COMBINE IS MADE

Cannery Trust Agrees to Pay Over Money Today.

ALL DETAILS ARE COMPLETE

About 30 Canneries and Nearly 100 Fishtraps Included in Sale—Money Is on Deposit at Wells-Fargo Bank.

The cannery combine is now complete, or rather it will be this forenoon. All the details of the combination were completed yesterday, and it was stated on reliable authority yesterday evening that the money will be paid this morning by the combine to the various cannery owners who have gone in. The money, it is said, is on deposit at the Wells-Fargo Bank.

Early yesterday morning the promoters of the combine, the individual owners of canneries proposing to join forces therewith, and J. Thorburn Ross, of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, went into session in one of the parlors of the Hotel Portland and remained in session most of the day. Mr. Ross' duty was to report on the title of each cannery that is going into the combine, and this was done in detail. Last evening the work was completed, and the announcement made that the money will be paid by check on Wells-Fargo today.

The new company embraces about 30 canneries on Puget Sound and in Alaska. It is capitalized for $25,000,000, the shares being 250,000 in number, and their par value $100. Of the shares, half is preferred stock and half common stock. There is also $7,000,000 of debenture bonds of the company, $3,000,000 of which have been issued. The other $4,000,000 will remain in the treasury to be used in the absorption of such new canneries as may desire to join the combine. But $12,000,000 worth of the stock, half preferred and half common, has been issued, and the remaining $13,000,000 will remain in the treasury to be used for the same purpose.

Under the terms of the combine agreement, all of this year's pack becomes the property of the combine. As the run this year is extraordinarily heavy, the combine expects to pay handsome dividends. It should be understood that none of the Columbia River canneries have joined the combine. Neither has the Alaska Packers' Association, owning 19 canneries in Alaska. The prominent men of the combine deny that any war will be inaugurated to force the Alaska packers in line, but that the Alaska Packers' Association will come in voluntarily.

Following is a list of the principal companies that have joined forces in the combine:

Pacific Steam Whaling Company, seven canneries.

Pacific-American Fisheries Company, four canneries.

Ainsworth & Dunn, three canneries.

Thlinket Packing Company, two canneries.

Boston Fishing and Packing Company, one cannery.

Western Fisheries Company, one cannery.

Chilkoot Packing Company, one cannery.

Taku Packing Company, one cannery.

Fairhaven Cannery Company, one cannery.

Chatham Straits Packing Company, one cannery.

Icy Straits Packing Company, two canneries.

Quadra Packing Company, one cannery.

Several minor canneries are also included in the combine, and it is understood, although not confirmed, that Hume Bros. & Hume, operating two canneries in Alaska, but with headquarters in San Francisco, have also joined. Their representatives are now in the city and were in consultation with the combine promoters yesterday.

It is likely that the first of next week will witness the exit of the score or more of fish magnates who have been making their headquarters in Portland during the time the details of the combine have been under consideration. A full list of the visitors was printed in The Oregonian Wednesday, and it included men interested in the salmon industry from all parts of the United States.

As has been stated before, the manager of the combine is to be E. E. Ainsworth, of Seattle. The offices of the combine are to be in Portland and Seattle. The various companies that have gone into the combine own in the neighborhood of 100 fish traps, which are included in this sale.

KALAMA'S BIG GOLD MINE.

Smelter Will Soon Be in Operation—Shaft Down 300 Feet.

The big ledge at Kalama, Wash., has the honor of being the nearest gold mine to Portland, and if the expectations of its owners are realized, its development will mean a great deal to this city. Kalama is only 30 miles north of Portland, and this huge ledge is being followed under the houses and lands of its citizens. Development has gone on quietly for about 12 months, very few persons excepting the owners being aware of the immense size of the ledge.

Dr. J. C. Dornell, one of the owners, was in the city yesterday, and when seen at the Esmond, said the main shaft has reached a depth of 300 feet. There are five crosscuts on the way down, and these prove the average width of the ledge to be 80 feet. The rock grows richer as the pick and drill get deeper on the body of ore, and at the present depth, assays $38 in gold and $12 in copper. H. M. Stephens, an experienced mining man, has been superintendent of operations since the beginning, Dr. Dornell said, and has all along been confident of the great value of the property.

