ON TOP OF CASTLE ROCK

HOW FIRST ASCENT BY CIVILIZED MAN WAS MADE.

Toilsome and Perilous Climb to a Forbidding Summit—What Was at Last Found There.

The ascent of Castle Rock, or Beacon Rock, as the towering Columbia point was named by Lewis and Clark, will go down in the annals of the Columbia River as one of the daring achievements in its history. To scale an almost perpendicular cliff more than 1000 feet tall was the task that Captain Frank J. Smith and his exploring party set out to do. That the feat was successfully accomplished testifies to the energy, daring and almost reckless bravado with which the climb was pushed to successful completion. Up the steep and precipitous sides of the bluff the three pioneers of the rock's ascent, Captain Frank J. Smith, George Purser Purser and Charles Church, a 17-year-old boy, started. From rock to rock they climbed, clinging to every projection of the rugged sides of the previously unassailed cliff. Fingers were worn to the quick in the effort to cling to crevices and sharp pieces of rock. The progress for the first 500 feet was slow. The climb was straight up. To look down was to endanger life by the dizziness that a gaze at the descent would cause to arise in the most steel-hearted. Up, always up, the men toiled, never ceasing, often fearing even to breathe. When they got to the top, none was more surprised than the climbers, whose confidence had even been impaired by scoffs from everyone who heard of what they were pleased to call "a visionary scheme of surmounting an unassailable cliff."

Captain Smith had been laying his plans for an ascent of Castle Rock for weeks. A preliminary reconnoissance had been made. Around the base of the rock he had gone with his party to survey a feasible route up to the summit. Field glasses were employed to trace a way that the climbers would not find too difficult. Three weeks ago the party went 230 feet up the rock by the trail that former parties have always used. This brought them to an overhanging cliff 75 feet high, which it would be impossible to scale even with the most elaborate appliances. They retraced their steps and used their energy in finding a new route. They finally discovered the one which was used the day of the climb, which brought most of the hard work at the start, and the most difficult part of which was the scaling of a cliff 30 feet tall. The party went up on this route 700 feet as a preliminary excursion, and then decided that they would get ropes and rock drills to aid in making the ascent to the summit.

Incidents of the Climb.

The climb last Saturday was not without its thrilling incidents. The three men had started out for what in their minds was to be only a preliminary excursion to place ropes over the difficult points in order to make the later climb easier, when they would save all their energies for the burst to the summit. The most dangerous point that the climbers encountered was the steep cliff over 30 feet straight up that had to be scaled. To surmount this they formed a human ladder. On that precipitous cliff side, these daring mountaineers had the nerve to attempt the pyramid act that arouses enthusiasm whenever seen in a circus. If any one of the party had lost his balance, down would have crashed the pyramid, then a fall, a dash down the jagged rocks, and the climb of Castle Rock would have gone down in the annals as a foolhardy attempt to seek out hidden mysteries, instead of now a daring climb receiving the acclaim of all who have read or heard of the ascent. Church was the base of the pyramid. On his shoulders stood Purser. Then the lithe Smith climbed up the side of the wall as far as he could and was lifted up on Purser's shoulders. From that point the top of the cliff could not be reached. More daring tactics had yet to be adopted. With his hands in a crevice, Smith drew himself up until he could get a temporary foothold, and could insert a bar in a crevice. Then the pyramid at the base was shifted. Purser stood at the bottom while Church mounted his shoulders. Then Smith lowered a line to Church, who ascended quickly to where Smith had gained a footing. Changing places, Church gained a good footing, while Smith again mounted his shoulders. By that means he could reach to the top of the bluff, and he drew himself up to the top, where there was a small ledge. Lowering ropes to his companions they were soon by his side, panting and exhausted by the feat which had consumed in all about seven minutes.

"It makes me ashamed to think that I was a party to doing such a foolhardy thing," said Captain Smith, after the climb—"a thing that would have involved the loss of life had any of us slipped and gone crashing down the side of the bluff."

After the party reached Devil's Ledge, a ridge that runs along the river side of the cliff like a driveway to within 250 feet of the summit, the party had comparatively easy climbing. Progress was rapid from that point. The last few hundred feet are almost perpendicular, but in the cliff is a rift, and the sides are covered with stunted firs and underbrush, which makes climbing possible without danger. This rift runs to the hog's back from which the summit is reached.

