IN SOUTHERN OREGON

Some Changes Wrought by the Railroad.

JACKSONVILLE, OLD AND NEW

A Hurried Glance at the Newer Towns—Mining a Large and Growing Industry — A Charming Climate.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Feb. 22.—Staff correspondence.)—Our Oregonian speech has some ways peculiar to itself. For example, we go "up" to Albany, "out" to Roseburg, and "down" to Jacksonville—and all by traveling due south. Something of the same confusion of terms is found in the phrases by which we designate geographical localities. Southern Oregon, in our colloquial speech, means, not the southern part of Oregon in general, but a particular part of it. Klamath and Lake Counties, which lie next to the California boundary, and west of a line dividing the eastern and western half of our state area, are, in spite of the geography and the dictionary, called Southeastern Oregon. The counties of Coos and Curry, which lie off against the coast, are, with more propriety, called Southwestern Oregon. There is, as everybody familiar with the country knows, reason for these distinctions and classifications. Southern Oregon, Southeastern Oregon and Southwestern Oregon, while they have much in common, besides mere proximity; but each has, also, very distinct conditions and interests of its own. My observations during the past few days have been confined to Southern Oregon proper—to the counties which shared in the pioneer life of the country, and which in later years have enjoyed the benefits of railroad transportation. The southeastern and southwestern regions still lie remote and isolated.

It is now something more than 15 years since the railroad came into the country south from Roseburg, and the truth of history requires me to say that the local development has not equaled the universal expectation with which the iron horse was hailed. Why this is so, I will not say—possibly the railroad people might answer if they would. The country grows—indeed, it grows a good deal when one period of years is compared with another—but it grows slowly. There has been nothing of the in-rush of new population which was looked for, nothing in all those years like the progress which it was hoped would immediately follow upon facilities for transportation. Besides the orchard development which I have described in former writings, small change has been wrought in the general character and life of the country at large. In the towns, on the other hand, a marked change may be traced. Some new towns have been called into existence, by the influences which came in with the railroad, most of the old places on the line of the road have grown, and in one notable instance—that of Jacksonville—there has followed a marked decline.

In early days, it will be remembered by everybody who has any knowledge of old Oregon, Jacksonville was the center of Southern Oregon life. And a very lively sort of life it was. I was in Jacksonville in the late '70s, when it was a crowded town of 4000 people, with all of the "go" which belongs to a mining center, when everybody has "dust" in his bag. The hotels were full to running over at miners' prices; there was a drinking saloon on every second corner, with a fare game open to all comers, and the fiddles of the hurdy-gurdy establishments and the shouts of the miner in the abandon of his quarterly "time" made the night boisterous, if not gay. And there had been a pioneer time long before that, when the cayuse pony was the one means of passenger transportation, when Jack Knott's pack train was the only vehicle of general freighting, and when the late Matthew P. Deady, as the pioneer Judge, maintained the forms of civilized government by holding four terms of court each year.

Times and manners had change somewhat when the railroad came, and Jacksonville, without losing anything of its prosperity, had become a steady-going town, strong in its position as the center of Southern Oregon trade, and very sure of its future. The railroad builders thought they saw the chance to get a bonus, and opened negotiations by offering to put their line through Jacksonville for a money grant of $25,000. The Jacksonvillians fairly laughed in the faces of the railroad men. The offer was declined with scorn, and those who made it were invited to do their worst. They did it. The line of the railroad was established, not along the foothill route to take in Jacksonville, but in the center of the valley, some six or seven miles to the eastward—and from the day Jacksonville heard the distant whistle of the locomotive, her fortunes declined. It didn't take long to discover that a vital mistake had been made, and by way of correcting it, a local branch railroad was built connecting Jacksonville with the through road at the nearest point, which came to be known as Medford, but this did not long stay the course of Jacksonville's business decline. Today Jacksonville is a pretty but slow-going town of 700 or 800 people, the center of local wealth, to be sure, for her old-time capitalists still maintain their homes there, but with no claim at all to preeminence in relation to the current activities of the country.