A company has been incorporated, entitled the Dornell Mining & Smelting Company, and a 40-ton smelter will be in operation inside of 30 days. The corporation has no stock on the market, so therefore is not trying to advertise itself.

"We have enough capital within ourselves," the Doctor said, "to get the plant well on its feet."

NO "SANG" DIGGERS WANTED

Kansas Man Who Desires to Settle in This State.

A. S. Watt, land agent of the O. R. & N. Co., receives many curious letters from people who are desirous of settling in this state. Yesterday he received one from a man in Atchison, Kan., who inquired about stock farms, and wanted to take up a large one near Portland. He also desired to know in what part of this state ginseng is most abundant. That settled it. Mr. Watt was of the opinion that we needed no "sang" diggers in this state. They are numerous in the hill country of Tennessee and Kentucky and in many of the adjoining states, and are the most shiftless lot of "poor white (or colored) trash" imaginable.

Ginseng or "sang" is a plant the root of which is held in high repute in China and Corea, where the best quality is worth its weight in gold. It is supposed by the Chinese to possess valuable medicinal properties, but Europeans or Americans have never been able to see anything of value in the roots, although it is said that of late someone has discovered that it is a valuable aid to digestion. Probably the Chinese found this out long ago. At any rate, there has always been a trade in "sang" between this country and China ever since trading relations were established between the two countries. The roots could always be sold for cash, and many poor or useless persons in the states where it grows have become confirmed "sang" diggers, and of no use for anything else.

"Sang" is not found on this Coast, and as there are no good stock ranges vacant near Portland the Kansas man will probably decide to remain in that suffering and red-hot state.

BACK TO PARADISE.

Willamette Valley Man Tells of Suffering Kansas.

H. R. Rann, Junction City pioneer, who has just returned from the East, after a month's visit, is registered at the Perkins. He expressed himself yesterday as being very glad to get back to Oregon, "where a man can get a decent night's sleep," and he has had all he wants of an Eastern Summer for the present.

He was in Kansas City, where the thermometer registered 116, July 23, and says that at no time during the 24 hours was it below 102. Sleep was, therefore, out of the question. The furniture in the buildings gets hot and stays hot even in the best hotels. People make up their minds to suffer, as there is no relief, but a man who has spent any time in Oregon knows there is a better country, and naturally longs to get out to the Coast again.

He was in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska toward the end of July, and found that the corn crop of those three states has been ruined by the heat and drouth. The wheat crop was very good and was harvested before the hot spell came, but the corn was mostly in tassel when the hot wave struck, and in a few days the smiling fields were turned to scorched deserts. Cattle are being sold for a mere nothing, as fodder will be too scarce the ensuing Winter to justify keeping them over. Cows which a few weeks ago were worth $60, are now slow sale at $4. The evil results of the hot, dry spell of July are, therefore, manifest already.

He took in the Buffalo Exposition and had an opportunity to compare it with the great Chicago Exposition of 1893, and he calls the present one a miniature representation of it. "The visitor misses the great European exhibits of the World's Fair," he said, "and the Mexican and South American collections consist mostly of minerals.

"Oregon's agricultural display is a credit to the state, and its collection of native woods and ores attracts a great deal of attention. The state might have made even a much better display had any general effort been made in that direction. As it is, the display is the result of the efforts of a very few men.

"The exposition is not being as well attended as its friends desire. The Buffalo people give as one reason for this the proximity of the St. Louis Centennial, which will be largely patronized by the people of the South and West, who are saving their efforts in that direction.

"Strangers have to pay pretty well for accommodations in Buffalo until they get a little acquainted, and know better where to go. It will cost the visitor $5 a day to live as well as he can in Portland for $1 50, and the first-class hotel rates are about $10. Food of all kinds seems to be much scarcer than out here, as the restaurants make a charge of 15 cents for one extra potato. The food shows that it has come a long way, and there does not seem to be any real fresh meats or vegetables, as there are in Portland. We are living in a land of comfort and plenty here, but it takes a trip to the Eastern States to enable us to realize it."

Plans for New Church.