Looked for Indian Relics.

The party had been lured to attempt the climb in the hope of discovering Indian relics and remains that would justify the risk and add some valuable scientific results to the trip. Stories handed down by the Indians had led them to believe that the rock had been made in the past the burial ground of noted Indian chiefs. The rock was undoubtedly invested with a peculiar sacred interest by the Indians. There, in the days before the Bridge of the Gods fell, when the rock was supposed to be a part of the mainland, they had come to make their arrow-heads and to get the red paint with which to color their faces and their implements. At the base Indian relics such as arrow and ax heads had been found.

Another Indian story was that there was a lake on the top from which a tiny stream of water trickled down the sides.

What the party actually found on top was a ridge of rock, which hardly gives space enough for a resting place, except in the rough interstices of the rock. These are scattered about the summit, some of them 20 feet or more wide. Rough boulders are on top, some of them in a state of rest on the ridge, waiting for a small force to send them dashing down the sides. No trace of a burying ground has yet been found. Nor is there a lake of cool, sparkling water to refresh the traveler who has risked much to get there.

Several things were found that merit further investigation. One is a forest of fir trees covering an area of about five acres, sloping down the sides of the rock, after a precipitous drop from the summit of 75 feet. This could easily be explored and Captain Smith is of the opinion that if the cliff has ever been visited by Indians for burial purposes, that this grove would have been the site naturally selected. Another point of interest that merits further investigation is a cave about 200 feet from the top. This goes down slanting for seven or eight feet, and then is level for a few feet, then dropping straight down into the heart of the rock. Within the cave leaves were found, which the party regarded as curious, for there were no trees in close proximity, and how the leaves got there they could not imagine. This cave was formed, according to the internal evidence, by some force which split the rock, for the two sides come together at the top, and the rock has the appearance of having been split. The party did not have lanterns or ropes with which to explore the cave further, and none of the members had the desire of risking his life or of becoming fastened down below in a cleft of the rock.

In the scanty soil of the rock are growing numerous varieties of trees and flowers. The observers noted red and white fir, white pine, cedar, manzanita, arrowwood, hazel, scrub oak, laurel, willow, vine maple, golden rod, fox glove, everlasting flower, bluebell, huckleberry, kinnikinick and all kinds of grasses and ferns.

A Second Expedition.

Last Sunday another expedition reached the summit. George B. Maxwell and "Ted" Woods had the honor of planting the first flag on the summit. This was the O. R. & N. Co.'s emblem. Later in the day Captain Frank J. Smith planted the Regulator flag and the National flag on the summit, where they are now waving triumphantly, a mark of the energy and daring of man. Those who made the climb last Sunday in Captain Smith's party were George Purser, Charles Church, W. C. Staats, George C. Ritchie, Dr. Hamilton Mead, R. Findlay, L. Connell and Guy Blackwood, G. M. Wesiter and Charles Winnette.

G. M. Weister was the official photographer of the party and he made the ascent the second day of the climb, carrying his camera to the summit. While there he planted it on the highest rocks and took his views of the peak, the pioneer climbers, and the surrounding country as seen from the peak, making one of the most novel collections of photographs ever taken.

Captain Smith will leave Sunday evening with another party, which will explore the country around the Bridge of the Gods, making the ascent of Archer Mountain. The party will take along geologists, and it is hoped to establish conclusively that the Bridge of the Gods of Indian mythology was once connected with the Oregon side, forming a dam to a great inland sea.

APEX OF CASTLE ROCK.

GEORGE PURSER ON TOP, CHARLES CHURCH AND CAPTAIN SMITH.

Copyright photo by Weister.

GOT AROUND THE LAW

WOODEN SIDEWALK LAID INSIDE THE FIRE LIMITS.

New Legislation by the Common Council Required to Prevent Serious Conflicts.

The telephone of the City Engineer's office was kept warm yesterday by queries about the wooden sidewalk that was building at the southeast corner of First and Stark streets. This place is within the city fire limits as defined by a recent ordinance of the Council, and is in the heart of the city. By a technicality in the law the owners of the property, the German Savings & Loan Society, received a permit from the City Engineer, which absolved them from the necessity of putting down a sidewalk of concrete, stone, asphalt or brick.

