CRANK ON STRAWBERRIES

E. HOFER'S VIEWS AT THE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Willamette Valley the Ideal Place for Growing the Fruit—Other Papers Read.

NEWBERG, Aug. 10.—This morning's session of the State Horticultural Society, now being held here, was opened by Professor Cordley, of the State Agricultural College, who spoke briefly of the "curl leaf question." He is conducting some experiments upon the subject, and asked some questions, desirous of collecting some general information relating to the problem he has in hand.

Professor Knisely, also of the Agricultural College, followed with a paper, illustrated by chart, upon "Chemical Features of Fruits." He spoke upon the technical and scientific side of horticulture, giving an analysis of the prominent fruits as to their food value. Most fruits have but little such value, but are in demand largely for relishes and appetizers. The greater part of the paper was devoted to showing the relation of the different chemical properties of the soil to the healthy growth of the tree and to successful development of the fruit. The discussion resulting from the paper was very general and finally developed into an aggressive and highly entertaining bout between "Hood River" Smith and Editor Williamson, of the Oregon Agriculturist, upon the relative merits of Hood River and Willamette Valley apples. Both gentlemen were enthusiastic and made many sharp hits, to the delight of their audience, and finally withdrew from the fray with honors even.

In a paper upon "The Cherry" E. H. Skinner, of Springbrook, recalled some interesting facts in the history of cherry culture, in which he has been especially interested for 40 years. Mr. Skinner referred to the different cherry diseases to be contended with, gumosis in particular, and gave the following as the mode of procedure which he has found most successful in procuring healthy trees. Plant seeds from a hardy, smooth seedling tree and transplant when one year old into rows four feet apart by one foot in the row. Let them grow two seasons and in the Spring of the third, cut them back to four feet apart and whip-graft them, leaving three buds on each scion, and the result is a hardy seedling body generally free from gumosis or disease of any kind. The speaker in conclusion strongly combated the popular idea that cherry trees will not bear much cultivation.

L. T. Reynolds, of Salem, opened the afternoon session with a paper upon "Cover Crops," advocating, for the benefit of the soil, the sowing of vetches in orchards about the time the crop is harvested.

The real treat of the day was given by Hon. E. Hofer, of Salem, who talked enthusiastically of the strawberry. After expressing his firm belief in horticulture, he made the declaration that the man who does not delve in the soil to some small extent is not exactly sane. "We farmers are the people with clear brows who think logically." Mr. Hofer admitted that he was a crank on the strawberry and that he had devoted his gigantic intellect to the study of this little fruit. He said in part that there is a gold mine for horticulturalists in the canned strawberry. It is of universal consumption and the Willamette Valley is destined to take the markets of the world. Strawberry growers should learn to specialize; that is to grow different berries for different purposes and different markets. Thus is the highest development attained. More berries should be grown for the cannery. Strawberry canning, in its infancy where carried on, has already turned the early dull season into one of business. Willamette Valley horticulturists should get infused with the Hood River spirit of enterprise and push. What's done there can be done better here, where many conditions are naturally more favorable. This is the strawberry paradise of the world and we are fools not to enter therein. To make a success of the business patiently cultivate your thoughts upon the essential principles of berry culture, master the literature of the subject, study your soil, find one or two varieties adapted to it and stay with them, market only the best and co-operate with your fellow-growers.

Mr. Hofer specially commended the following varieties: Oregon Ideal, Clark's Seedling, Kansas, Du Maurier, Marguerite, Beverly, Sample, Downing's Pride, Sunshine and Double Cropper. In closing, the speaker said: "The strawberry patch is the connecting link between town and country, between city and suburban homes, the golden road to industrial emancipation for the white-faced inhabitants of rented houses, giving employment to the largest numbers in field and factory, helping the multitude to get and to keep the most sacred and beautiful thing in this world—a well furnished American home supported by honest health-giving industry by old and young."

A paper prepared by Asa Halloday, of Scappoose, on "Afterthoughts," was read by Professor Lake. Its strain was rather humorously reminiscent, recounting the writer's ups and downs—mostly downs—in horticulture.

After the afternoon session several of the visitors, among them Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, took a drive around the vicinity of Newberg, inspecting some of the large orchards.

CAPSIZED IN THE SURF.

Narrow Escape of Five Men on Netarts Bar.

NETARTS, Or., Aug. 11.—G. W. Phelps, a merchant of Netarts Bay; Clarence and Frank Hanenkratt, and Bob E. Fontaine, of Tillamook, and C. S. Bateman, of Gales Creek, were capsized in an open boat on the Netarts bar this morning, and narrowly escaped drowning. The party started from the store of G. W. Phelps in a small surfboat to the sea lion rocks, out in the ocean about one-half mile off Maxwell's Point. They made the trip safely to the last big swell outside the bar, when the stroke oarsman lost an oar, which rattled the other oarsmen, who were inexperienced, and they lost control of the boat. It turned sideways with the swell and immediately capsized, throwing the occupants into the water, the boat falling over three of them. Those caught underneath were hurt, being struck by the boat, but they succeeded in righting her, and, all clinging to the boat, started to drift toward shore on the incoming tide. Another big swell knocked two of the party loose from the boat the second time, and they were only rescued by the heroic aid of those on the boat.

