike proved to be in the majority.

Edwin Goodall, of the Pacific Coast Company, said that he was greatly surprised at the action of the marine firemen. "We had hoped," he said, "that the men would remain true to their contracts and not follow the example of the sailors, who broke their agreement. All our firemen in port went on strike today. There are 60 in all. The men were on the steamers City of Puebla, Umatilla, Corona, State of California, Coos Bay, Bonita and Curacea. There were 21 each on the Puebla and Umatilla. his action on the part of the marine firemen shows conclusively that a contract with a labor union is of no avail."

In a shooting affray near the Mail dock this morning Wilfred Horton (colored), a nonunion stevedore, was shot in the shoulder and painfully injured.

Managers of the steamship companies report that additional forces of nonunion longshoremen are at work and that while some difficulty was being experienced in getting sailors, there were indications that men would be secured to equip the more important vessels. This statement was denied at the headquarters of the City Front Federation, where it was stated that the steamship companies had very few longshoremen at work and that no sailors could be obtained to take the places of the strikers.

Filipino crews have been secured by the South American steamers City of Sydney and Colon. The men were placed on board this morning to the number of 150 in all, and the steamers will, the managers say, depart promptly on time. The Sydney goes Friday.

The steamer Australia sailed today for Tahita with the French mails. A force of nonunion men had been working on the vessel night and day.

The action of the firemen is one of the most important moves made by the labor leaders, and is also a move that may cause the unions considerable trouble. The Firemen's Union is an incorporated body and possessed of considerable wealth. The members of the steamship company contend that the union has violated a contract and will enter a suit to compel it to pay damages. This move on the part of the steamship company will jeopardize the funds of the strikers. The steamship people claim that they will be able, by means of the courts, to tie up every bit of cash possessed by the union until the matter is settled.

The firemen claim that their contract with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company became void through the change in existing conditions of labor. They contend that they have broken no contract and say the conditions of the agreement were violated by the action of the steamship company in hiring nonunion crews on vessels on which they were at work.

Movements of vessels and freight on the water front remain practically at a standstill. There was little accomplished today by the shipowners, while the strikers were decidedly active. The owners of vessels for several days past have been transferring nonunion longshoremen from wharf to wharf by means of tugs, thus practically rendering the efforts of the shore pickets useless. A launch was hired today by the Federation and manned by a crew of union sailors. By means of the launch they are able to observe closely the movements of the men who are doing their work and gain an intimate knowledge of the progress made by the green hands in loading the ships.

STATE FISH WARDEN REPORTS.

Recommends Hatcheries on Coquille and at Swan Falls on Snake.

SALEM, Aug. 7.—The monthly report of Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen shows that there is great activity in the matter of providing for fish hatcheries. Good locations for racks and hatcheries are being sought, and present plants are being improved. In relating his observations on a trip to Yaquina Bay, Siuslaw River, Umpqua River, Coos Bay, Coquille and Rogue Rivers, Mr. Van Dusen says that he considers the location of the hatchery at Mapleton on the Siuslaw an undesirable one. The building, which was once very substantial, is out of repair. The hatchery, Mr. Van Dusen says, has been a complete failure for many years, and since the people of that section desire that work be successfully conducted, it is recommended that a new site be found. A supply of eggs will be secured at some other point and shipped to the Mapleton plant until other arrangements can be made.

At the South Coos River hatchery very satisfactory work is being done under the supervision of Superintendent George A. Brown. The plant has been enlarged and it is expected that 2,000,000 eggs will be hatched there next season.

Regarding the Coquille, Mr. Van Dusen says: "The people on Coquille River are very anxious that we should give them a plant, and I am in favor of doing so, for I consider the Coquille a very promising stream, and see no reason why we should not be able to establish ourselves there and make a good showing every year."

Mr. Van Dusen commends the work being done by Mr. Hume at Wedderburn, and by the Government in Mr. Humes' plant on the Upper Rogue River.

There having been complaints regarding dams on Applegate Creek, in Josephine County, arrangements were made by which fishways will be constructed so that fish may readily pass above the dam. Similar improvements will be made at Grant's Pass, Winchester and Roseburg.

The hatchery at the Tipton place on the North Fork of the Umpqua, a few miles east of Glide postoffice, was visited, and it was found that a large number of salmon have been stopped there for this season's work. Many early Chinook salmon have also been stopped at the plant on Steamboat Creek, a tributary of the North Umpqua.