The ordinance enacted recently requires that within specified city limits no wooden sidewalks shall hereafter be constructed except when it is necessary to make a fill of more than two feet in order to lay the walk. In such case the material of the sidewalk may be wood. At the corner of First and Stark streets the cellar of the adjoining building reaches half way under the sidewalk and is considerably more than two feet deep. The owners of the property availed themselves of the exemption of the law and although the city authorities tried to uphold the interests of the municipality, the owners were obdurate and the City Engineer saw no way but to allow them the benefit of the doubtful provision of the ordinance. The question hinges upon the meaning of the word "fill." The words of the ordinance are:

> Provided, that this ordinance shall not apply in cases where it is necessary to make a fill in order to lay sidewalks as provided in this ordinance, when the depth of the fill to be made exceeds two feet.

It therefore appears that it is not necessary for a fill actually to be made, in order to secure a permit. In other words, a property-owner may postpone, under the present ordinance, the making of a fill for an indefinite time and if the space is more than two feet deep, may cover it with boards even in the very heart of the city. This exemption was provided in order to relieve certain property-owners in the northern part of the fire limits from the obligation of laying concrete sidewalks where fills would have to be made in order to reach the grade of the street. Concrete walks on filled-in ground do not have a firm foundation unless the earth is tamped down with especial care and property-owners were, therefore, allowed to build wooden sidewalks in such cases. But the intent of the law has been circumvented at First and Stark streets. It would seem that unless the law is changed wooden sidewalks maw be laid within the fire limits wherever the basement of a building extends under the sidewalk. As there are many such places, a modification of the ordinance seems necessary.

Some time ago a wooden sidewalk was started at the southwest corner of Third and Alder streets, but complaint was made, and the property-owners were compelled to lay concrete and to use steel arches to support it over the cellar which projected under the sidewalk. That was before the present ordinance was passed and the two-foot "fill" provision had been enacted. Under the present law, apparently, there would be no way to prevent wooden sidewalks at that place.

It is apparent that existing sidewalk ordinances are not as efficient as they might be. A renovation of the city laws in this matter is needed. An attempt was made lately to do this, but it did not reach the root of the trouble, and only introduced conflict in its turn. The present law says that permits shall be issued either by the City Engineer or the Committee on Health and Police. It is presumed that these two authorities are to enforce the law. But an old ordinance, unrepealed, provided that enforcement shall be the duty of the City Engineer and of the Fire Department. The Police Department, therefore, is given no hand in the matter, although it probably could render much aid if it had the authority. Chief McLauchlan is co-operating, however, so far as to require all sidewalk builders to show their permits.

Sidewalk improvement in Portland has always been hedged with difficulty. Many citizens have always availed themselves of every chance to take advantage of ambiguities in the ordinances, and the result is that the city has eyesore sidewalks in the best part of town. Many people have insisted upon using wood so strenuously that the city authorities have often had to yield. The need of the city, therefore, seems to be a new law which shall remove the present conflicts and reduce the complexity of the existing ordinances. Inasmuch as the two-foot "fill" provision has defeated the intent of the Council, some citizens think the city authorities should be allowed discretionary power in this direction.

BISHOP MALLILIEU COMING.

Will Preside Over Oregon Methodist Conference September 25.

Bishop Willard Francis Mallilieu, D. D., LL. D., will preside at the Oregon conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which convenes at Hillsboro, September 25. He was born in Massachusetts in 1828, and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1857. In 1858 he joined the New England conference, serving as pastor and presiding elder until 1880, when he was elected bishop by the general conference. He has won high distinction for his devotion to the Methodist church. As a presiding officer he has few superiors, and is a speaker of power.

His coming to Oregon is looked forward to with much pleasure by the church and members of the conference. He began his work on this coast Thursday, August 29, by opening the annual conference at Pocatello, Idaho. He will preside at the following conferences: Columbia River, Walla Walla, September 4; Western Norwegian-Danish, Seattle, September 12; Puget Sound, Olympia, September 18; Oregon, Hillsboro, September 25; North Pacific German Mission, Spokane, October 10. It is expected that the bishop will preach in one of the Portland churches after the conference at Hillsboro.