When quite a distance from shore two of the party were overcome by numbness from the cold and exposure, being unable to help themselves. The crowd on shore rushed into the surf, and, with the aid of a team of horses which were driven several hundred feet into the surf, they were rescued. They were immediately hauled to Happy Camp, more dead than alive, and, by means of restoratives, hot rocks, and blankets, applied by the willing and ready hands of the campers, they were brought to.

This trip to the sea lion rocks has been made many time in safety by members of this party, for the purpose of shooting sea lions. Great excitement prevailed on the beach when watching the overturned boat slowly drift to shore. Women fainted and men gave orders, and to the work and willingness of the campers these men owe their lives. The men were in the water more than an hour.

Bad Blood Between Gamblers.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Aug. 11.—Charles Howe was arrested for running a gambling game, and was bound over to the Circuit Court. C. L. Thompson, also a gambler, swore out the complaint. There is bad blood between some of the gamblers, and Thompson told on the stand how the dealer in the game of "21" had the cards marked. H. W. Kretzer and Charles Howe were fined $10 each for running a slot machine on their premises. The complaints in these cases were also sworn out by C. L. Thompson.

T. S. Townsend, of Portland, bought 3000 pounds of cheese from the Tillamook Creamery Company. This company has been shipping its cheese to San Francisco, but this consignment will go to Portland.

Harvesting in the Big Bend.

DAVENPORT, Wash., Aug. 11.—Harvesting has begun in all parts of the Big Bend country. Lincoln County, which in 1900 was the banner wheat county of the Northwest, raising 6,500,000 bushels of wheat, will this year harvest about 9,000,000 bushels from about 275,000 acres, and also much hay, oats and barley.

The remains of Bernard Fitzpatrick, the pioneer, were buried Friday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Morgan administering the ritual of the Episcopal church. Only one of the four children was able to attend—J. S. Fitzpatrick, of Spokane.

First Purchase of Wheat.

FOREST GROVE, Aug. 11.—The Crescent Flouring Mill, at this place, bought yesterday 1000 bushels of this year's wheat, and the mill owners pronounce it of excellent quality. This is the first wheat purchased this harvest.

IDAHO STATE LANDS.

Indignant Comment on Commissioner Hermann's Recent Action.

Boise Statesman.

Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is making a gigantic blunder in connection with the matter of surveys applied for by this state, and the blunder is of such a character as to reflect on him most seriously.

Immediately after the admission of the state, large quantities of lands were selected which it was supposed would become valuable through the construction of irrigation works, but thousands of acres of the land then selected have no value and may never realize the state anything. When the next Administration came in it was found that the available lands in the surveyed sections had been very generally occupied by settlers, and it was impossible for the state to secure lands that it could hope to sell, especially as none can be sold for less than $10 an acre. It was about that time that the value of the white-pine lands of the North became apparent, and steps were taken to secure large tracts there for the benefit of the schools and some other institutions of the state. That policy has since been pursued by each succeeding Administration, and valuable property has been secured for the state.

Under the law, when the state desires to make selections in an unsurveyed locality, it may make application to the Surveyor-General for a survey of the township in which it wishes to make selections, and after the filing of the plats of such surveys it has 60 days in which to make filings it wishes before any others can file. This has been the procedure in securing timber lands to apply on the grants to the state.

Recently Governor Hunt made application for some such surveys, the state desiring to secure tracts of land in the townships designated. Commissioner Hermann now notifies the Surveyor-General that he will not take action on the application until the state shall have furnished him with a statement showing how much of its grants have been satisfied. He also asks for an approximate area of the townships surveyed at the request of the state. Pending receipt of this information he will do nothing.

This all seems strange when it is remembered that the Commissioner can learn in a few hours from the records of his own office exactly how much land the state has selected and how much has been surveyed at the request of the state. Those records show that the state is still entitled to a large amount of land, and it is impossible to understand how Commissioner Hermann can thus throw an obstacle in the way of the state. He knows, or should know, that the state is still entitled to make selections, and he also knows that the amount surveyed has nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Squatters settling on unsurveyed land are held to have a prior right when it comes to filing after survey. The state has hurried with the work of making selections in order to keep ahead of squatters, as the latter would have the best lands covered. Moreover, there are indications that great numbers of squatters are going into the timber in the interest of speculators and syndicates. It is to the advantage of the latter to have surveys delayed. This is a point that should be familiar to Commissioner Hermann, and in view of the fact he should expedite surveys applied for by the state, instead of delaying them.