F. C. Brown and E. C. Greenman, field superintendents, presented reports of tours of exploration on Malheur River, Snake River and Salmon River, concluding with the opinion that the best site for a hatchery is at Swan Falls, on Snake River, where there is a dam erected for the purpose of securing power. In order to operate a hatchery there, it would be necessary to pump water and use a filter to remove impurities. A rack has been placed across Umatilla River at the mouth of McKay Creek to stop salmon for hatchery purposes.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Volume 37 of the Oregon Supreme Court reports has just been bound and will be ready for distribution in a few days. R. C. Morrow, Supreme Court reporter, has placed the copy for volume 38 in the hands of the printers, and this volume will be out about October 1. Volume 37 will include most of the decisions up to October 1, 1900, and volume 38 will bring the work up to the present time, with the exception of a number of opinions that are held back pending petitions for releasing. Attorneys will be pleased to know that the work is being brought up to date, for there has been criticisms in the past because of delay in getting printed copies of the Supreme Court decisions.

Supreme Court Orders.

In the Supreme Court today the following orders were made:

Jane Tucker, administratrix, appellant, vs. Northern Pacific Terminal Company, respondent; ordered that respondent have until September 1 to file its brief.

Luck of Drunken Indian.

Frank Crook, the drunken Indian who drove his team upon the Southern Pacific railroad track directly in front of the overland train last night, returned to his home at Grande Ronde today. He was uninjured. One of his horses was so badly injured that it had to be killed. His wagon was also smashed, but the other horse escaped without a scratch. The Indian was so drunk that when brought to Salem and placed in a doctor's care he thought he had been locked in jail. His escape without an injury was almost miraculous.

Cooler at Salem.

A light rain, scarcely enough to settle the dust, fell in this city about 6 o'clock this morning. There was also light thunder. The weather has been comfortably cool here today.

OREGON MUST ADVERTISE.

People in Middle West Ignorant of Resources and Climate.

SALEM, Aug. 7.—Guy M. Powers, formerly agent for the O. R. & N. Company in this city, has recently returned from a tour of the Eastern states and expresses himself as well satisfied with Oregon. He says he would rather live in Oregon on a salary of $50 a month than in the East with double that amount. His observation is that the people here are on an average more prosperous than they are in the old-settled states of the East. The middle classe, those who make a comfortable living by their own efforts, live cheaper here than they could in the East and at the same time enjoy what are considered luxuries by residents of the states east of the Rockies.

Mr. Powers found that most of the people of the middle states, from whence Oregon should expect a strong immigration, have but little knowledge of conditions that prevail in Oregon. Those who know anything at all of this state have an idea that its greatest claim to distinction is its wet and dry seasons. However, they are readily interested in the resources of this section of the country and when once told of the advantages and opportunities that are offered here for homeseekers, they are anxious for all the information obtainable. Mr. Powers is enthusiastic in advocating a vigorous campaign for a desirable class of immigrants. He thinks great results could be obtained from judicious efforts to induce people of ordinary means to come to this state.

In his opinion the class of people most needed are those who have made a success of farming in the East and who can be induced to come here because of the superior attractions of climate. People who have made failures in their former homes are not the class of people wanted in Oregon. Not only farmers, but also manufacturers should be encouraged to come here. Fruit canneries and factories and mills of all kinds will enlarge the market for our products and will in themselves furnish support for a much larger population.

Mr. Powers thinks that agents should be sent to the middle states to advertise Oregon and induce people to come here to make their homes. This is his first trip to the Eastern states and he now realizes for the first time the great advantages Oregon has over other sections of the country. Eastern people will not be slow to appreciate these advantages if properly brought to their attention ,and the population of Oregon should be rapidly increased during the next few years.

GOT TIRED OF WAITING.

Travelers Chopped Down Fence Across Temporary Roadway.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 7.—The temporary roadway around the burned portion of the Portland-Vancouver trestle, blockaded yesterday by J. Thomasini, was open again today for public use. After considerable useless parley on the part of the street railway officials and the Merchants Express Company with the obdurate owner, and after express and freight wagons and private vehicles had been kept waiting for several hours, a few of the more determined lost patience and by effectual use of axes and crow-bars, despite the threats and objections of the owner, soon cleared the obstruction. The teams crossed the river to Vancouver late last evening. As no further attempt to block up the road was made today, it is presumed the owner of the sand flat has either been prevailed upon to listen to "an appeal to reason" or has given up the fight.

Idaho Notes.

The Bear Lake County Commissioners have $7500 in claims for bounties under the squirrel bounty act. The rate was 2 cents and then 1 cent per head.

Sheepman on the Upper Snake are enthusiastically urging a steamboat service which will enable them to get lumber in and wool out. A deal of good land will also be opened to settlement by such an enterprise.

The first important grain deal in the new crop was made at Sweetwater recently, when the Volmer-Clearwater Company bought 10,000 bushels of brewing barley from James A. Faris at 55 cents per hundred.

The first carload of this season's flax was shippped from Lenore by the Kettenbach Grain Company, netting the producer $1 54 a bushel f. o. b. This was on a basis of $1 84 a bushel in Chicago for July delivery. Last year the first shipment of flax was made August 14. The opening price was $1 20 to $1 25 a bushel.