COUNTERFEITER IN JAIL.

E. R. Coon Brought to Portland From Baker County.

Deputy United States Marshal Roberts returned yesterday from Baker City with E. R. Coon, who was arrested near Huntington a few days ago on a charge of counterfeiting, and who was held to answer by United States Commissioner Moore, of Baker City. He was placed in the County Jail. Bud Butts, who was arrested with Coon, was discharged by Commissioner Moore, there being no testimony to show that he was guilty of evil intent, or was anything but a dupe of Coon. The dies used by Coon and a box of his plant for counterfeiting were brought in by Deputy Roberts. Coon, when seen in the County Jail, had little to say. He alleged that he has been working on a ranch and earning an honest living for the past 10 years. The counterfeiting tools were found on his place, he said, and that was all he knew about them.

Lost Important Document.

The jury in the case of the Manufacturers' Company against W. H. Eggleston, which was tried before a jury in Justice Vreeland's court, has lost the written copy of the agreement. The jury was out several hours, and the agreement, with other papers, was entrusted to them, but the agreement has completely disappeared and no trace of it can be found.

ROBBERS LOOT SALOON

STOLE $43 AND WATCH AND CHAIN, AND ESCAPED.

Place Visited Was the Lincoln, at Sixth and Burnside—Masked Desperadoes Assaulted Bartender.

Three masked robbers, two of them with revolvers, held up the Lincoln saloon at the northeast corner of Sixth and Burnside streets about 10:30 o'clock last night, assaulted the bartender, James O'Roark, stole $43 in money, and O'Roark's watch and chain, and escaped.

The saloon is owned by Frederick Hill, who is at present in the East, and O'Roark was left in charge as bartender. The place where the robbery occurred is on the direct road to the Terminal depot, and is usually busy with people walking to and fro. But last night the robbers watched their opportunity when the corner was practically deserted, and no policemen in sight. O'Roark was alone in the saloon, eating his supper, and was seated behind the counter near the Burnside street window, when the three robbers rushed in. Two of them came forward with drawn revolvers, and one said: "Throw up your hands, and be quick about it."

"Sure thing. You're good joshers," said O'Roark, who thought the whole affair was an elaborate joke, planned for his special benefit.

"You'll find this is no josh when we get through with you," said the robber who had spoken first. In the meantime the third man in the party, who was also masked, had run around the counter to the place where O'Roark was standing, holding up his hands and looking in an embarrassed sort of way at the two revolvers pointed at his head.

"You come with me," growled the third robber, seizing O'Roark by the shoulder, and the victim, after glancing longingly at the drawer where he kept his revolver, obeyed. The robber dragged him to a little room north of the bar, and just then the two other robbers, who had the revolvers, leaped over the counter, and began to transfer the contents of the cash register into their pockets.

"Hand over yer watch and chain," said the robber who was terrorizing O'Roark, and the latter obeyed, remarking: "Much good they will do you. He'll be a smart fellow who can raise any money on them."

"Shut up," growled his captor, who was relieving O'Roark of all the loose change he carried, amounting to about $18. By this time the other robbers had robbed the cash register of all the money in sight, $25 or so, and feeling sure that they had looted the saloon of all the money there, the robbers prepared to depart. One ruffian, whose mask was made out of a black handkerchief with holes cut for the eyes, told O'Roark to remain in the back room until they had gone. At the same time he raised the revolver he carried and smashed the bartender over the left shoulder.

"There is no use hammering me when you've got all my money," protested O'Roark, and then the robbers told him to keep quiet unless he wanted some more. The three robbers then whispered together, and seeing his opportunity, O'Roark, who naturally knew the bearings of the place better than the robbers, darted from the back room into a passage-way leading into Sixth street, and yelled: "Police! Help!"

Fearful that the man's cries would bring assistance, the robbers ran out the front door of the saloon and up Burnside street, turned down Seventh street, and disappeared. O'Roark lost no time in telephoning to the police station, and a detective raced to the place, but was unable to head off the fugitives, who by this time had got a good start. In telling the story of the robbery to an Oregonian reporter last night, O'Roark said: "If I had had my revolver handy the affair would have had a different ending. But had I made a motion to get my revolver from the drawer the robbers would probably have shot me in the back. They had the drop on me. My money is gone, and I've lost my watch and chain, but I'm all right myself, barring a slight blow on my left shoulder."