It is impossible not to feel a sense of regret at the decline of this center of pioneer interests. Jacksonville is beautifully situated and finely placed for business, and, but for the one fatal mistake, she might today have, in connection with the recent development of the country, the rank of her earlier days, and more than her old-time prosperity. But the opportunity was lost and forever, and there is now no good in sighing over it. And certainly the people of Jacksonville, or those who are left, are wasting no time in vain regrets for what might have been. They enjoy many satisfactions in life. Everything that can happen has already happened to Jacksonville; they have no part in the rivalries and jealousies of the ambitious towns "on the direct line"; life goes easy with them, on the basis of an assured and fixed status, and they have come to the consciousness that to be "side-tracked" is not so hard a fate, after all. Jacksonville still has or controls much of the accumulated capital of the country; she has an older and better organized social life than the newer towns; she has the county offices and the county officers; she has good schools and established churches, and in these later days she gives herself some not ungracious airs on the basis of these desirable things. On the whole, and in spite of all that has happened, I think I would rather live in Jacksonville than in any other of the Rogue River towns.

A town which claims the admiration of every visitor and of every passer-by on the railroad is Ashland. It sits in the southwestern corner of the valley, at an altitude of nearly 2000 feet, amid surroundings which have more the look of California than of Oregon. Its neighboring mountain sides make brave show of an industry which has climbed far above the valley level, and which pours its wealth of horticultural production into Ashland. A beautiful mountain stream dashes through the little city, giving it not only an unique attraction, but making a basis for a flouring mill, a sash and door mill and for various other industries which thrive upon a water power which never fails and never freezes. Ashland has between 2000 and 4000 people, and there are many indications that it is rapidly growing. The number of new buildings, the school census and the general thrift of the business district clearly demonstrate a condition of general prosperity; and one has only to talk a few minutes with any citizen of the city to find out that the local ambition matches the advantages and opportunities of the place. Ashland, while it has lately come into a new prosperity, is far from being a new town. Its foundation was back in the early '50s, and from that day until now it has been the center of a local business and of a very excellent social life. The Chautauqua Circle for Southern Oregon has a spacious permanent temple here; one of the several state normal schools is established here, giving to the youth of the city and of the country round about an educational facility far beyond the ability of the country to support unaided. Ashland draws its business support from various sources—from trade, from agriculture, from horticulture, from mining, from the railroad pay roll—all of which will be discussed in the course of this correspondence.

The next town of importance in the Rogue River Valley is Medford, of which I have spoken in some detail in connection with orchard development. Medford came into existence as the inheritor of the trade dropped by Jacksonville when the railroad passed her by, and it has grown largely through the development of the horticultural interest, of which it is the center. Medford is a strictly business town. It has not, like Ashland, the charm of surrounding mountains and of dashing waters. Its importance rests upon the fact that it is the point on the railroad most convenient to the agricultural industry of the country. It is essentially a farmers' town, and it makes a business of serving the farmers' interest. The population of Medford is in the neighborhood of 2500—this with no favors from the railroad in the form of special and direct patronage. Ashland, on the south, and Grant's Pass, on the north, each as a division headquarters, holds a considerable railroad establishment and enjoys a very considerable local trade on the basis of the local "pay roll." Medford complains at this, or at least sees her disadvantage in connection with it, but she looks to a future day when another shuffle of the cards will yield something to her ambition for distinction and profit as a railroad town.

Grant's Pass is another of the relatively new towns of Southern Oregon—new in the sense that it came in with the railroad. It has a population of about 2000, and it is in many respects the most active place in the Rogue River country. Mining is the main source of its life, and gives the tone to its life. It has an important resource in its adjacent pine forests, and draws a considerable direct support from the operations of the Oregon Pine Lumber Company, whose mill and box factories make the largest single business in the town. Agriculture and horticulture have, too, their share in the make-up of the business life of Grant's Pass, but, after all is said and done, the main resources of business is the mineral which abounds in the mountain sides and the creek beds of Josephine County. It would be interesting to make a detailed study of this really great mining district, and this was my intention, but I find it impossible, owing to the universal unwillingness of mineowners to permit the inside facts of their operations to be put before the public. What the reason is I cannot make out, but it is a fact that the Josephine miners are more reserved in connection with things which would be of general public interest than any other body of men I know of. But it may easily be seen that the mining interest here is both an extensive and a profitable one. The number of mining men coming and going, their manifest prosperity, the amount of costly machinery they are bringing into the country and the quantity of supplies which they consume—all these things signify that much is doing and that much more is in the way of doing. Grant's Pass, as the center of these somewhat mysterious activities, is a place of exceptional bustle and thrift, and is rapidly taking on the characteristics of a city.