Articles of incorporation have been filed of the Grand Teton Canal Company, Ltd., to conduct a general business of irrigation, canal and water system, in Teton Valley, Freemont County. The business machinery will consist of the Grand Teton canal and its laterals and water and water rights in Teton Creek, situated in the Teton Valley, Fremont County, Idaho, and Unita County, Wyoming. The principal office will be at Driggs, Fremont County. The capital stock is placed at $56,006.

Dan O'Connell, a 13-year-old boy, of Pocatello, died Monday morning after 24 hours of fearful suffering from lockjaw. He had been running barefoot and last Friday morning kicked the big toe of his left foot against a loose sliver in the sidewalk and ran a great splinter up under the nail. Not much was thought of it at the time, but evidences of lockjaw appeared and he grew rapidly worse.

Blocks for the East Side Portland sewer are being quarried at St. Helens. John McKie and Peter Kane have a contract to get out 40,000. They have a large force of men at work, and will rush the stone out as rapidly as possible.

WATER SUPPLY INSURED

BAKER CITY BUYS CANAL, PLACER MINE AND WATER RIGHT.

Undertaking Will Be Floated by a Local Popular Loan of $20,000 Worth of Bonds.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 7.—The City Council voted this evening to purchase the Auburn canal, together with the Nelson placer mine and water right, of F. S. Sack, for $15,000. The canal, together with the water right belonging to the placer mine, is so situated that, for a comparatively small amount, the water can be turned into the gravity reservoir, from which the new water supply is to be drawn.

The waters from Elk Creek, while sufficient for all present needs, will, in time, be inadequate. In order to provide against this emergency, the Council has purchased the additional water, which will provide enough for all time to come.

In addition to purchasing the water, an ordinance was passed directing the sale of $20,000 worth of bonds, bids for which will be received and opened on the 2d of September. It was also ordained that these bonds be offered as a popular loan in sums ranging from $100 to $1000, or more, to local people who desire safe investments. The experience had with the Chicago firm that purchased about $40,000 worth of bonds recently and then refused to take them because of an alleged irregularity prompted the Council to follow the lead of Salem and make this a popular loan.

WRIT OF ERROR REFUSED.

No Stay of Execution for Eben Boyce, the Tacoma Murderer.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.—The attorneys of Eben L. Boyce, the Tacoma murderer, who is to hang Friday, made a final attempt today to have the Supreme Court grant a stay of execution for their client, by an application for a writ of error to Judge Reavis, which was denied. Had the writ been granted an appeal to the Federal Court would have been based thereon. The fact that the application was refused doesn't bar Boyce's counsel from an application to the Federal Court, and it is probable that is the method to be followed.

Judge Reavis' opinion denying the writ is as follows:

"In the matter of the application of Eben L. Boyce for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order rendered by the Supreme Court of Washington on the 5th day of August, 1901, denying the application of said Boyce for a writ of habeas corpus, I have considered the petition for the writ and conclude that it ought not to issue. I do not think the order denying a writ of habeas corpus comes within the provisions of section 709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for writs of error from the highest court of the states. A further reason may be suggested that the record in the proceeding and decision denying the application for the writ of habeas corpus in said case does not seem to involve any question for review in the Federal jurisdiction."

No application was made today to Governor Rogers for executive clemency.

SETTLING IN BENTON COUNTY.

Easterners Come to Oregon to Escape Heat and Drouth.

CORVALLIS, Aug. 7.—A considerable number of the Easterners arriving on the Coast are settling in this vicinity. Robert Colbert and John Fowells arrived Monday from Fayette, Ia., bringing their families and a carload of belongings. They are renting houses and will engage in business as soon as an opening is found. The farm of Eugene Palmer, six miles north of town, was recently sold to an Eastern man for $5000, possession to be given immediately. A. Clingman has arrived from San Antonio, Tex., and is looking for timber land. A. R. Park, of Minensota, arrived Sunday and is looking for a place to settle. Charles T. Cooper, of Indiana, Neb., arrived Sunday, has rented a house and sent for his family.

Speaking of the heat in Iowa, Mr. Colbert and Mr. Fowells relate that on more than one occasion at Fayette during the recent hot spell, eggs were fried in the sunshine. One lady put eggs in a tin plate and put the plate on a stump. In a few minutes the eggs began to sizzle and in a short time were cooked. Another lady put eggs in a plate on a south porch where the sun beat down and in due time they were ready to serve on the table. Potatoes brought in to the house were found often partly baked from having come in contact with the heated earth.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

Young Goldstein and Mr. Hough Believed to Be Dead.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 7.—No trace of "old man" Hough, who was lost in the mountains north of La Camas July 10, nor of Abbie Goldstein, who lost his way at the base of Mount St. Helens, July 11, has been found. All hope of finding either has been abandoned.