If the Commissioner does not know he is playing into the hands of the speculators, he should inform himself and then hasten to rectify his great mistake.

The String Visible.

Washington Star.

Nobody doubted that there was a string attached to Mr. Bryan's statement that he was a candidate for no office. The end of the cord begins to peep out of the Nebraskan's pocket. He says that while he is not a candidate now, he will not give bond not to become one.

WALDO COPPER FIELDS

EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS FOUND IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

Cover an Area of More Than 600 Square Miles in Southwestern Josephine County.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Aug. 9.—Late developments prove that as rich copper ore is contained in the ledges of the Waldo copper belt of Southern Oregon as is found in the copper regions of any country in the world. The Waldo copper fields, situated in Southwestern Josephine County, cover an area 20 miles wide by over 30 in length, extending from the Illinois River, near the little mining town of Kerby, to the California line. The large ledges of copper of the district have been known to exist since the pioneer days of 50 years ago, but in the mad rush for the more precious yellow metal, the less valuable copper veins of the mountains were practically ignored until four years ago. At the present time there are a dozen mines in the Waldo copper district being worked or developed, while over a score more of claims have been recently staked, and new discoveries are being continually made. The smelter, situated at the Strong mines, near the center of the district, is being run at full blast, treating the ore of the surrounding mines. Other smelters are being talked of for the district, as the ore being removed would keep a dozen in operation.

A HYDRAULIC MINE AT WALDO.

Discovery of Oregon Copper.

The first discovery of copper in Oregon was made in 1860 by two prospectors who were searching for gold. The discovery was made in Southwestern Josephine County. No steps toward removing the copper ore of the discovery were made till many years later, although from a similar claim, discovered at the same time, just across the line in California, considerable development work was done and many tons of ore were shipped across the sea to Europe to be smelted.

The real discovery of copper in Southern Oregon dates back to 1888. W. J. Strong, who is at present an Illino's Valley farmer and miner, was out hunting in the mountains when he discovered a large ledge of copper, which developed into what is now the Cowboy copper mine. In a short time, Strong and a partner had located six claims in the immediate district, which at present comprises the Strong group of mines, on which the smelter is located. In 1894 Brown and Wheeler, two capitalists of Baltimore, Md., became interested in the Waldo copper fields, and purchased the Strong mines and erected the smelter. The mines were later purchased, and are at present owned, by Morgan Draper, of San Francisco. To Brown and Wheeler is due much of the credit of opening up the riches of the Waldo copper fields to the world. It was they who expended the first money in building roads, bridges and buildings at the mines.

Richness of Waldo Copper Ore.

The returns of assays made on ore removed from various mines of the Waldo belt prove that the rock of these mines will compare in richness with the ore of the richest copper mines of the world. The returns of the assays made at various times are as follows, there being neither arsenic nor antimony in them:

20 per cent copper, $1 gold.
23 per cent copper, $1 10 gold.
26 per cent copper, $1 20 gold.
31 per cent copper, $1 75 gold.
34 per cent copper, $1 75 gold.
38 per cent copper; gold, none.

The value of the assays as shown in the above table cannot be appreciated unless one compares them with the returns of the assays made in other copper mines of this country. The big mines, Calumet, Hecla and Tamarack, of the Lake Superior copper district, possess ore that only carries an average copper value of 2 per cent. The Copper Queen, in Arizona, carries copper values of 10 per cent, while the famous Anaconda, of Montana, averages only 12 per cent, with additional silver values.

Professor G. W. Lehman, who was for 26 years the chemist of the Baltimore Copper Works, and who is conceded to be one of the greatest authorities on copper, said, after an examination of the copper mines of the Waldo belt, that they were the most extensive and the richest body of copper ledges so far known to exist in the world.

A detriment to the copper mines of Waldo is their distance from the railroad. Much expense is entailed in hauling the ore or matte to Grant's Pass or Crescent City, from which points it is shipped to the markets or smelter. The present method of hauling the ore out by wagon is far too inadequate for the immense ore bodies that this copper district contains.

The Strong Smelter and Mines.

The most extensive of the Waldo mines is the Strong group, owned by Morgan Draper. A 30-ton smelter is situated on these mines, and is kept in operation, nearly 100 men being employed. The quantity of ore in sight at this mine is extensive. About half way up the mountain-side on which the main working is situated, a ledge 130 feet in width is exposed. In this ledge are numerous veins of copper, varying between four and five feet in width and separated by deposits of serpentine, these deposits being highly mineralized. Higher up the mountain is a 300-foot tunnel, which passes from one side of the mountain to the other, following a four-foot copper vein. Shafts and drifts have been cut through all parts of this mountain. Ledges and veins of copper are encountered at every point and at all depths through the mountain's interior.