PIONEER CASTLE ROCK CLIMBER.

FRANK J. SMITH, WHO ORGANIZED THE PARTY.

SPOILT THE SUPPER PARTY

Arrest Fellows Eating of Dainties at Jung Gaw's.

There was a good deal of excitement last night at Jung Gaw's Chinese restaurant, Second street near Washington. The Chinese blocked up the street door of the place, and blew police whistles until Policemen Johnson, Patton and Bulger appeared wanting to know what the noise was all about. D. C. McCall was found inside the store in the grasp of several Chinamen, and just then C. H. Williams arrived in the grasp of Special Policeman Childress. Jung Gaw insisted that McCall and Williams had entered his restaurant shortly before the arrival of the police, and he found McCall with one of his hands in the cash drawer. A charge of larceny was made against the men, but they insisted they had visited the place to have supper and were eating Chinese dainties when a dispute arose, and Williams ran out. McCall tried to get away also, but the Chinamen held him.

Reunion of Portland Quartet.

A reunion of the once-famous Portland University Quartet, composed of Roy Glass, Harold Shaver, Omar Spencer and A. L. Miller, was held in the University Park Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evening. Mr. Spencer was on his way to Stanford University, and the affair was mainly in his honor. The old quartet was very popular, and gave pleasing entertainments at various points, and during the political campaigns sang songs at the meetings. At the reunion the quartet gave many of its old musical selections and recitations, all of which were highly pleasing. Those present were mainly old students of Portland University.

PARADE ORDER CHANGED.

Labor Day Committee Announces Official Formation.

At a meeting of the Federal Trades Assembly last evening the formation of the Labor Day parade was changed. As several organizations reported that they would have more men in line than was first expected this was found to be necessary.

The following is the official order of the parade, which the marshals and aids are requested to observe.

The several organizations should leave their halls not later than 1 o'clock, in order to line up properly before the order to march is given, which will be at 1:30 sharp, without fail.

Three divisions, forming on West Park, Park and Seventh streets, will proceed down Morrison to Third, to Taylor, to First, to Pine, to Third, to Washington, to Sixth, countermarch on Sixth to Washington, up Washington to Exposition building.

First Division.

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal William H. Barry.
Aids: James D. M. Abbott, H. A. Hennemann.
Third Regiment Band.
International Union of Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers.
International Bricklayers' Union.
Shipwrights' Union.
International Cigarmakers' Union.
Expressmen's Union.
Tile Setters' Union.
International Brotherhood of Horseshoers, Mounted.
International Brotherhood of Leatherworkers.
Laborers' Union.
Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union.
Journeymen Barbers' Union.

Second Division.

E. A. McPherson, Marshal.
Aids: Harry Gurr, Vincent McCullough.
Brown's Military Band.
Trap representing Allied Printing Trades Council.
International Typographical Union.
International Printing Pressmen's Union.
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.
International Team Drivers' Union.
National Union of United Brewery Workmen.
Beer Drivers' Union.
Beer Bottlers' Union.
Coopers' Union.
Theatrical Stage Employes.
Tailors' Union.
Retail Clerks' Association.

Third Divison.

C. W. Ryan, Marshal.
Aids: E. A. Carse, Joseph Bagley.
De Caprio's Military Band.
Officers of Building Trades' Council.
Plumbers' International Union.
Electrical Workers' International Union.
Plasterers' International Union.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Union.
Carpenters' International Union.
Lathers' International Union.
Longshoremen and Stevedores' International Union.

These unions have reported their intention of participating. Any union desiring to take part in the parade, but not on the list above, will report through its marshal to the grand marshal, at Yamhill and West Park streets, at 1 o'clock on the day of the parade. Marshals of the various unions will provide themselves with blue sashes.

The unions forming the first division, up to and including the Shipwrights, will form on West Park, head of column resting at intersection of Yamhill, facing north.