Mr. Hough was over 80 years of age and left a widow and several children. Young Goldstein had just passed his 17th birthday at the time of his disappearance.

Fruit Driers Near Corvallis.

CORVALLIS, Aug. 7.—In addition to the mammoth fruit drier now being built in the orchard of the Corvallis & Benton County Prune Company, two other very large driers are in construction in this vicinity. The drier of the Corvallis & Benton County Prune Company is supposed to be the largest in the world devoted exclusively to prune drying. Its task will be to cure the 40,000 bushels of prunes estimated as now in the 155-acre orchard.

Another very large concern is a drier now in erection in the Green Peak orchard, 18 miles south of town. It comprises two 10-tunnel Kertz driers, with a capacity of 1000 bushels every 24 hours. In addition it is proposed, if sufficient time is available, to add a Snyder 30-stack drier, with a capacity of more than 200 bushels daily.

The Green Peak orchard comprises 160 acres, of which 30 acres is in apples, 20 acres in pears and 110 acres in Italian prunes. The pears are Bartletts and Winter Nellis, the first of which is a fair crop. The Winter Nellis pears and apples, however, are a failure. The Bartlett pears will be dried. The prune crop is very heavy, many of the limbs having already broken under the weight of the fruitage.

A third drier of importance is in the Excelsior orchard near Monroe. It is owned by A. Wilhelm & Sons, of Monroe. The new drier is already completed and has a guaranteed capacity of 500 bushels of green prunes per day.

Baker Brevities.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 7.—Two of the new mogul engines for the O. R. & N. passed through this city this afternoon. They are a part of a lot of 20 passenger and freight engines recently ordered. The rest are on the way here and will soon be in operation on the road. These locomotives are designed to haul heavier loads, thus reducing the cost of transportation to the company. They will be set up at the La Grande shops.

A company composed of Mayor Carter, of this city, and Colonel J. A. Panting, F. L. Moore and A. H. Frame, of Portland, has secured control of about 3000 acres of land near Prineville, in Crook County, and will commence boring for oil in the near future. There is, of course, every indication that oil is to be found in that neighborhood.

The Baker County teachers' institute will open in this city on the 4th of September. A very interesting programme has been provided. A number of people prominent in educational affairs throughout the state will be in attendance.

Good Hunting and Fishing.

LA GRANDE, Aug. 7.—Game is very plentiful in the Blue Mountains this season, and hunters are enjoying excellent sport. At the opening of the grouse season every ravine within sight of the city seemed to contain a covey of birds, and a short climb was all that was required to bring one to good shooting.

Camping parties from up the Grande Ronde River report larger game plentiful. Deer and even bear were frequently seen. Several bear have been observed prowling about the orchards near town.

Trout fishing is not good above the mouth of Catherine Creek, owing to the small flow of water. The Grande Ronde has not been known to be lower within a period of 10 years. Catherine Creek, however, contains a good flow and fishing in that stream is first-class. Fishing is also fine in the streams of Wallowa County.

Record Heat at Grant's Pass.

GRANT'S PASS, Aug. 7.—The warmest weather ever known before in the history of Southern Oregon was recorded in this section yesterday and day before. Today the thermometer has not reached so high a point as the two days previous. On Monday the mercury registered 104 degrees in the shade during the afternoon. It was reported that at the same time in Gold Hill, east of Grant's Pass, the temperature reached was 115 in the shade. At sundown, true to the Oregon climate, the temperature lowers and the nights are cool. The warm weather is made more disagreeable by the heavy mantle of smoke that hangs over the Rogue River Valley. This smoke is the result of the surrounding forest fires in the timber of the near-by mountains.

Fire at Kellogg, Idaho.

SPOKANE, Aug. 7.—Fire last night destroyed nearly $10,000 worth of property at Kellogg, Idaho, the mining town made notorious by the location there of the famous "Bull Pen" during the Coeur d'Alene riots. The stores burned were mostly branch houses of Wardner. The chief losers are: P. Hyde, groceries, $5000; Baker's clothing store, $2000, total loss; Smith Drug Company, $1000, total loss. Mr. Hyde believes the fire must have been incendiary. Several men were caught attempting to steal from his store a few days ago.

Showers in Jackson and Klamath.

ASHLAND, Aug. 7.—Heavy showers have been general over Jackson and Klamath Counties today. In this city .42 of an inch of rain fell, and it has done a vast amount of good to fruit and growing vegetation. On the south side of the Siskiyous as far as Dunsmuir the showers have been general for the past two days, and have extinguished some heavy timber fires that have been raging in that locality.

Reported Timber Frauds.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 7.—A report comes from the John Day country that a big timber syndicate is operating in that section of the state and endeavoring to obtain control of a large body of timber land by hiring men to go in and locate timber claims, for which the syndicate agrees to pay a stipulated sum, after the locator has obtained title and transferred it to the syndicate.