Viewed as a whole, Southern Oregon—by which I mean the traditional Southern Oregon of Jackson and Josephine Counties—is not a large country. Its geographical area is, indeed, vast, but, like our Oregon country in general, it is for the greater part mountainous, and therefore only in a moderate way productive at this time. Its level areas are relatively small, and its larger development must wait upon the time when the hunger for land shall drive population into situations from which the settler now turns away. When that time shall come, it will, I fancy, be found that much of what is now thought to be mere waste land will have the highest productive value. This is the history of every new country. The time is not long ago when it was thought that the higher lands of Eastern Oregon and Washington were valueless, and these lands today are better than the valley lands, as anybody who will travel over the line of the O. R. & N. Co. between Pendleton and Walla Walla may easily see. I predict that there will some day be a similar demonstration in Southern Oregon. Already one keen man has discovered that the best fruit can be grown in the higher situations, and when this demonstration has been clearly made, the country is bound to take on a new and larger productive life.

Southern Oregon will always, and under all conditions, be an attractive country. Its scenery is of unrivaled beauty—a succession of mountain pictures in association with lovely vales and abounding waters. It has a warmer sun and a brighter sky than the more northerly parts of Oregon. It has in truth something of the general character and something of the charm of California, and it has what California lacks, namely, a sure and abundant rainfall. Its elevation of from 500 to 2000 feet gives to its atmosphere the bracing quality which goes so far toward creating and sustaining human energies; and one comes quickly and easily to understand the charm and the sentiment which hold the imagination and the sentiment of those whose homes are here in a bondage from which they would not willingly be free. A. H.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Frank Mitchell Wins the Johns Prize at Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Feb. 22.—The oratorical contest between pupils of the Baker City High School, for the C. A. Johns gold medal, took place last evening at the theater, before a large audience of the friends and patrons of the public schools. Frank Mitchell won the prize.

There were eight contestants, whose names and the subject of their orations were given on the programme as follows:

Harry Travillion, "Foreign Immigration"; Lelia Thomas, "The Influences of Home"; Ernest Kenyon, "The Future of the West"; Harry Dale, "The Reclamation of the Arid Lands"; James Cunning, "The Federation of the World"; Frank Mitchell, "Pan-America"; Belle Kellogg, "The Evolution of Sanitation"; Bert Prescott, "An American Living."

The judges were Judge Thomas Burke, Mrs. Dr. Parker and Mrs. F. W. Eppinger. In order that the decision should be absolutely impartial, no one but Mr. Johns knew who the judges were until the close of the contest, and none of the judges knew who their colleagues were. The announcement of the decision gave general satisfaction, although it was very close as between two or three of the contestants, and they all ranked high. Each contestant could earn a maximum of 40 credits for thought, 30 credits for composition and 30 credits for delivery.

Miss Belle Kellogg, who won the prize in last year's contest, was a contestant this year, and she ranked very close to the winner, according to the official score. She gained many points on delivery.

Rev. J. R. N. Bell, on behalf of Mr. Johns, presented the medal to the victor. He kept the audience and the contestants in suspense until he finally called young Mitchell to the front and pinned the medal on his breast.

The High School orchestra, an organization composed of the pupils of the school, furnished the music of the occasion.

Frank Mitchell was born in California 19 years ago, but has resided with his parents in this city for several years past. He has attended the High school in this city for the past four years and will graduate this year. He was one of the contestants last year, and only failed to win by four points. His victory this year was a source of great gratification to his friends. He owes his success to thought and composition, although he ranked well in delivery. On the whole, his oration was a production that many older and more experienced orators would not be ashamed to have credit for. It was original, well timed, instructive and eloquent.

Mr. Johns authorized the announcement that he would offer a medal next year, to be contested for by members of the High School.

DEMAND FOR RECLAIMED LAND.

Applications for Four Times as Much As Will Be on the Market.

NORTH YAKIMA, Feb. 23.—As an indication of the tremendous proportions attained by the stream of immigration into the Yakima Valley, it may be stated that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has already received applications for purchase of five times as much land as it is now engaged in reclaiming at Kennewick; and this notwithstanding that it is only a month since announcement was made that the company would build the Kennewick ditch, and thus far not more than a mile of the canal has been completed. When the Selah & Moxee Company sold out 4200 acres last year, it was thought all previous records in handling irrigation enterprises were broken; but it looks as if the Northern Pacific would sell four times as many acres in even less time. The number of Eastern visitors to Yakima constantly increases, and many of them remain. Forty to sixty thousand dollars' worth of real estate, mostly farm property, changes hands each week, and values keep mounting higher. One of the best sales this week was that of the Leonard Lince farm of 20 acres, three miles from town, for $5200. Fred Thompson also sold 40 acres of orchard in Parker Bottom at $8500.