The Cigarmakers, Expressmen and Tilesetters will form on Madison street, head of line resting on West Park, facing east.

The Horseshoers and Leather Workers will form on Main street, head of line resting on West Park, facing east.

The Laborers and Butchers will form on Salmon, head of line resting on West Park, facing east.

The Barbers will form on Taylor street, head of line resting on West Park, facing east.

The unions composing the second division, up to and including the Team Drivers, will form on Park street, head of column resting on Yamhill, facing north.

The Brewery Workmen, Beer Drivers, Bottlers and Coopers will form on Madison street, head resting on Park, facing west.

The Theatrical Stage Employes and Taylors will form on Main street, head resting on Park, facing west.

The Retail Clerks' Association will form on Salmon street, head resting on Park, facing west.

The unions composing the third division, up to and including the Plasterers, will form on Seventh street, head resting at intersection of Salmon, facing north.

The Sheet Metal Workers and Carpenters will form on Madison street, head resting on Seventh, facing west.

The Lathers' Union, General Longshoremen's Union and Dockmen's Union will form on Main street, heads resting on Seventh, facing west.

The aids and marshals of unions will see that the several organizations fall into line as designated in the foregoing, and are especially requested to have their commands in readiness to move at the appointed time.

The proposal of the Portland Baseball Club to donate 10 per cent of its share of the net proceeds of the Labor day game has been accepted by the committee of arrangements.

Not cosmetic, face wash or paint; Satin-Skin Cream beautifies, because it absorbs and heals blemishes. 25c. Meier & F's.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 80; minimum temperature, 56; river reading at 11 A. M., 5.2 feet; change in the past 24 hours, 0.1 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.00; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 42.87 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1900, 46.80 inches; deficiency, 3.93 inches; total sunshine Aug. 29, 10:40; possible sunshine Aug. 29, 13:30.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction	State of Weather
Astoria	64	0.02	10	SW	Pt. cloudy
Baker City	80	0.00	*	SW	Cloudy
Bismarck	86	0.00	8	SE	Clear
Boise	94	0.00	10	W	Cloudy
Eureka	62	0.00	*	W	Clear
Helena	84	0.00	12	SW	Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	92	0.00	*	SW	Pt. cloudy
Neah Bay	70	0.00	14	W	Pt. cloudy
Pocatello	88	0.00	8	S	Pt. cloudy
Portland	80	0.00	10	NW	Pt. cloudy
Red Bluff	86	0.00	10	SE	Clear
Roseburg	80	0.00	10	NW	Clear
Sacramento	72	0.00	12	S	Clear
Salt Lake	88	0.00	10	N	Clear
San Francisco	58	**	12	SW	Cloudy
Spokane	90	0.00	*	S	Cloudy
Seattle	80	0.00	*	W	Cloudy
Walla Walla	84	0.00	6	NW	Pt. cloudy

**Trace. *Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Thunder storms have occurred in Northern Nevada, and the weather is cloudy and threatening in the North Pacific States, but no rain has yet fallen in the latter district. It is slightly cooler in Oregon, Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada. The indications are for showers and thunder storms in this district Saturday, with cooler weather.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Saturday, August 31:

Portland and vicinity—Showers; cooler; south to west winds.

Oregon and Washington—Showers and thunder storms; cooler, except near the coast; south to west winds.

Idaho—Showers and thunder storms; south to west winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

MONEY TO LOAN

On farm, city or suburban property; low rate of interest; no commission; guaranteed abstracts of title of real estate in Multnomah and adjoining counties.
SECURITY ABSTRACT & TRUST CO.,
3 Chamber of Commerce.

UNIVERSITY PARK

The seat of the Columbia University is situated on the high tableland between the Willamette and Columbia rivers and inside the city boundaries of Portland. It has city water, city schools, city telephone service, electric street lights, graded streets, sidewalks, boulevards, cycle paths, and street-car service to any part of the city for a five-cent fare. It is high, sightly and healthful. The owners of this property have decided to sell one-half of the lots for the purpose of inducing homebuilders to locate there. Improvements and population bring values. The reserve blocks will not be sold till 1905 when we shall expect to get $500 each for our cheapest lots. While our reserve lots are advancing, your lots must also advance. The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition will surely be held at University Park. Factories that will give employment to thousands of people will soon be built within easy walking distance of University Park. The better class of these people will seek homes at University Park. You can double your money in a short time by investing it in University Park lots. Buy now before the advance. Prices are from $100 to $225 per lot, one-tenth cash, balance $5 per month. No interest on deferred payments. No taxes. Abstract free with every deed. Encourage your sons to invest in this property. It will teach them good habits and they will learn to save what they would otherwise squander.