Rev. Robert McLean, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, yesterday received from L. V. Balk, church architect of Los Angeles, Cal., complete plans and specifications and duplicates of the proposed new church, to be erected on East Pine and East Thirteenth streets. There are 17 blue prints, besides the specifications. The estimated cost of the structure is $5000, without the Epworth League room finished, and $6000 with the room completed. Dr. McLean and the members of his church are pleased with the plans, and the intention is to let the contracts and proceed with the erection of the building as soon as it can be done. The new church will practically occupy the entire quarter block purchased. The lot on which the old church stands, East Ninth and East Oak streets, will be disposed of, but the building will be moved to the new site and worked into the new structure. It will be the Sunday school and auxiliary auditorium in the rear. The cross sections and general plans indicate that the new church will be one of the most attractive on the East Side, and different in some respects from any other in the city. The inside will be of natural wood and the roof will be supported by trusses. The windows will be mostly cathedral glass of handsome design. The auditorium and Sunday school room are arranged so they can be thrown together and become one large auditorium on special occasions. The contracts for the various parts of the church will be let separately.

Muscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of Greve's Ointment.
Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

Before warm weather prostrates you, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will do you good.

HEAVILY INTERESTED IN SALMON COMBINE.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

Charles R. Flint, who is heavily interested, in a financial way, in the salmon deal, is a New York financier of marked ability. He is a member of the exporting firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., and besides is interested in 14 industrial consolidations and many banks. He began business for himself in 1871, and a year later became interested in the general commission business with the Spanish-Americas, visiting the west coast of South America in 1874. In 1876 he visited the west coast again, and subsequently was appointed United States Consul to Chile. At the outbreak of the war between Chile and Peru, in 1879, Mr. Flint resigned and returned to New York. Five years later he made a tour of the Amazon and its tributaries to develop the rubber trade of those regions.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL

OREGON KING MINE SUIT WILL HAVE ANOTHER HEARING.

Men Who Sued A. B. Hammond and Others for a Share of a Subsidy, Bowled Out of Court.

In the case of T. J. Brown and B. W. Maddox vs. the Oregon King Mining Company, a suit for possession of a mine heretofore decided in favor of complainants, on a motion for a new trial Judge Bellinger yesterday allowed the motion. The court said:

"There are two vital questions in the case: Did the location under which the defendant claims mark the claim on the ground so that its boundaries could be readily traced? And if not, was a copy of Brown's location, made in 1899, filed with the County Recorder, as required by the Oregon law of 1898?

"All the other material facts in the case are either admitted, undisputed or conclusively established.

"The court, of its own motion, instructed the jury as follows:

Brown's location in 1897 not being valid, if the defendant's location or the location of Wilson, under whom the defendant claims, which was made in 1898, was a valid location, then I am of the opinion that the defendant ought to recover in this case. But I do not so instruct you; I leave the matter open for your own determination.

This construction the court said was indefensible, in that it relieved the jury from the requirements which the law attached to the fact of a prior valid location by defendant's grantor, if such there was, and opened the door to them to do equity agreeably to their own feelings so far as that question is concerned.

In conclusion, Judge Bellinger said that even without this instruction he would feel compelled to allow the motion for a new trial because of error in admitting in evidence the location notice testified to by the witness Wilson.

BOWLED OUT OF COURT.

Men Who Sued A. B. Hammond for Share of Astoria Subsidy.

In the case of George Whitney Moore and George William Moore vs. A. B. Hammond, John C. Stanton and the Astoria Company, to recover a share of certain bonuses and subsidies secured for building a railroad from Astoria to Goble, Judge Bellinger rendered a decision yesterday sustaining the demurrer to the bill of complaint.

Complainants alleged that they were to use their influence in securing for Hammond and Bonner the Seaside Railway, which they were desirous of purchasing, and Hammond and Bonner agreed to build the road from Astoria to Goble upon the best terms obtainable. All concerned were to work to secure subsidies, and in the end complainants were to receive one-third of the profits as commissions.

The court found that the extent of complainants' damage was not stated and could not be estimated. The value of their services is not stated. Complainants aided in securing "certain additional subsidies, especially with reference to property on the west side of Astoria harbor," but the court held that this did not entitle them to any interest in the subsidies so procured. It was further held that the facts did not make a case for an accounting. In conclusion, the court said:

"If in such a case it is proper to join Hammond as a defendant, it is merely for the purposes of discovery as to the profits secured by Stanton, and not for relief, as to which complainants must look to Stanton. The demurrer to the bill of complaint is sustained."

NEW WAY OF SELLING.

Junk Dealer Favors Disposal of Goods at Customers' Prices.

It was as good as being at a play to hear the evidence yesterday in the Municipal Court, in a case in which Henry Watemacher, dealer in junk, was accused of the larceny of one wheelbarrow, valued at $6, the property of Seed & Bingham. J. S. Seed testified that his firm owned a quantity of wheelbarrows, located in different parts of the city, and that two of the wheelbarrows were missed recently. The police told him that they had found one of the wheelbarrows in defendant's possession.

"I bought two barrows. Here is the receipt," shouted the defendant, who said that he guessed he could conduct his case without the aid of a lawyer, "because," he reasoned, "lawyers cost money."

"It was this way, Judge," testified Watemacher. "I bought the barrows from Mrs. M. J. Westingard. She called me into her store and said she had barrows to sell. I bought them for $2 50 each."

"Don't you think they were rather cheap?" hinted Deputy District Attorney Spencer.

"Gracious, no," yelled the defendant, excitedly. "I buy anything that comes my way—for money."

"And no questions asked?" inquired Mr. Spencer.

"What is the use of questions when you have the money?" argued the witness. "Let me give you some advice, young man. The value of an article is just what you can get for it. Yes, sir, I sell goods the same way—accept what the customer gives me."

The case was continued to allow Mrs. Westingard to appear in court and tell what she knows about the case.

EAST SIDE NEWS.

Five Sub-Boards of Trade Will Hold Their First Conference.

Committees appointed by the Sellwood, Brooklyn, Clinton Kelly, Woodstock and James B. Stephens Sub-Boards of Trade are requested to attend a conference meeting this evening, at the hall on the corner of Milwaukie and Powell streets. This is the first time these committees have been called together. The object is to secure co-operation in the construction of cycle paths, opening of roads, discuss increase of Council representation, street matters, improvements, and also the opening and improvement of a new street, following the course of the river, through to Sellwood, or nearly there. It is desired to enter an arrangement by which, when any one of these boards undertake a public measure, it can count on the support of all the other organizations.

Pastor for Centenary Church.

There will probably be no successor to the late Dr. Gue, as pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, until the annual conference, which meets at Hillsboro, September 25. Bishop Cranston and Dr. Rockwell have the matter in hand, and are looking over the field with great care. Dr. Rockwell said last evening that several prominent and able ministers were under consideration, any one of whom would be fit for the important charge at Centenary. It was not yet known, however, whether they could be induced to come West. Besides, a number of applications had been received by men who want to enter the field in Oregon. Dr. Rockwell said that unless a transfer could be made a regular pastor would not be appointed until conference meets. The presiding elder is the acting pastor, under the rules of the church. Rev. F. E. Coulter has been appointed to look after the pastoral work until conference. He will conduct the prayer meetings and also keep the pulpit supplied.

Grand Avenue Improvement.

The improvement of Grand avenue will be between Belmont and the north line of East Burnside street, except that portion of the street from 11 feet north of the south line of East Stark street to 111 feet north of the north line of East Oak street. The street is to be replanked with 12-inch yellow fir. According to estimates by the City Engineer the cost of planking will be less than $1 per foot. Mayor Rowe, who is greatly interested in getting Grand avenue improved, said yesterday that no bids above $1 per foot would be considered. He said that he should ask that the bids be thrown out if they are above that figure. The business men along the avenue, who had ceased to hope for relief, are gratified that a definite movement has been made toward this much-needed improvement, which promises success.

Lumber Shortage.

Builders complain that they cannot get lumber enough to push construction on buildings. At St. David's Church much delay is experienced for want of lumber. Shipments of lumber east are so large that local orders are filled slowly.

East Side Notes.

Dr. G. Hawthorne Nottage left yesterday for a 10 days' outing at the seaside.

T. A. Wood will shortly let a contract for the erection of a two-story double tenement dwelling on Grand avenue and East Market street.

The cycle path on Crosby street, between Holladay avenue and McMillen street, has been completed. It does not obstruct the street in the least.

Rev. J. H. Gibson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, arrived home from his vacation yesterday, after an absence of several weeks.

F. A. Graham, master mechanic at the terminal shops in Lower Albina, left last evening for Salt Lake City, where he will remain a month.

The demand for houses at Sellwood continues. A man was there yesterday looking for a cottage. Not finding one, he set up a tent on a vacant lot among some shade trees. He said he proposed to live in Sellwood somehow.

Rev. H. B. Elworthy, pastor of the Sunnyside Methodist Church, and family returned last evening from a few weeks' vacation near Canby. On their return they found that the church had been decorated and greatly improved.

An effort is making by which a change can be effected in the district of the Sunnyside mailcarrier by which he can deliver mail as far south as the Section Line road. In order to do this he will have to be relieved of some territory on the north side.

A short session of the Mount Tabor School Board, district No. 5, was held last evening, to pick up the loose ends of business. Everything is in readiness for the school opening. Wood has been delivered and repairs completed. A large attendance is expected at the opening.

Quarterly conferences were held at Patton and Woodlawn churches by Dr. Rockwell this week. The Patton church has made a request for a pastor. Heretofore Rev. Andrew Monroe has been pastor of both churches. The Patton church thinks it is strong enough to stand alone. Dr. Rockwell has the matter under consideration.

Wise Bros., dentists, both phones; the Falling.

Location of Early Missions.

UNIVERSITY PARK, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—The letter of Mrs. Victor on "Mrs. Whitman's Cry" in The Daily Oregonian of August 4, was a very interesting and impartial contribution to the pioneer missionary history of the Old Oregon. Besides calling attention to the article itself, I desire to mention an error of Mrs. Victor which I have observed repeatedly in her writings several times, notably in her "Indian Wars of Oregon," namely, the location of the missions of the A. B. C. F. M., Waillatpu, Chimekane and Lapwai, "north of the Columbia." In fact, not one of them was "north" of that river, and no Protestant Indian mission was located there at all, except that of the Methodist Church at Nesqually, on Puget Sound, in 1840, by Dr. Richmond, under the superintendence of Mr. Lee. Geographically speaking, they were all south of that stream, the one nearest to it being the Methodist mission of Wascopam, or The Dalles, on its southern bank, and next to that Waillatpu, about 25 miles east from old Fort Walla Walla. In this letter she says that in the Spring of 1839, at Waillatpu, Mrs. Walker "presented the territory north of the Columbia with its first white male child." It makes little difference to the "white male child," now a venerable and honored man, whether he was born north or south of the Columbia, but there are some rather important questions of history that are affected by the question whether these missions were north of the Columbia or not, and it is better to be accurate rather than inaccurate, even on what may appear trivial historical points. H. K. HINES.

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

FOR THE COAST.

The O. R. & Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock today at 1:15 P. M. for Astoria and North Beach points. City Ticket Office, Third and Washington.

SLAUGHTER SALE
OF
MEN'S SUITS

To close out balance of stock on hand prior to the arrival of our Fall stock, we have placed the entire SUMMER STOCK on our bargain tables. Prices cut almost in two, so anyone can afford to purchase a suit now.

Every $15, $18
MEN'S SUMMER SUIT
in the house has been bunched in one lot and marked down to
$9.85

Every $20
MEN'S SUMMER SUIT
in the house marked down to
$13.50

As fiction is never admitted into our ads, the public will appreciate the great slaughter now taking place. All sizes in stock today.

RELIABLE CLOTHIER Ben Selling S. E. cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.

ONE OFFICE NOT SOUGHT

COUNTY CLERKSHIP UNDER THE NEW LAW IS NOT A SINECURE.

Clerk Confronted With a Small Deputy Allowance and Danger of Having to Work.

Of all the offices within the gift of the people next June, none is so little sought as the office of County Clerk, which was recreated by the Legislature last Winter by the consolidation of the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court and County Recorder. Knowing politicians fight shy of an office that pays a salary of $2500 a year in return for a $25,000 bond and more responsibility than has ever been gathered under one official title in the history of Multnomah County. Several ambitious men are said to have sized up the office with a view of determining their own chances of landing the plum, but they are daunted by the thought of possible mistakes in entering judgments, certificates of attachment, etc., while serving the dear people for a measly $2500 a year.

The recent Legislature authorized the County Clerk to appoint three deputies at salaries not exceeding $100 a month, each, and five at salaries not exceeding $75 a month each. In a moment of zeal the Legislative Assembly provided that deputies should be on duty at least eight hours of each judicial day, and that, if required, they should serve further as criers in the County and Circuit Courts without extra pay. It is not clear to the average Courthouse employe who expects to hold over under the next regime why the Legislature, while it was about it, did not ordain that deputies should spend all time not required in entering judgments in the woodshed splitting wood.

What gives pause to the average aspirant for the honor of being the first County Clerk under the new law is the small allowance made by the Legislature for deputy hire. Three deputies at $100 a month and five at $75 would make a $675 hole in the county's funds each pay day, while the monthly average of the three consolidated departments for the year ended June 30, 1901, was slightly over $1812, and the monthly average for the past six years was nearly $1600. Total disbursements of the three departments for deputy and clerk hire in the six years ended June 30 are shown below:

Year ending	Clerk Circuit Court.	County Re-corder.	Clerk Co. Court.
June 30, 1896	$9706	$4670	$5410
June 30, 1897	8884	4284	4742
June 30, 1898	8890	4207	4797
June 30, 1899	8970	4448	5064
June 30, 1900	9090	5222	5552
June 30, 1901	9300	5932	6574
Total	$54,759	$28,763	$31,629
Annual average	9,133	4,794	5,271

The law abolishing a Clerk of the Circuit Court, a Recorder and a Clerk of the County Court, each with a salary of $3500, and creating a County Clerk at $2500, saves $6000 in salaries at one lick. If the County Court should undertake to compel the County Clerk to run his office on an allowance of $675 a month for clerks and deputies, this would be $8100 for the year, compared with $21,806 for the year ended June 30, 1901, a further saving of $13,706, or a grand saving of $21,706 a year.

The law creating the office of County Clerk authorizes the County Court to give the Clerk such "additional help as may appear to such court to be necessary, temporarily, to perform any special work, at a compensation not exceeding —— per day while actually employed on such work." It has been supposed that the act named $2 50 per day for this class of extra service, but no figure is given in the law as printed in the Session Laws.

They who are acquainted with the run of the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court and County Recorder know that the allowance of $675 a month for deputy and clerk hire will never keep the County Clerk's work up to date, and it seems certain that the County Court will grant extras. But how much? If that was only certain, plenty of men would be found willing to take the County Clerkship for $2500 a year. But it is the danger of running foul of a County Court that might be anxious to save the taxpayers the greater part of a possible saving of $21,706 a year that causes the aspirants to stand back. Sometimes County Courts are economical, no matter how many hours the County Clerk may have to work. And from all indications the County Clerk to be elected next June will have to do a day's work for a day's pay.

THINKS REPORT WAS PARTIAL

Statement of an Attorney in Tillamook Land Case.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—The article in The Oregonian of the 6th inst. under the heading "Fraud Is Alleged," places an imputation upon a large number of Tillamook's best citizens which ought not to pass unchallenged.

Your reporter has selected the evidence in favor of the contestant, together with the contestant's affidavit, and not a word on the other side. While, in fact, contestant's witnesses were squarely contradicted by every person whose name they brought into the case, many of them being men of the highest standing in the community; and while they acknowledged that almost every document introduced in the case had been entrusted to them, and somehow came into the hands of Hays, and while the contestees have introduced abundant ttstimony to disprove every allegation of the contestant, there is not so much as an intimation of there being any side to the case but that set out by your reporter.

This case is on trial, the evidence is all in, and the proper place to discuss the matter is before the Land Department, and not in the newspapers, but I am bound to say this much, that the character of the settlers whose claims are being contested stands too high, where they are known, to be hurt by the affidavit of Charles E. Hays.

Many of the explanations, evidently furnished by Hays, are incorrect. I am authorized to say that his story put into the mouth of Claude Thayer, attorney at Oregon City, July 23, last, is a pure fabrication. As a matter of fact, Claude Thayer has never been represented by an attorney in the case.

Hays' contests against the 73 settlers were not disallowed on the grounds he alleges, but because the Secretary of the Interior decided that he could not take more than one of these claims if he were to succeed in his contests, and hence could not be acting in good faith in contesting so many.