The Whipple Copper Mines.

On the range adjoining the Strong group are found the Whipple group of mines. Samples of ore brought into Grant's Pass a few days ago from these mines gave assay returns of 18 and 25 per cent copper, with also a fair showing of gold. The tunnel tapping the Whipple mine reaches a depth of 325 feet. The ledge is 22 feet in width. One hundred and fifty tons of ore lie on the dump outside the Whipple, awaiting transportation to the smelter.

The Little Copper Workings.

In the immediate district of the Strong and Whipple mines is found the Little copper group. In these mines considerable development work has been done and many tons of rich ore have been removed. The tunnel has been run in to a depth of 300 feet, tapping or following a ledge that has an average width of 12 feet. At the present time there are over 100 tons of ore on the dump awaiting treatment.

The Waldo Mines.

On down the Illinois River some 20 miles from the Strong group is found the Waldo copper mines. They are situated but a short distance from the stage road leading from Grant's Pass to Crescent City, and are likewise easier of access. The combined claims of the Waldo mines include 380 acres. Several thousand tons of rich ore are piled in a huge dump outside the tunnel of the Waldo, which will be treated in the smelter in a short time. The plant of this mine consists of a 30-ton furnace, Baker blower and rock-crusher. Good, comfortable buildings for the accommodation of the employes are erected.

The ore removed from the Waldo mine is pronounced the richest of the entire district; much of it picked up indiscriminately from the dump will assay 30 per cent copper.

Other Mines and Discoveries.

Scores of discoveries have been made and claims located in the Waldo district of late. Among these discoveries the most important is that of the Mammoth ledge, situated about nine miles from Waldo. The croppings on the summit of the mountain in which the Mammoth ledge is situated show that the ledge of the mine has a width of 500 feet. All over the summit of this mountain are found huge gossaniferous rocks, appearing like great kilns. These rocks are reddened and scorched by the intense heat that ages ago issued from the heart of the mountain below.

A tunnel in the Mammoth crosscuts the big ledge to a depth of 325 feet. The ore of this ledge carries values in copper ranging from 5 to 11 per cent, which is not of as high grade as other mines of the district, but the ledge is much more extensive than any of the ledges of the others.

The Waldo district, like all other sections of Southern Oregon, is well supplied with wood and water—two absolute necessities in mining methods. Besides producing copper, the Waldo district has always been a rich gold producer, some of the richest hydraulic mines of the Josephine mining district being situated there.

Suicide at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Sergeant Edward C. Meades, of the regular Army here, shot himself while on duty early this morning. The cause is unknown.

A Wife's Privilege.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

In New York City recently a husband had his wife arrested on the charge of going through his pockets while he slept and taking from them $57 and a lot of valuable papers. The magistrate before whom the case was tried held that the wife was guilty of theft, and, although he dealt leniently with her, he permitted it to be understood that she could have been indicted, tried and found guilty of larceny.

For the defense, as was quite natural, it was held that a wife could not possibly pick her husband's pockets, because, man and wife being one, his pockets were to all intents and purposes her pockets, and their contents to all intents and purposes were as much her property as his. One cannot rob one's self, and how, therefore, could this woman be found guilty of theft for taking what belonged to her husband—that is to say, what belonged to herself?

For the prosecution it was held that the husband and wife are one in theory only, not in fact. The law recognizes this, it was contended, when it deals with husbands and wives as individuals. The law treats the wife as a separate person, it was held, when it grants her certain distinctive rights and protects her in the enjoyment of them, when she is permitted to hold property in her own name, and when she is privileged to do many things which her husband cannot legally prevent her from doing.

The magistrate was influenced by the arguments for the prosecution to hold that, whatever a wife's privileges may be, she has no business to ransack her husband's pockets or to take anything from them without his consent. There is little danger that the New York case will establish a precedent, or that husbands in general will now have their wives arrested for going through their pockets. When the average man of good sense, good behavior, and small means considers how often and how painfully his wife is disappointed as she goes through his pockets he will not think of depriving her of the privilege.

MANY ESCAPE TAXATION

ASSESSED VALUATION OF BAKER COUNTY TOO SMALL.

Baker City Woman Falls Heir to an Estate in California—Trouble for Contractors.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 10.—The matter of the tax valuation of Baker County, together with the rate per cent of taxation, is being discussed by interested taxpayers quite freely of late. Complaint is made that a great deal of valuable property escapes taxation. This refers mostly to mining property. It is claimed that several patented mines that are being worked at a profit are not paying any taxes whatever, while other properties are grossly undervalued.