The best fountain pen is a "Koh-I-Noor" Copying Ink pencil.

RECEIVES HIS DIPLOMA AS A THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE MASON.

THOMAS M'EWEN, OF SUMPTER.

SUMPTER, Or., Feb. 22.—Thomas McEwen, one of the best-known men in Eastern Oregon, has just received the Hebrew and Latin diploma which evidences his elevation to that most distinguished honor in Freemasonry, whose select membership is known as "Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third and Last Degree." Mr. McEwen has for years been a prominent figure in the transportation business of Eastern Oregon. In political life he has been an active Republican, and was one of Oregon's representatives in the Philadelphia convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. Like most of the business men of the Eastern Oregon gold fields, Mr. McEwen has interested himself in mining, and owns several promising properties, with one of which he has just parted for the very respectable sum of $34,000, a piece of good fortune which will be gladly noted in many a home made happier in its day of trouble by the generosity of "Tom" McEwen, whose unheralded deeds of charity have made him a prince among the craft which esteems that practical virtue so highly.

DENY THE COMBINATION

GEER'S FRIENDS SAY THERE IS NO ALLIANCE WITH SIMON.

Avowed Candidacy of Furnish—The Situation in Marion and Lane Counties.

SALEM, Feb. 23.—Whether there is a combination between the Simon forces and the Geer forces in the present campaign, is the question which has been uppermost in Marion County politics this week. The antis began their campaign by assailing what they call the combine, and this has called out vigorous denials on the part of the Governor's friends. So important is the matter considered that the Salem Statesman, a warm supporter of Governor Geer, has devoted three editorials to the subject this week. Taken all around, Senator Simon is being rather roughly handled in this community, and from present indications will have few supporters who will openly declare themselves in his favor.

Fulton-Geer Combine Talked.

In order to offset the charge of a Simon-Geer combination, the Statesman twice called attention to a suggestion of a Fulton-Geer combination ,and concluded that the latter alliance "is as possible and much more probable than the alleged Simon-Geer combination." The importance of this question lies in the fact that Marion County is considered an anti-Simon county. It is apparent that the anti-Geer people are bringing this issue to the front, in order to show that a vote for Geer in the primaries will also be a vote for Simon, hoping thus to decrease the vote for both Simon and Geer. Self-preservation makes the denial necessary for both Simon and Geer, for it is a necessary conclusion that if Geer should be defeated here, Simon would be also. Not a single Simon supporter can be found working with the anti-Geer people, so it is apparent that if any Simon men get into the county convention, they will be elected on Geer slates.

How Marion Sees Multnomah.

The same situation is said to prevail in Multnomah County. Fulton will ask the state convention to indorse him for Senator. He certainly can hope for no assistance from the Simon faction in Multnomah, while he does look for at least a friendly acquiescence on the part of the anti-Simon people, with whom he worked in the last Legislature. If Fulton gets any help at all in Multnomah County, he will get it from the people who are trying to down the Simon machine. Now it happens that the anti-Simon people in Multnomah are also anti-Geer, if the statements of a Salem man who recently visited Portland are to be credited. This man had studied the situation there quite thoroughly. He was asked:

"If the Simon people win out in the primaries, how many votes will Geer get from the Multnomah delegation?"

"All of them."

"If the anti-Simon people win out, how many votes will Geer get from the Multnomah delegation?"

"Not one."

That the primary elections in Multnomah and Marion Counties will be the two great battles of the campaign is generally conceded, and it is the line-up in these two counties that gives the antis the basis for their cry against a Simon-Geer combine.

Geer, Furnish, or—?

In Marion County only two names are generally heard in connection with the Governorship, Geer and Furnish. And yet no one here is booming Furnish. The candidacy of Furnish is creating no enthusiasm whatever. The fact that he is an avowed candidate and is making a fight for the nomination, is apparently the only cause for the use of his name. Diligent inquiry among the crowd of politicians who were working on the streets of Salem yesterday failed to reveal the name of a single anti-Geer man who is talking for Furnish. Still, this is not saying that Furnish will not find support here.

Possible Gubernatorial Timber.

Pointed questions put to the leaders of the antis brought the response that no candidate has been agreed upon and that none is yet being put forward here.

"What men who have been mentioned in connection with the Governorship would be satisfactory to the antis?" was asked.

"Senator Booth could probably get the support of every anti-Geer man in the county, if he would take it, but we understand that Booth cannot leave his business."