Forest Fire in Clackamas.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 7.—A report is current that a large forest fire is raging on the Upper Clackamas River, about 30 miles from here. The fire is said to have started in the vicinity of the new state salmon hatchery, which is near a heavily-timbered region.

Gold Shipment From Klondike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Sub-Treasury today paid out $1,200,000 on assay office checks for account of Seattle, San Francisco and New York, representing gold shipments from the Klondike.

To Teach at University of Idaho.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—Dr. Jay G. Eldridge, a member of the Yale faculty, has resigned his position to accept the chair of modern languages at the University of Idaho.

Thunder Shower at Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, July 7.—Hood River and vicinity was visited with a refreshing thunder shower this morning, which cooled the atmosphere and benefited all crops greatly.

Washington Notes.

Spokane is debating whether to tax the gas company's franchise or fix the price per thousand feet.

Over 240 acres of "oil lands" were recorded in Jefferson County the other day.

Articles of incorporation of the Nesqually Oyster Company have been filed. The object of the company is to buy, sell and cultivate oysters and food fish. The capital stock is $50,000, divided in as many shares, and the principal place of business is Olympia. The trustees named are Charles Vietzen, Charles S. Burnett and W. F. Callvert. As these gentlemen are owners of a large tract of oyster land on South Bay, it is presumed the principal object of the company is to place it in cultivation.

NORTHWEST INDIAN SCHOOLS

Work Shown at Detroit Educational Meeting Proves Value.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—During the meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit, Mich., the Department of Indian Education, in charge of Miss Estelle Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools, had on exhibition a collection of literary and industrial work prepared by the pupils of the various Indian schools in the United States, and native work done by the old Indians, which attracted marked attention and much favorable comment.

Possibly no collection received more notice than that sent by the various boarding, day and mission schools of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Besides the native work, excellent collections of classroom work, beautiful fancy work and industrial work of the most practical nature were forwarded by the schools of Chemawa, Grande Ronde, Klamath, Warm Springs, Umatilla, Siletz, Neah Bay, Puyallup, Colville, Lemhi and Fort Hall. That much is being done in the way of civilizing and Christianizing the Indian is evidenced by the work forwarded to the Detroit meeting.

Will Extend to San Diego.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 7.—The Tribune tomorrow will say that the Los Angeles extension of the Oregon Short Line is more properly speaking a San Diego extension. While the line will connect near Beaumont, Cal., with the Southern Pacific Railroad for Los Angeles, yet the main line will run due south from Beaumont to San Diego, which port will be used by the Short Line.

Northwest People in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Northwestern people registered at the New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—Dr. R. J. Marsh, at the Astor; J. Watts and wife, at the Imperial.

From Seattle—W. L. McCabe, at the Astor; W. G. Ronald and wife, at the Gilsey.

INDIAN SCHOOL WORK

WILL BE SHOWN AT PACIFIC COAST INSTITUTE AT TACOMA.

Exhibit of Progress Made Under System of Combined Literary and Industrial Training.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Indian Bureau, and especially that portion devoted to educational work, points with some little pride to the progress made in the Indian schools of the Pacific Northwest. This progress will be definitely shown when the Pacific Coast Institute holds its sessions at Tacoma, August 20 to 24. Many eyes were opened by the meeting held last Summer, when those in attendance, including the Governor and many high officials, expressed their surprise at the educational system which the Indian schools had developed under the guidance of the National superintendent, Miss Estelle Reel, and the superintendents of the various schools.

The institute last year was a great success, but the meeting this year promises to eclipse it. The Indian workers have an effective organization, and have entered into the work of preparation with much energy and enthusiasm. Hon. A. C. Tonner, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will probably be present, and Miss Estelle Reel, the National superintendent, will go from Washington to attend. Governor Rogers and Representative Cushman are on the programme for evening addresses, and Senator Foster, State Superintendent Ackerman, of Oregon, and Professor Horner, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will be present at the meeting.

The list of speakers is a long one, beginning with Superintendent Frank Terry, of the Puyallup school, who will be followed by Hon. T. J. Buford, of Siletz; Hon. Samuel G. Morse, of Neah Bay; J. E. Youngblood, of Skokomish; John E. Malone, of Dungeness; Charles D. Rakestraw, superintendent of the Yakima school; Superintendent M. V. Gaither, of Pendleton; Indian Supervisor Frank M. Conser, Superintendent Frank Avery, of Fort Spokane; Superintendent James Kirk, of Warm Springs; Supervisor E. L. Chalcraft, and many others from the Oregon, Washington and Idaho schools.

A very large number of Indian teachers is expected. Many educators in the public schools will attend to study the system which the Indians schools have evolved. That this system so far as developed is the best for the Indian race, and contains many features which must eventually be adopted in our common schools, is admitted by nearly all who have examined it closely. It is a harmonious and effective combination of both literary and industrial instruction.