A comparison is made with Umatilla County, which enjoys about the same amount of indebtedness as Baker County, but when an assessed valuation of $6,000,000 in round numbers. The rate per cent of taxation for all purposes in that county is 2.2 per cent on the dollar. The assessed valuation of Baker County is only $2,966,260, about half that of Umatilla County, and the rate per cent of taxation is 66.8 mills, or about 7 per cent on the dollar.

It is claimed by those who insist that they know what they are talking about, that the assessed valuation of Baker County should be about $8,000,000, which would reduce the rate per cent of taxation to about 3 per cent. It is said that the increase in the assessed valuation can be made without increasing the assessed valuation of the property now assessed, except in a few cases. The increase can be made by assessing property that is not now assessed.

Miss Millie Jones, of this city, has been advised by a Los Angeles, Cal., attorney that she has fallen heir to an estate left by an aunt which is valued at about $12,000. The fortune consists of residence property, orchards and cash in bank. Miss Jones will leave for Los Angeles Monday evening to take possession of the property.

There is trouble brewing for the contractors and builders of this city. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening it was reported that a number of nonunion men were being employed on several buildings now in course of construction. The contractors have been notified that no union men will be allowed to work on any building where nonunion men are employed. There is quite a lot of building going on in Baker City this season, and a strike would be serious, if one should be inaugurated.

Judge Jacob Fawcett, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska, is in Baker City. The Judge is a resident of Omaha, where he holds court. He is here on a vacation, visiting his friend, S. O. Carroll, and at the same time giving some attention to his mining interests. He is interested in several claims in the Greenhorn Mountains, which are now being developed.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, of Provo, Utah, died on the train coming to Baker City today. The parents with the little baby, which was five months old, were coming to visit Councilman James York and family, of this city, when the baby was taken sick and died before medical aid could be obtained.

The waters of Elk Creek, the new source of Baker City's water supply, will be flowing in the mains Tuesday. The tie-up of the great steel mills east has prevented the contractors from securing enough pipe to complete the water mains from the reservoir up in the mountains, but enough was obtained to bring the water a part of the way, and it will be carried, temporarily, in an open ditch, so that it will flow into the new reservoir above the city, from which point the mains to the city have been completed. The rest of the pipe will be along before cold weather, and the main will be completed so that there will be no trouble about water during the Winter months.

Joseph L. Michaels, Lee S. Ovitt and H. M. Farnam returned from the California mine today. This property was purchased for the Turnagain Arm Gold Mining Company, of Minneapolis. The gentlemen are pleased with their purchase, and will commence making extensive improvements in the way of wagon roads, telephone line, bunkhouses, store buildings and other improvements. Development work will be pushed on the mine as fast as possible.

THE PRUNE MARKET.

Drouth in the East Favorably Affects Prices.

SALEM, Aug. 11.—The press dispatches from California, announcing that prunes of the last year's crop are selling readily on a basis of 3¼ cents for the four sizes, affords a standard by which the value of new-crop prunes in Oregon may be estimated. The drouth in the East has apparently had a very marked influence, and the tendency of prices has been upward. Unless the demand for prunes is now more active than the conditions really warrant, the basis price of 3¼ cents may be taken as indicating the minimum value of prunes for this season. The new crop would be worth ¼ cent more per pound than the old crop, making the basis price for new prunes 3½ cents. While Oregon prunes should sell at just as high a price as California fruit, the market here is always lower than in California, but Oregon growers may safely figure on a basis price ½ cent below that prevailing in California. This would make Oregon prunes worth 3 cents as a basis price. On this basis the different sizes would be worth the following prices: 30-40s, 5¼ cents; 40-50s, 4¾ cents; 50-60s, 4¼ cents; 60-70s, 3¾ cents; 70-80s, 3¼ cents.

Of course, the effect of the drouth in the East may have been overestimated, and the price now prevailing may not be maintained. It is also possible that the price may go still higher. The bulk of the Oregon crop last year sold on a basis of from 2¾ to 3 cents, and as the fruit ran to large sizes, the price was satisfactory. While it is yet too early to say what the sizes will be this year, the indications are that they will be smaller than in 1900. There is a full crop, however, and the net profits at a fair price will be large.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE.

No Change in the Great Labor Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—To all appearances today was one of rest by both sides to the great strike that is just now atracting attention in San Francisco. Beyond a few minor disturbances there was nothing to bring to mind the fact that an industrial war was in progress, except a meeting of the Federation of Improvement Clubs which is trying to devise ways and means to bring the trouble to an end and which took no action except to increase the membership of its conciliation committee from 50 to 100. The sand teamsters remain firm in their determination not to remove the street sweepings and the labor leaders say that important developments may be expected during the week. Shipping is still badly tied up and shipowners declare that they are determined to move their vessels soon, if they have to import men to do it.