Call on or address
UNIVERSITY LAND CO.,
Francis I. McKenna, Mgr.
Room 403, Marquam Bldg.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Regarding the Morning Cup.

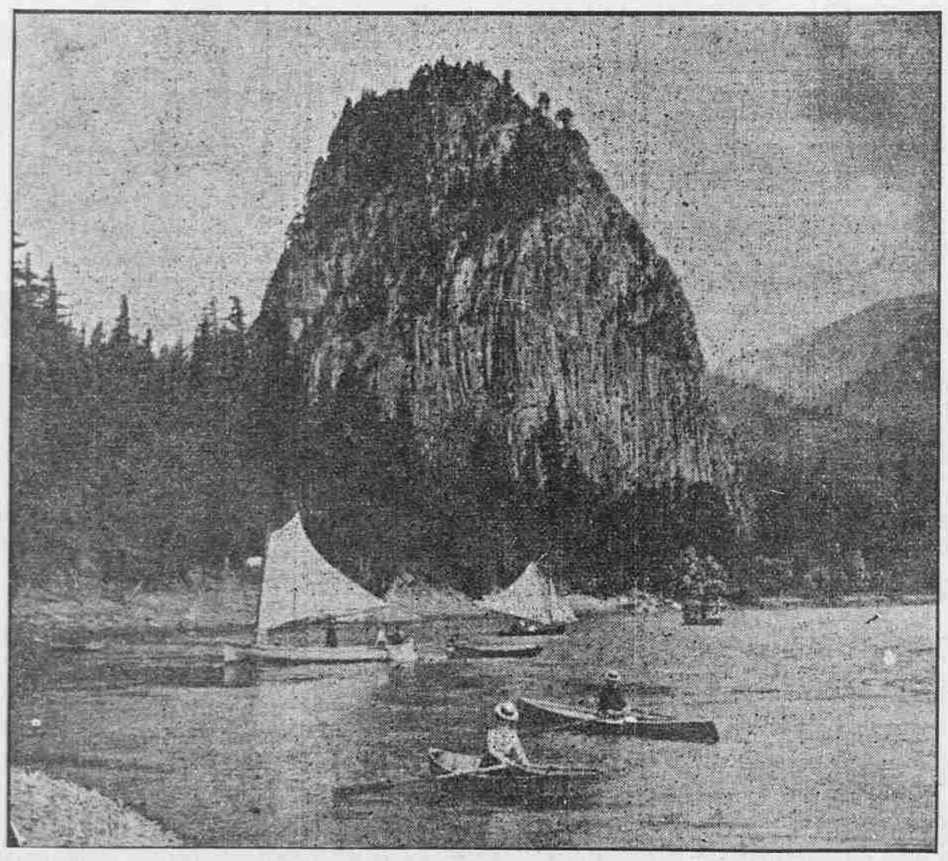
"Oh, how hard it was to part with coffee, but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off.

"Then the question was, what should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa we soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

"About two years ago we struck upon Postum Food Coffee, and have never been without it since. We have seven children. Our baby now 18 months old would not take milk, so we tried Postum and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is today, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the state. I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say 'good' today when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

"If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say, 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well; I drink Postum Food Coffee. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum Food Coffee.'

"I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good the Postum has done us, but if you knew how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter—at least not over my name."—Milford, O.



CASTLE ROCK AS SEEN FROM THE COLUMBIA.

Copyright photo by Weister.

Trackmen's Strike Settled.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30.—It was announced today that the trackmen's strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway had been declared off, both sides accepting the recommendations of the conciliation committee. The men accept the basis of settlement arrived at between General Manager McNicoll and the conciliation committee three weeks ago and rejected by the trackmen. This concedes the partial recognition of the trackmen's organization. The strike has been in force since June 17.