As Miss Reel recently expressed it, "What the Indian most needs is industrial training to fit him to become a useful, productive, self-supporting citizen. Unless you have given the boy such knowledge and skill with his hands that he can go out from school and turn his efforts to something that will bring him an honest and honorable livelihood, you cannot say that you have educated him. This we are trying to do in our Indian schools, and we feel that we are succeeding.

"We give the girls thorough training in the practical duties of the household; teach them to cook, sew, launder, and to keep the home in a neat and comfortable condition, and also to care for milk, make butter and raise poultry. And so with the boys. As soon as they enter school their agricultural training begins with a miniature garden, which they care for with their own hands. All through their school course they take an active part in the farm operations. We endeavor to keep this ever before their minds, that they are some day to have a farm of their own and should learn now how to manage it. We also teach them carpentry, harness-making, blacksmithing, painting, and such trades as are useful to them."

MORE SENATORIAL POLITICS

Treatment of Walla Walla Republicans Who Stayed in Caucus.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 7.—In 1898 the Republicans of Walla Walla County nominated as one of their candidates for the Legislature George T. Welch, a Eureka Flat farmer. After considering the matter some days, Mr. Welch declined the nomination. After a spirited contest between opposing factions in the party C. C. Gose, a young lawyer, was nominated. Mr. Gose positively refused to pledge himself for any candidate for Senator, but did pledge himself to go into a Republican caucus and stand by its outcome. Mr. Gose had been a leading Democrat since his boyhood, having once been nominated and elected Sheriff of Walla Walla County by that party. He left the Democracy on the silver question and voted for McKinley in 1896. Mr. Gose was elected despite the efforts of some of the leading Ankeny men, who opposed him, it is said, because he would not pledge himself to support that gentleman for Senator, and took his seat on the Republican side of the House.

Being a modest convert he did not try to lead the party, but when the time for action came signed the call for a Republican Senatorial caucus, his name appearing well down on the list. Once in the caucus Mr. Gose proved true to his pledge and, despite the earnest entreaties and muttered threats of the Ankeny men remained in the caucus while his colleagues from Walla Walla County deserted it. Because Mr. Goss remained true to his pledge the Republican majority was enabled to nominate and elect Addison G. Foster Senator. Had Mr. Gose gone out with his colleagues from Walla Walla, the caucus would have been broken, and Washington would have had only one Senator for two years.

Since the election of Senator Foster the Ankeny men have loudly insisted, in season and out of season, that had Mr. Gose broken his word and the caucus Mr. Ankeny would have been elected; that they had enough Democrats and Populists staked out to have elected him in a free-for-all scramble next day. Those so disposed may take stock in these claims. It is very certain that since the Legislature adjourned Mr. Gose has been hounded by supporters of Mr. Ankeny, who have tried to ruin his business and make it generally uncomfortable for him.

Mr. Gose never asked any reward from Senator Foster for his action, and as far as the public knows, has never expected one. Friends of Mr. Gose have frequently expressed the opinion that it would be a graceful thing for Senator Foster to recognize the action of Mr. Gose in the matter of the caucus, by tendering him one of the best offices in his gift, and they were indignant when, after over two years had elapsed, Senator Foster offered Mr. Gose the position of a special agent of the General Land Office at a salary of $1200 a year, the duties of which would require him to be absent from his young family much of the time looking after trespassers on Government land in different parts of the United States. Much to the satisfaction of his friends, Mr. Gose declined the proffered honor with thanks. Senator Foster has since caused the appointment of Louis L. Sharp, of Spokane, to the place. P. B. J.

The Pope's New Poem.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Although Leo XIII is never allowed to feel the cold of the Winter months, his mental and physical activity is much greater during the Summer, when he lives in the open, as for him it is never too warm. At present he goes into his garden only for a limited time each day, as during his leisure hours, which are not so many as might be expected in a man of his age, he is seriously engaged on a Latin poem, which is understood to have the "Seasons" as theme.

The pontiff has three private secretaries, and to them he dictates as he composes the lines, very aldom putting pen to paper himself, because his hand is now very unsteady, and also because he has a horror of autograph hunters, and especially of any traffic which might be made of his writing after his death. It is said that in former years, when he himself drew up the drafts of his encyclicals, after they were copied for printing he most painstakingly tore them up into small pieces, which even the patience of Job could not have put together again.

It is, apparently, little effort to his holiness to write and think in Latin, but sometimes when the phrase does not come at once, he consults other Latinist scholars, his intimates, explaining his thought. Thus they work until the form is perfect, but it is always the pope who gives the final and effective touches.

His new poem is almost completed, but that does not mean that the world will soon enjoy it, as it is a peculiarity of the venerable author only to publish when the spirit moves.

BRYAN NO MORE.

He Was an Accident and the Accident Has Been Remedied.

Baltimore American.