"How about Lowell?"

"We understand here that Lowell will lose Umatilla County and will, therefore, be out of the fight."

"Is Fulton a possibility?"

"Fulton says he won't have it. Just let him say the word once, and see what will happen. There would be such a stampede for Fulton for Governor as you never saw before," and then the anti shook his head and passed on to buttonhole a worker from one of the county precincts.

The antis here are apparently disposed to watch the progress of the fight, and to study the qualifications and strength of all available men, before attempting to center upon any one. No Eastern Oregon candidate is likely to create any enthusiasm here, though either Booth or Fulton would be given warm support by the antis.

Smith vs. Pearce.

There is likely to be a very pretty little contest over Lot L. Pearce and Dr. J. N. Smith in the next county convention. It is generally conceded by the close friends of each that both cannot be chosen to seats in the next Legislature. Both are considered candidates, and yet neither authorizes the statement that he is a candidate. Pearce has always worked with the Simon faction of the Republican party, and expresses himself as a warm supporter of Governor Geer. He will probably do more for Geer in this campaign than he will for himself. Smith has always been allied with the Mitchell wing of the party, and is a friend of Fulton. He is hot upon Geer's trail and would be willing to go down to defeat himself if necessary in order to defeat Geer.

It now seems inevitable that these two men will be before the next county convention for seats in the Legislature. Personally, Smith and Pearce are friendly, but in politics they have nothing in common. There will be men in the county convention who will be friends of both, but on a strict line-up, only one can be nominated. It is possible that one or both will refuse to go before the convention, for neither is anxious for further Legislative honors. Yet the friends and supporters of each will insist upon carrying the conflict to a vote in the convention. The two men cannot be said to be pitted against each other, but from their positions, as leaders in opposing factions, the situation in reality presents a case of Smith vs. Pearce.

Politics in Lane County.

So far as can be learned from Lane County, people who have recently visited the capital, the political campaign in that county, so far as the Republicans are concerned, will be fought out on the Simon and anti-Simon lines, with the Geer people lined up for Simon. It is learned that for a time after the close of the last Legislature some of the people of Lane County were not entirely satisfied with the action of the Representatives in voting for John H. Mitchell for Senator. This feeling soon passed away, however, and with the exception of a few Simon leaders the Republicans are satisfied that Mitchell can do more for Oregon and for the Pacific Coast than any other man who could have been elected at that session of the Legislature. It is said that a very decided majority of the Republicans of Lane County favor the election of a successor to Senator Simon, who can and will work in harmony with Senator Mitchell. The latter Senator has five years yet to serve in his present term, with a good prospect for another term when this is closed. The interests of the state require, so it is argued, that Mitchell's colleague in the Senate should be a man who will pull with Mitchell and not against him.

Senator Booth, who is a joint Senator for Lane, Douglas and Josephine, is a hold-over member of the upper house. Senator Kuykendall's term has expired, and it is probable that he will be a candidate for renomination. It is understood that he will have the full support of all his former friends, and will meet no opposition except among the Simon people. It was largely through the efforts of Booth and Kuykendall that the State University secured the appropriations needed, and the Republicans in Eugene will be pretty generally lined up in support of Kuykendall, with the exceptions above mentioned.

Candidates for Representative.

Among the men talked of for a seat in the lower house of the Legislature from Lane County are L. T. Harris, who was a member of the last Legislature; J. M. Shelley, several years ago Sheriff of Lane County, and now one of the proprietors of the Eugene Mill & Elevator Company; C. H. Burkholder, a merchant at Cottage Grove, and I. N. Edwards, a prominent farmer at Junction City. Other names will be before the convention, and these are simply names that have been mentioned here.

Committee Meeting Soon.

Chairman Wrightman, of the county central committee, expects to call his committee together about the end of the month. Inquiry of leaders of both factions of the party elicits the information that the membership of the committee is about evenly divided and that there is nothing to be gained or lost by any action the committee is likely to take. No particular importance is attached to the committee meeting one way or another.

Registration in Marion Slow.

Registration in this county has been slow, so far as the records in the County Clerk's office disclose. Apparently, neither faction is making strenuous efforts to secure registration. Less than half the voters have registered at the Courthouse, but many more may have filled out registration blanks before notaries public. County Clerk Hall will give voters every reasonable opportunity to register at such times as may be convenient.

Initiative and Referendum.