While explaining his case to your reporter Hays ought not to have forgotten to show how a man notoriously impecunious at the beginning of these contests could spend so much money as they have cost during the past two years and still be living in clover with no visible means of support. It is no wonder that the Secretary of the Interior scented a "nigger in that wood pile."

T. B. HANDLEY.

Mr. Handley evidently read The Oregonian report very imperfectly if he found "not a word" of the contestee's side of that timber-land contest. He overlooked the fact that of the four letters among the exhibits of the case that were printed, two were presented by the defense or contestee, and they were by far the most interesting exhibits in the case, and told the most significant story. Among the other things he overlooked was the following paragraph:

The ground taken by the defense in the case was that there was no use to deny allegations made as to transactions subsequent to the date when the entries were made; that the entryman then swore that he was taking the land for his own use and benefit and without any agreement or contract in any manner or with any persons whomsoever by which any other person than himself would profit from the entry, and that after that the entryman might legally borrow money upon his claim or agree to sell it and such action would not in any wise invalidate his final proof and title.

This information was given to The Oregonian reporter by the chief counsel for the contestee, the entire trend of whose statement was that, inasmuch as the chief and practically the only direct proof submitted on the part of the contestant pertained to transactions subsequent to the date of entry, it was hardly worth while to refute them; that collusion or agreement prior to the application for entry had not been legally established and the contestee had little to say or refute, in fact was not much concerned about the outcome of the case.

But She Saw the Wedding.

It is not an easy matter to keep a woman from a funeral or a wedding, especially the latter, if it be a fashionable function, relates a Paris correspondent. The recent marriage of the Count de Flers and Mlle. Genevieve Sardou was a tremendous affair in Paris, and at least two persons claimed every available seat in the church where the happy pair became one. Just as the ceremony was about to begin a handsomely dressed woman forced her way through the crowd at the door, and was about to step inside when the steward on guard there barred her progress, saying: "It is impossible to let you in, madam. Every seat is occupied." "That may be," replied the lady, in a very confident tone, "but you will find if you inquire that there is still room for me." "Who are you, then, madame?" asked the steward. "I am the widow of General Gallifet," she replied. The steward saluted the lady with an apologetic bow, and showed her to a good viewpoint inside, expressing regret that to provide a seat was impossible. On returning to the door he was reminded that General Gallifet is very much alive, and that he is, moreover, a widower.

TESTIMONY FOR MR. MOSS

Further Evidence to Effect That He Wrote the Prairie Flower.

ARLINGTON, Aug. 8.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with much interest the several communications recently published in The Oregonian relative to the authorship of "The Prairie Flower," and especially the letter written by Mrs. Clark, who certainly has had abundant opportunity to ascertain the truth of the matter as to whether or not S. W. Moss is the author of the story.

A few years prior to his death, Mr. J. M. Bacon, who served as postmaster of Oregon City for so many years, and who had long been an intimate friend of S. W. Moss, told me that he had personal knowledge of the fact that Mr. Moss wrote the story; that he knew of the circumstances connected with the writing of the story at the time Mr. Moss wrote it, and knew the principal characters portrayed in the story.

All who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bacon in his lifetime will, I think, agree with me in the statement that he was a man who generally knew whereof he spoke, and whose word imparted absolute verity.

The story did much to attract attention to Oregon, and doubtless was the incentive that moved many a restless youth to push out across the trackless plains to seek fortune and fame on the shores of the far-off Pacific, and if Mr. Moss is the author of it, as I believe him to be, it is fitting and proper that he should receive the credit due him while he yet lingers in the sunset of life. S. A. D. GURLEY.

No License Required for Hunting.

PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Is there any law in this county requiring a person to procure a license for the purpose of hunting or shooting?

NEWCOMER.

Any one may shoot wherever he can obtain permission in the open season.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty Pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

SURE TO ASK.

The Kind of Coffee When Postum Is Well Made.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They are always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum Food Coffee instead of coffee when they visited me, so, without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning, using four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water and let it boil 20 minutes, stirring down occasionally.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up the cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the coffee was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I had heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum Food Coffee, unless it was more than half old-fashioned coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the coffee she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum Food Coffee, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made, that is, it was boiled long enough to bring out the flavor. I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

"I am doing all I can to help the world out of coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Myra J. Tuller, 1032 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.