Events seem to indicate that Mr. Bryan's decline is likely to be equally as abrupt as was his ascent. Already there are reasons to believe that the splendors of his oratory are about all that is left of his whilom glory. His prestige, if not quite dead, is rapidly dying. The principles of which he was not only the embodiment, but of which he was the leading exponent, are falling into disfavor. The party which bowed idolatrously at his feet has ceased its worship. It now looks as if he would soon drop into the depths of Mr. Cleveland's famous expression, that is, he will fade away into "innocuous desuetude."

Nobody is surprised. It is but the fulfillment of logic. Mr. Bryan was but an accident, and it was natural to expect that the accident would be remedied. Had Mr. Bryan been wise he might have made a lasting record in history. He caught his party with vagaries, however, and it was reasonable to suppose that his power would prove as evanescent as were his vagaries. The latter lost their attractivenes four years ago, and with that loss Mr. Bryan's pre-eminence received its death-wound.

The decadence of Bryan is what the Democratic party has desired for several years. Everybody has wished for the demolition of the idol, but nobody has had the nerve to strike the first blow. Though ruined in power, Mr. Bryan has managed to deceive his party into believing that he is stil puissant, and for that reason there has been a hesitancy in overturning his leadership. Not until hands in Ohio tore away the veil did the party realize that Mr. Bryan was simply a man, and impotent at that. So soon as the spell of idolatry was broken Mr. Bryan's last hold broke with it. Cutting the cord of his personal ascendancy liberated the party, because repudiation of his principles had long since been proclaimed.

This fall of a brilliant leader is full of lessons. It is a conclusive demonstration of the country's hatred of mere demagoguery with its attendant play of class against class. It also teaches that mere intellect, unless filled with solid, statesmanlike ideas, will never win politically. The day has passed when the people can be fooled by the glamour of rhetoric and impassioned oratory. They now demand substance, not froth. Unless a man can furnish the former, his position in public life will prove as impressionless as would a dagger-thrust in the sea. That is why Mr. Bryan's public career has been such a signal failure. That is why his name has lost its magic and it is impossible to raly more than a corporal's guard under his banner. Bryanesque doctrines will never survive in a country where educated intelligence is the sovereign guide.

ROCKEFELLER'S WEALTH.

Wall-Street Banker Places Aggregate at Nearly Thousand Millions.

New York Journal.

Wall street is intensely interested in the almost daily alignment of forces in the struggle between the Morganbund and the Rockefeller clique for the chiefship of the financial field. They are busy counting up the resources of the respective sides, and trying to figure out who, in a mere show of wealth, would win.

In this connection a prominent Wall-street banker, who, for reasons of policy, does not wish his name mentioned, made a startling statement regarding the resources of John D. Rockefeller yesterday. He is in a position, by reason of close busines relationship, to know of what he speaks. He said:

I have read the recent Wall-street articles in the Journal regarding the rivalry between the Morgan and Rockefeller interests. I think the articles have described the situation pretty accurately, but of one thing I am certain, the Journal has underestimated the wealth of John D. Rockefeller. I have never seen a newspaper statement that approximated it. Instead of their figures, I should say Mr. Rockefeller is worth little less than a thousand millions today.

Take his holdings in Standard Oil alone. They have been worth during the present year more than $300,000,000. But it must be remembered that Mr. Rockefeller, who squanders less than most rich men on his personal wants, has been growing rich at the rate of compound interest.

I don't think any man will deny that Mr. Rockefeller has made an average of $30,000,000 a year for 10 years. The reinvestment of this sum alone, supposing he had no principal, at 5 per cent compound interest would mean the addition of more than $400,000,000 to his riches.

But the securities from which this income has been derived have steadily increased in value. His Standard Oil holdings in three or four years have doubled in market value; his railway and other securities have advanced tremendously, and in the past three years his wealth has increased in a sum which would astonish the American people if the actual figures were laid before them.

There are few first-class railroads in which he does not own some of the stock. There are few trusts in which he has not been compelled to reinvest his constantly increasing income. At the present quotations for securities it is impossible that he should be worth much less than a thousand millon dollars.

As for the rivalry between Morgan and Rockefeller, as they are the two men who control the most money in America, I think this rivalry is natural. As yet, however, I think it is without hostility. Both men are interested in many of the same enterprises.

Certainly, I believe that the only man, in a financial sense, to whom Mr. Morgan takes off his hat is John D. Rockefeller. The sane, observant man well knows the silent, latent power of his vast millions; and I should say that at the present time it would be a risky venture for Mr. Morgan, or any other person on earth, to wage financial war against John D. Rockefeller and his billion.

A Famous French Naturalist Dead.

New York Times.

Paris, July 22.—Henry Lacaze-Duthiers, the zoologist, is dead.