W. S. U'Ren, of Oregon City, was in Salem Friday and Saturday of this week. His purpose in visiting this city was to see what interest is being taken in the proposed initiative and referendum amendment, to confer with local friends of the measure and to do some personal work in behalf of the amendment. He says that all his efforts in politics are centered upon the adoption of the initiative and referendum, and while he favors and aids one candidate or another, this is purely a secondary consideration. For example, he is doing all he can to help George C. Brownell secure a renomination to the State Senate. He is doing this because Brownell has come out plainly and strongly in favor of the initiative and referendum. In speaking of this matter Mr. U'Ren said:

"Whenever I find a candidate who will help the amendment, I help him. If there are two candidates for the same office and both are friendly to the amendment, I keep my hands off. Brownell was one of the first outspoken advocates of the amendment among the Republicans, so, of course, all friends of the amendment feel friendly to him."

Will State Conventions Indorse It?

Mr. U'Ren expresses the belief that both the Republican and Democratic state conventions will indorse the initiative and referendum. The Republican state convention will be held first. If the Republicans should ignore the amendment, and then the Democrats should indorse it, the latter party would have a decided advantage at the polls. "My experience with the Republicans," says Mr. U'Ren, "is that they do not overlook anything that will be of material advantage to them, in a campaign, and I do not believe they will let the Democrats go into this campaign as the sole advocates of the amendment. The amendment as proposed in this state has been divested of all the objectionable features, and is certain to meet popular approval. It does not require that all acts of the Legislature shall be submitted to a vote of the people, but leaves it in the power of the people to subject any act to the test of popular vote, so that anything that is obnoxious may be rejected. The initiative and referendum amendment proposed in Oregon is the best that has yet been framed. It can not be called cumbersome nor expensive, and yet it furnishes a complete safeguard against improper legislation."

Candidates May Favor It.

If Mr. U'Ren's opinion of the action that will be taken by the Republican state convention be correct, and it should seem probable that the Republican party will indorse the initiative and referendum, it may be expected that candidates for office will be scrambling over each other in their effort to be among the first to be identified as friends of the amendment.

The Campaign in Clackamas.

In speaking yesterday of the political situation in Clackamas County, Mr. U'Ren said that so far as he can learn Brownell will have no opposition to renomination. If there is any fight in that county, either for or against Governor Geer, the evidences of it have not yet appeared upon the surface. Mr. U'Ren says the Senatorial question will probably figure in the selection of candidates for the Legislature, but thus far this feature of the fight has not become prominent.

A Word From Malheur.

Hon. J. W. McCulloch, a member of the Legislature from Marion County in 1899, was in the city this week, visiting relatives. He is now proprietor of the Malheur Gazette at Vale. He says that the people in Malheur County are not yet taking an active interest in state politics, but there is some movement among candidates for county offices. He says that so far as he has learned the views of the common people in Malheur County, there are more of them in favor of Lowell for Governor than there are in favor of Furnish. Personally, Mr. McCulloch is taking no part in state politics in his county.

OREGON 'VARSITY NEWS.

Dr. Frederick Burke, of San Francisco, to Lecture at Summer Session.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Feb. 23.—Dr. Frederick Burke, head of the San Francisco Normal School, will be the chief lecturer at the University Summer School. His general topic will be "The Conflict Between the New and the Old in Education." Under this head the subjects of his lectures will be: "The Origin of the Conflict," "In Arithmetic," "In History and Geography," "In Language and Literature," "In Music." Dr Burke is a graduate of the University of California and after graduation spent a year in graduate work at Stanford. He later studied at Clark University under G. Stanley Hall and received there his Ph. D. degree.

His experience has been considerable and varied. He taught for two years in a boys' preparatory school and served as City Superintendent of Schools in Santa Rosa and Santa Barbara. He was President of the California State Teachers' Association for one year, and is a member of the State Board of Education. He has also published matter of value upon ducational problems. His monograph on the "Growth of Children in Height and Weight" might be mentioned; also a book on "Kindergarten Problems." Dr. Burke has also published in the Atlantic Monthly a very valuable series of papers on Normal Schools.

The February number of the University of Oregon Monthly, issued last week, contains several student productions of excellent merit. Walter Lincoln Whittlesey, '01, portrays the perils of a trio of gold-seekers battling "Against the Waters" of Northern Alaska; Miss Grace Plummer, '02, has a good story entitled, "For This Cause," and college life is realistically pictured in "Villard's Folly," by Miss Gene Crawford, '03. Professor Frederick S. Dunn, '92, of the Chair of Latin, has an interesting article on "Graduate Instruction at Harvard." The issue contains a number of good poems, the editorials present some significant thoughts on things collegiate, while the departments devoted to "Odd Sizes" and "Exchanges" contain some very interesting matter.

Professor and Mrs. Albert R. Sweetser arrived from Forest Grove Friday and have located permanently in Eugene. Professor Sweetser will begin his work in the biological department, Monday.

OIL CIRCUIT STATION.

Standard Company Will Establish One at Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 23.—The Standard Oil Company will establish a circuit station in this city for the distribution of oil, and George C. Flanders, the company's Portland representative, will be in the city Wednesday or Thursday to select a location for the storage tank. The matter was at first brought to the attention of the company by the Oregon City Retail Merchants' Association, but the Standard Oil people did not seem disposed to regard the proposition favorably and came to the conclusion that the consumption of oil at Oregon City and nearby towns did not justify the expense of putting in a sub-station. The matter was again taken up, however, by the company and February 3, Mr. Flanders wrote to Secretary Schubel, of the association, that the company would again consider the installation of a storage tank and delivery system. Preliminary negotiations have been completed and the people of Oregon City and vicinity are assured of cheaper oil. It is the intention of the company to supply from the station Oswego, New Era, Canby, Needy, Marquam and many other places adjacent to this city. The oil now comes on the Southern Pacific trains from Portland on Thursdays only and the freight charges are high. Messrs. Barlow, Grace and Ely, the committee of the association, which has the location of a site in charge, will probably recommend the vacant lot below the Congregational church, as in case of fire or an explosion of a tank, the oil would run into a gulch. Were the station located uptown and the explosion of a tank occurred, the oil would pour on the main street of the city. President Frank T. Barlow, of the Merchants' Association, said today that the location of a distributing station at Oregon City would mean a saving of 5 cents on a five-gallon can to its residents.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—Maximum temperature, 49; minimum temperature, 42; river reading, 11 A. M., 7.7 feet; change in 24 hours, —.3 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., .13 inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 23.83 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 31.56 inches; deficiency, 7.73 inches; total sunshine February 22, 5 hours 52 minutes; possible sunshine, February 22, 10 hours 42 minutes.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Astoria	56	0.00	8	SE	Cloudy
Baker City	44	0.02	8	SE	Raining
Boise	52	**	12	S	Raining
Helena	44	0.00	6	SW	Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	40	0.00			Cloudy
Neah Bay	48	0.29	18	E	Raining
Pocatello	44	0.00	12	SE	Cloudy
Portland	48	0.13	*	NE	Cloudy
Red Bluff	56	1.30	20	SE	Raining
Roseburg	56	0.18	*	S	Raining
Sacramento	56	0.30	22	SE	Raining
Salt Lake	52	0.00	*	NW	Pt. cloudy
San Francisco	54	0.12	20	SE	Raining
Spokane	46	0.00	6	E	Cloudy
Walla Walla	38	0.01	*	NE	Raining

*Light. **Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A severe storm is central this evening off the northwest Washington coast, moving eastward. It has caused light to moderately heavy rains in Western Washington, Oregon and in California from San Francisco northward. In connection with the storm's eastward movement the following message was sent at 5:30 P. M. to all display stations in this district: "Hoist southwest storm warnings, 5:30 P. M. Severe storm central near Vancouver Island, moving eastward. Southeast shifting to southwest gales will prevail at sea tonight and Monday, with high, squally southeast shifting to southwest winds on the inland navigable waters of Western Washington."

The indications are for rain in this district Monday.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Portland and vicinity—Occasional rain; brisk to high, squally southerly winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Occasional rain; brisk to high, squally southerly winds, with southwest gales at sea.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Cloudy and threatening, with occasional rain; brisk southerly winds.

Southern Idaho—Showers west; probably fair east portion; variable winds.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting Forecast Official.

Boy Killed by a Tree.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 23.—James Carrier, 12 years old, was found dead this morning under a fallen tree, near his home in this city. He left home yesterday and failing to return last night, search was made, resulting as above. He had felled the tree and failed to get out of its way as it came down.

Postoffice Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Star service has been discontinued on the route from Klondike to Biglow, Or., to date from February 28.

The postoffice at Geneva, Bear Lake County, Idaho, has been moved one mile southeast, without change of postmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

Marquam Grand Theater—Calvin Heilig, Mgr.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday nights, Feb. 24, 25, 26. Matinee Wednesday at 2 o'clock. VIOLA ALLEN, presenting "IN THE PALACE OF THE KING." Evening prices—Entire lower floor, $2. Balcony, first 6 rows, $1.50; last 6 rows, $1. Gallery (reserved), 75c; balance, 50c. Boxes and loges, $12.50. Matinee prices—Entire parquette, $2. Entire parquette circle, $1.50. Balcony, first 6 rows, $1.50; last 6 rows, $1. Gallery (reserved), 75c; balance, 50c. Boxes and loges, $12.50. Curtain rises evening performance promptly at 8 o'clock. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Seats now selling.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING
SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LINCOLN J. CARTER'S GREAT COMEDY-DRAMA,
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
SEE The Mill on the River.
SEE The Blockhouse Tower.
SEE The Millionaire's Drawing-Room.
SEE The Bismarck Gardens.
A Splendid Cast, headed by the Eminent German Dialect Comedian, CHAS. A. (KARL) GARDNER.
Usual prices—25c and 50c.

THE BAKER THEATER—
GEORGE L. BAKER, Manager
Phones, Oregon North 1076; Columbia 506.
HIGH-CLASS POLITE VAUDEVILLE.
Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, with a special Wednesday matinee. See the TWO LAMONTS, FIVE LEONORS, BROTHERS and eight feature acts. Hear the child-wonder ALICE BARNAM, PALOMA LADIES' QUARTET, NELL MONTGOMERY. Never-changing prices—Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.

THE BAKER THEATER—
GEORGE B. BAKER, Manager.
Phones, Oregon North 1076; Columbia 506.
Four nights, starting Thursday night, Feb. 27, with matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Stetson's big double
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.
$20,000—Production—$20,000.
SALE OF SEATS STARTS THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M.
Be in time and avoid the rush.
Night prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
Matinee 10c, 15c, 25c

FREDERICKSBURG MUSIC HALL—
SEVENTH AND ALDER STREETS
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
LITTLE EGYPT,
Of the Seely dinner fame.
ADMISSION FREE.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At residence, 145½ 11th st., between Alder and Morrison, 10 A. M. S. L. N. Gilman, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

PORTLAND LODGE, NO. 118, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Ablington building. Initiation. Visitors welcome. W. A. CLARK, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 14, O. E. S.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Official visit of W. G. M. By order of W. M.
HETTIE A. SKIDMORE, Sec.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work M. M. degree. Members requested to attend. Visitors welcome. By order W. M. E. T. TAGGART, Sec.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 10, K. OF P.—Regular convention this (Monday) evening, February 24, 1902. Auditorium Hall. Work in Knight rank. Visiting Knights welcome.
T. L. PERKINS, C. C.
O. A. WINDFELDER, K. of R. and S.

DIED.

MONTEITH—Phoenix, Ariz., February 22, 1902, Robert E. Monteith, age 25 years, beloved son of Mrs. R. V. Monteith, of this city. Funeral notice later. Tacoma and San Francisco papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CARLSON—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late Henry Carlson, Tuesday, February 25, at the chapel of J. P. Finley & Son, at 10 A. M. Interment at Lone Fir cemetery.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, Undertakers. Lady assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

NEW TODAY.

PARRISH, WATKINS & CO., 250 ALDER street, real estate, insurance, rental and loan agents, are now offering some good bargains in residences and vacant lots in various parts of the city.

$4000 ¾ BLOCK, 11TH AND JOHNSON.

$5500 House and lot, Glisan st.; paying 9 per cent net. Six lots, Lincoln Park, very cheap. Frank E. Hart, 105 Sherlock bldg.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. MacMaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester blk.

Stop Paying Rent and Interest
We will pay off the mortgage on your home or farm, and give you 16 years and 8 months to return the money at the rate of $5.50 per month, without interest. Contracts are assignable. THE AMERICAN HOME CO., OFFICE 511 MARQUAM BLDG. Open evenings till 8 o'clock. Agents wanted.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Site.

The high fence necessary on such occasions can set below the top of the high bank at University Park leaving an unobstructed view of the passing ships, the harbor, the city and the five perpetually snow-capped peaks.

UNIVERSITY PARK

Is four miles from the postoffice, has Portland city water, has street-cars, quick service, Portland public schools, a system of broad boulevards, the Columbia University, building restriction, liquor restriction, and many beautiful homes costing from $1000 to $10,000 each. Lots from $75 to $200 each. $5 cash and $5 monthly, no interest, no taxes. Abstract furnished with each deed.

University Land Co.,
151 Sixth, near Morrison.