Winters Glad Ordeal Is Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—John Winters, the robber of the Selby Smelting Works, passed a quiet Sunday in the City Prison. He had little to say and apparently was glad that the ordeal he had been subjected to was over. Tomorrow he will be turned over to Sheriff Veale, of Contra Costa County, and taken to Martinez to await trial. No gold was taken from the waters of the bay at Vallejo Junction today. An examination by a diver proved that the remaining bars were buried in the soft mud and cannot easily be brought to the surface without the use of a dredge.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

L S Roth, Cinti
E W Runyon & wf, Red Bluff, Cal
W Mont Ferry, Salt Lake
J G Woodworth & wf, Seattle
J C Campbell, Columbus, O
F B Everett, do
C D Blaney & wf, San Jose, Cal
Miss Rose, Oakland
Mrs M H Cowan & 2 children, Spokane
Geo H Hester, New Albany, Ind
W P Lewis, do
L P Hammond & wf, Chicago
J H Wilson, M D, & wf, Dover, Del
Miss Virginia R Harrington, do
H R Harrington, do
J Murray Earsman, Victoria
E B Stuart, San Diego
M S Schorn, S F
F H Starkweather, S F
G W Laing, wf & children, Los Ang
H Henderson & wf
W J Gibson & wf
Eugene Schutz, N Y
Chauncey Olcott & wf, N Y
Luke Martin & wf, N Y
Miss Barker, N Y
L H Bailey, Ithaca
T P Moran, Vancouver
A M Hicks & wf, Seatl
Sam Cohen, S F
J H Fuller, Moline, Ill
Florence Rockwell, N Y
A L Miller, Balto
Charles Cherry
Henry Miller, N Y
S C Thompson, St Paul
J D Flemmer
C S Collins
L O McIntire & wf, Lawrence, Kan
J A Shepard & wf, city
R H Pickering, city
Jno R Rogers, city
W H O'Brien, St Louis
J W Munday & wf, Chicago
M H Thompson, S F
J L Hardey, Grants P
Sam Collyer, Tacoma
J B Libby & wf, Seattle
T J Grier, Lead, S D
W P Walker, Iowa
T H Browning & wf
H B Cline, N Y
C E Curry, Portland
C D Latourette, Or City
M M Ogden, S F
P P Chase, Boston
A E Chase, do
T W Johnson, Peoria

Columbia River Scenery—Regulator Line steamers, Oak-St. dock. The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks and return.

THE PERKINS.

J A Smith, San Fran
Mrs J A Smith, do
Mrs J S Hess, Los Ang
Miss Ada Parrish, do
H A Lee, Spokane
H F Clough, do
A B Little, Or
Walter Kaiser, Or
J J Wiestch, Pendleton
G F Steele, Idaho
Mrs G F Steele, do
W E Wilson, Spokane
C M Graham, do
J R Upson, St Paul
H J Schmitz, N Y
Mrs H J Schmitz, do
Mrs T A Smith, do
Mrs Dan McKinnon, Madison, S D
Mrs Dora Johnson, do
Myrza French, Ill
J H Hull, Dunlap, Ia
Mrs J S Hull, do
C Crofter, do
Jos H Klaus, Cal
Gus Ench, do
G C Cager, do
J W Gibson, St Louis
Mrs J W Gibson, do
H F Allen, Newburg
W G Huntington, Chgo
Joe Albertson, Iowa
Fred S Chapman, do
Atha Tibbs, Chicago
James Mayers, Dallas
David Hood, do
R C Hunt, St Paul
R D Bloomfield, Tacom
A H McIrvin, Tacoma
H S Northrup, N Y
J R Belcher, Seattle
Miss L Belcher, Cal
G A Mathews, S D
Mrs G A Mathews, S D
O B Scoby, Olympia
Mrs J O B Scoby, do
E W Ross, do
F G Younger, Monmth
Mrs F G Younger, do
Miss Iva Younger, do
Miss Nora Younger, do
P Cohn, Alaska
Bruno Franz, Hood R
E H Indian, Eugene
M L Adair, Iowa
N A Kain, do
E H Ingham, Eugene
J A Fix, Tacoma
Mrs J A Fix, do
J W Davis, Seattle
Mrs Van Ness, do
J H Kinsman, Heppnr
W Steland, Hillsboro
W L Worth, Monmth
Mrs W L Worth, do
Will Saint, Chicago
E A Walkden, Seattle
Mrs Amanda Osborne, Athena
Mrs M C Bridges, Ft Worth, Tex
M M Bridges, Hillsboro
Mrs M M Bridges, do
Miss Rose Kelley, Seattle
H F Clough, do
Mrs H F Clough, do
Miss Maggie Emmett, Pembroke, Ky
Miss Lulu L Grano, do
G W Bush, Elgin, Or

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

J Leakey, St Louis
J P Lucas, Dallas
J Mackie, Pittsburg
Alice Cavanaugh, W W
W A Willian, Portland
Chas Appeldon, N Y
Miss E V Kennedy, Columbus, Miss
Miss M E Grath, do
Miss M C Bradford, do
S C Bradford, do
John Hang, Phila
Mrs Hang, do
John S Hang, do
T C Hang, do
Lee Moorhouse, Pendleton
John Strong, Pomeroy
Miss Sarah Stalter, Salt Lake City
Miss Irene Fisher, Haines, Or
F J Van Outeren, Oakland
Mrs Washburn, N Y
Miss Marcelli, N Y
Miss Miran, N Y
Geo Brenner, N Y
James Withycombe, Corvallis
Chas V Brown, Astoria
Mrs Gilmore, Butte
W H Hill, Mich
W S Cram, Aberdeen
N B Avery, Corvallis
D C Kinnaman, Rawlins
Mrs Kinnaman, do
J C Higgins, Indpls
M Higgins, do
James Neagle, Pendletn
Mrs A H Martin, do
W G Mullarky, Iowa
J E McBurney, Tacoma
Julius L. Haas, S F
Mrs Julius L Haas, do
Henry Malmyren, Houston, Tex
Rev James E Cogle, Mobile, Ala
E L Smith, Hood River
Frank H Stuart, S F
R S Hyde, Cascade L
Jno S Mitchell, S F
H Beals, Tacoma
Mrs J B Crassen, The Dalles
Geo S Stuart, S F
M K Hall, La Grand
Herbert H Jones, W W
Mrs Jones, do
Miss Jones, do
A B Bowman, Huntington

THE ST. CHARLES.

G A Dawes, S F
W Hinman, Butteville
C H Thomas, do
Dr M J Pierson, Centralia
W G Prescott, Jewell
J H Miley, Aurora
Chas Garden, do
C Schneider, Greenville
R K McQueen, Fishers' Ldg
J W Gillihan, do
Joe Carll, Chicago
H B Milisap, St Paul
E E Engle, Tacoma
Mrs A B Snider, Forest Grove
A E Thomas, Mist
J A Feltzer, Stella
Emma Struppa, Salem
D Elliott, do
D B Gaunt, do
J R Sutton, Seattle
Mrs Johnny Wiest, Stella
F C Whitten, Clatskan
J Allison, Reno, Nev
Wm A Mumley, city
Ray Cherrypit, Detroit
J S Ready, Albany
S L Tilleton, St Paul
Ed Carr & wf, St Paul
Mrs W A Thomas, Or City
Chas Alford, Lucky Bar, Or
W R Illingsworth, Tillamook
J N Donohoe & wf, Texas
Minnie Donohoe, do
R Champion, do
Matt Clark, do
M McCann, McCoy
Mrs J C Miller, Medfd
T Lundsay, Lewiston
D G Mackenzie, city
Maggie Smith, Wilson
L L Paulson, Oak Pt
Wm Berdine, do
Mrs Brown, do
Henry Keene, Stayton
A M Brown, Hillsboro
Mrs R A Carter, Phoenix
Ella E Reynolds, Mo
H E Austin, Powell V
C E Hellenbeck, city
W Manary, Marshland
O Adkins, do
Dan Allen, do
Miss Rose Gilbreath, Dayton
Earle Finley, Nehalem
Elsie Alton, city
F H Okal, Tacoma
J A Thomas, Olympia
L Sevier, Walla Walla
A J Howister, do
W J Slater, Newberg
W M Hollister, Hartline, Wash
W A Bonesteel, do
J C Hess, city
Chas Richuncle, St Hel
J B Whitlock, city
E Heacock, city
J D Orjan, Kelso
W H White, Seattle
C L Hollar, Lafourelle
J W McClown, Salem
Bert Kemp, Astoria
Mrs Prettyman, Rockw
W B Williams, S F
C F Thorp, Scappoose
F H O'Neal, Tacoma
Chas O'Brien, Seattle
J N Watt & wf, Molalla, Or
M C Debo, Hoquiam
J H Thomas, Ridgefield
Fred Eden & wf, Asto
Jno Bailey & wf, do
W Edgar, do
F C Roe, Shaniko

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European, first-class. Rates, 50c to $1 50. One block from depot. Restaurants nearby.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

DEAD TIMBER BURNING

FOREST FIRES BEGINNING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Yearly Conflagrations Breaking Out in Various Parts of the State—Fire on the Summit.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—Forest fires are beginning in Western Washington. Reports throughout the entire western section of the state are that the yearly conflagrations are breaking out. This year a large omaunt of dead timber wil make fast burning fires, which has never been the case to any extent before. Thousands of acres along the railroads have been killed in former season's slow fires. They are now devoid of green brush and ready to go like tinder. Along the Great Northern near the summit of the Cascades, one such fire is now burning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—A special to the Times from Tacoma says: The most severe forest fires known in five years are raging in several parts of the great timber belt lying west of the Cascade Mountains. They are especially fierce between Lake Sammish and Snoqualmie River and the lumber camps there are in great danger. Halley's camp, on Snoqualmie River, was saved yesterday only by the strenuous efforts of 50 men. Thousands of dollars' worth of timber has already been destroyed and lumbermen say that immense damage is inevitable unless it rains soon. Another tremendous fire is raging between Woodinville and Grace, on the Seattle division of the Northern Pacific. Several farm dwellings in that vicinity have been burned. Similar damage is being caused to timber in Chehalis and Mason Counties. Passengers on the Great Northern overland train, which arrived last night several hours late, report that terrible forest fires are raging on both sides of the track in the Cascade Mountains just west of Wellington.

Signal Men for Alaska.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.—A detachment of Signal Corps men and officers destined for Fort Egbert, Alaska, and other lower-river posts, arrived in Seattle today and will go north on the next steamer. The detachment is in command of Major Glassccock and Lieutenant Mitchell. They will take north from this city a large amount of equipment and supplies.

No Trouble With Longshoremen.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—There was no trouble with union longshoremen upon the arrival of the steamer Umatilla this morning from San Francisco, as had been anticipated. The police were on the wharf, but the union men went to work as usual.

Sergeant Mitten Dead.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Sergeant Mitten, a veteran of the Indian and Chinese campaigns and for many years chief jailor at the city lock-up, died today after a long illness.

KIPLING'S LATEST EFFORT.

"Good Sense But Rotten Poetry," Says Chicago Record-Herald.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Ever since Rudyard Kipling's illness in which for days he hovered on the border line twixt life and death the English-speaking public has been hoping that with returning health there would be a return of that quality of untutored virility that constituted the charm of his writings. The old Kipling in story and verse moved his readers by the native viger and freshness of his style. It was unstudied, simple, full of the fire that molds words into new and unexpected language. It had none of the polish that delighted the readers of Stevenson, and so was more dependent on the personality of the author.

But so far as the reading public is aware there has not been a glimmer of the old Kipling in anything he has written since his restoration to health. He has seemed oppressed with the impression that the world was looking to him for moral and intellectual guidance. He has seemingly sought to be the interpreter between omniscience and mortal man. And through it all there has been a distant and distressing echo of himself. Both in prose and poetry his efforts in a lighter vein have had the airy sprightliness of an elephant treading the stately measure of a minuet.

Notwithstanding his painful failure to interest and entertain his old public Rudyard Kipling has constituted himself the critic, guide and oracle of the English Nation. And in his latest poem he has undertaken to teach them the lesson of the Boer War in the worst doggerel that ever came from the pen of an author of recognized power. Listen to this stuff:

It was our fault, and our very great fault, and not the judgment of heaven,
We made an army in our image on an island nine by seven,
Which faithfully mirrored its makers' ideals, equipment and mental attitude,
And so we got our lesson, and we ought to accept it with gratitude.

From his point of view "the lesson" is doubtless sound and one the British people may well give heed to, but the poetry is not above the standard of a costermonger, to whose understanding the following verse is evidently addressed:

We have spent some hundred million pounds to prove the fact once more
That horses are quicker than men afoot, since two and two make four.
And horses have four legs and men have two legs and two into four goes twice,
And nothing over except our lesson, and very cheap at that price.

The amazing thing about this is that the London Times should encourage the author to think it is poetry by printing it without an apology to the effect that, though it lacks rhythm, there is much meat in it for those who like their meat that way.

Has Kipling no friend to call him off before he ruins his reputation utterly?

To Clean Old Engravings.

Art Amateur.

The cleaning of old engravings requires special care, and it is sometimes prudent, if they are rare masterpieces, not to confide this operation to strange hands. We give a process of cleaning the result of which is excellent, and which we have seen adopted by one of the most celebrated collectors of engravings in Paris. The engraving must be soaked for 12 hours in a flat-bottomed basin, containing a solution of half-ounce of carbonate of potassium in half-gallon of water; it is then taken out, shaken and placed between two boards, heavily weighted down; being first carefully spread between two sheets of blotting paper. It then undergoes a fresh washing by having a small jet of pure water playing upon it for some hours; when it is dipped for one hour in salt water (half ounce salt to half gallon water) and exposed to the air for half a day. It is then washed again in clear water and dried between two leaves of blotting paper under heavy pressure. These successive operations are somewhat long, it is true, but, nevertheless, far preferable to the proceedings of the so-called restorers of engravings, who frequently use chloride water, which rapidly destroys the paper. Engravings so cleaned are certainly very white when they come from the hands of the cleaner; but little brown spots are soon to be perceived on the surface of the paper—spots which it is impossible to make disappear. It is on this account that paper whitened with chloride is never employed for printing good engrav