Felix Joseph Henry Lacaze-Duthiers was born at Montpezat, Lot-et-Garonne, on May 15, 1821. He began the study of medicine at the Paris hospitals, but before long decided to devote himself entirely to zoology, for which science he had shown an extraordinary liking when very young. He soon succeeded in making a name for himself, and when 33 years old he was appointed professor of zoology at Lille. Eight years later the French Government intrusted him with a special mission in the Mediterranean, the results of which he embodied in a monograph entitled "Histoire Naturelle du Corail." In 1865 he became professor of zoology at the Paris Museum of Natural History, and three years later he was appointed to a similar position in the faculty of sciences. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1871, and in 1875 he established on the coast of Brittany a zoological laboratory, the first institution of its kind in France.

In 1887 M. Lacaze-Duthiers was appointed a commander of the Legion of Honor.

LIEU LAND LAW FRAUDS

WHY NO ADDITIONAL RESERVES WILL BE RECOMMENDED.

Government Is Being Steadily Buncoed Under the Relinquishment of Reserve Lands Clause.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The reason why no more forest reserves are to be created at this time has been given to the public. The truth was made known through Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, who says that he and the Secretary of the Interior have reached a common understanding to the effect that until the law governing relinquishments of tracts within forest reserves has been radically modified action will be held up on all applications for the creation of new reserves.

The Secretary and the Commissioner believe that the existing law is far too liberal, and should be restricted in the matter of lieu land selections. As the law now stands, the Government is being steadily buncoed out of rich, valuable tracts by railroads and corporations having large holdings within existing reserves relinquishing the same and securing other and more valuable tracts. It is this defect which must be remedied before any further reserves are created, for, in the language of Commissioner Hermann, the reserves, at present, are too expensive a luxury.

This year he will make a recommendation to Congress, as he has recommended to the Secretary in the past, that the law of 1897, which provides for the relinquishment of lands included within the forest reserves, covered by unperfected bona fide claims or by patent, and the selection of other lands in lieu of those relinquished, be amended so as to require that the lands selected in lieu of others relinquished shall be surveyed, vacant lands, open to settlement, not exceeding in area the tracts relinquished, and approximately of the same value, to be determined under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

This, says the Commissioner, is the reason no action has been taken looking to the creation of a forest reserve in Southwestern Oregon. While there may be merit in the proposition, and the establishment of such a reserve may be justified by the benefits that would be derived from such action, the department is not willing to take the risk of having more frauds perpetrated upon the Government under the loose construction of the lieu land selection law, and hence declines to take any action looking to the creation of this reserve.

Since the Commissioner and department were interviewed three days ago with regard to this proposed reserve, both parties have revived the Southwestern Oregon case, and it develops that the recommendations made by the Commissioner, as outlined in the previous statement, were merely oral. Finding this to be the case, Mr. Hermann has put his views in writing, along the lines previously stated, but they probably will not get beyond the office of the Secretary. Moreover, Mr. Hermann says, it is not correct to state that he has recommended the establishment of a reserve in Southwestern Oregon; he has merely transmitted the case to the Secreatry, with a request for more detailed information as to the character of the land involved.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

Is Rapidly Curing All of Those in Portland and Vicinity Who Have Been Annoyed With the Troublesome Disease.

Itching Scalp, Eczema and Falling Hair Readily Succumb to This Great Remedy.

The public is mightily pleased at the success achieved in the cure of Dandruff and all forms of scalp and hair troubles. Many people who have been doctoring their heads for years with so-called dandruff cures, tonics, shampoos, etc., have obtained more and better results after using Coke Dandruff Cure for less than three weeks than they ever did from anything ever used. Woodard, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington streets, continue to receive the strongest praise from parties who obtained samples.

We could fill pages with names of leading people in this city and vicinity who have been either benefited or cured by Coke Dandruff Cure.

Testimony as to the efficacy of Coke Dandruff Cure is coming in from every direction, proving conclusively that every claim made is true.

Admiral George Dewey writes: "I have used Coke Dandruff Cure for the past year and found it an excellent preparation."

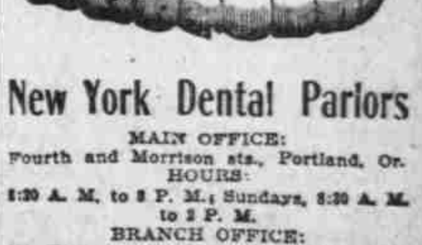
Coke Shampoo and Toilet Soap made expressly for cleaning the hair and scalp and beautifying the complexion.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair

TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN by our late scientific method applied to the gums. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine.

These are the only dental parlors in Portland having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and procelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. All work done by GRADUATED DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' experience, and each department in charge of a specialist. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by a FREE EXAMINATION.

POPULAR PRICES



New York Dental Parlors

MAIN OFFICE:
Fourth and Morrison sts., Portland, Or.
HOURS:
8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BRANCH OFFICE:
614 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington.