SHOW STATE'S BEST

Oregon's Opportunity at 1905 Fair.

SOUND WORDS FROM W. H. MILLS

Pay Due Attention to Both Material and Aesthetic Things—Chance for a Great Scenic Exhibit.

"Good exhibits, that appeal to the intelligence of people, and scenic displays that will attract a crowd, are the two great essentials of success for the Lewis & Clark Exposition," says W. H. Mills, of San Francisco, who has probably had as much experience with fairs as any man on the Coast.

Mr. Mills is land agent at San Francisco for the Central Pacific, the Oregon & California and the California & Oregon Railroad Companies, all part of the Southern Pacific system. He is now in Portland on his annual visit, and is giving special attention to the preservation of the timber owned by his companies. In view of the rapid advance in the value of timber lands, the Southern Pacific has already reserved 27,000 acres of its best land on the Mohawk, and Mr. Mills will probably recommend a reservation of over 200,000 acres on the Siuslaw. He will also recommend that the company's patrol system be extended so as to give better protection against forest fires."

Mr. Mills' first experience with fairs was in 1885, when he assisted in preparing and maintaining the Southern Pacific's exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition. In 1893 he was in charge of the same company's exhibit at the World's Fair, in Chicago. Two years ago he put up two great exhibits for the Southern Pacific at the Paris Exposition, and last year he performed a similar service at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo. Besides this work he has done in connection with these fairs of world-wide reputation, he has established exhibits in numerous smaller expositions, in Hamburg, Germany; Atlanta, and in different places in California. He is now beginning the formation of an exhibit for his company at St. Louis, in 1904, and intends to make an effective representation of the resources of all the territory through which the lines of his company run.

"California will do her part toward making the Lewis & Clark Exposition a success," he said, "as also will the Southern Pacific Company. Oregon has many points of superiority over other states in preparing an exhibition which will draw a large attendance and please those who come. The first essential, of course, is something to show that will impress the visitors with the greatness of this country, the vastness of its resources and the possibilities of its further development. Oregon is not wanting in this respect. You can exhibit agricultural products of such variety and size and quality as will astonish all who behold them. The attention Oregon timber has already received in other places shows what may be done in the way of making an exhibit at a fair here at home. You can get up a flower show that cannot be excelled in any other place on earth, and with minerals, livestock, fisheries and fruits, the fair should not be lacking in anything that would tend to give a stranger from the East a good opinion of this state.

"As I said before, scenic attractions are also essential. People won't come to Oregon just to see a display of your products. You must provide for their aesthetic enjoyment, as well as for their appreciation of business opportunities. In this respect also Oregon has many advantages. The great feature of the Buffalo Exposition was its electric display, but I do not know why Portland, with its abundant water power close at hand, should not have as great a display. Of course, the whole enterprise depends upon the management having the necessary funds, but the natural conditions are favorable. Lakes, parks, electric fountains, and buildings of artistic design can be provided here at less cost than in almost any other place.

"Without having studied the matter with a view to expressing an opinion, I should say that one of the drawing features of the Lewis & Clark Fair should be a Philippine exhibit—representing the character of the country, its products and the mode of life of its people. The location being convenient, all the Eastern Asiatic countries could be induced to make exhibits, and this should be novel enough to attract many people.

"A congress of Indians could not be gathered at any place more easily than here. Representatives of all the American tribes now remaining, including those of Mexico and Alaska, dressed in their usual costume, and living in their customary manner, would form a scene which all would want to see. In the same connection the perils of the journey of Lewis and Clark across the continent could be vividly pictured, furnishing entertainment as well as instruction.

"A good speed programme, that would bring Portland all the best racing stock of the West, would also add to the general interest in the fair, as also would different congresses and contests.

"These are some of the things that occur to me as practicable attractions for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which would advertise the fair and cause it to be talked about in the East. The fair should certainly be a success.

"The Southern Pacific Company will spend two reasons gathering materials for its exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. We shall give Oregon's resources a good representation and hope to see the state make an exhibit of its own. It seems to me that the St. Louis Exposition will furnish the best opportunity Oregon has yet had to advertise its resources. The people who will attend that fair will be those to whom Oregon can expect to appeal most effectively in attracting immigration. This state should not only have a special exhibit in a building of its own, but should compete in many of the classified exhibits. In the departments of forestry, agriculture, grasses, dairy products, etc., Oregon should demonstrate its superiority by entering its products in competition for premiums. I would mention in particular the need of making a good display of doors and sashes made from Oregon pine. The impression has gone abroad that Oregon lumber is not fitted for these purposes, and the facts should be shown.

"I have a mahogany plank four feet wide, nine inches thick and 30 feet long, and brought from the Philippines, which I am going to put on exhibition at St. Louis. It is polished on one side. After the people have seen that plank, they will have no doubt about the quality of mahogany that grows in our new island possession. Let Oregon show at St. Louis what her forests yield."

"One of the first questions that the managers of the Lewis and Clark Exposition must settle will be that regarding the location of the Exposition grounds. In this connection one thing should be kept in mind—that the evening gate receipts at a fair will depend upon the grounds being close to the city, or in the city, if possible. The evening gate receipts are a matter of no small consequence, for if the fair is held at a convenient place, thousands who work in the city during the day will attend the Exposition at night."

Enjoining a Political Party.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

What has been termed "government by injunction" has reached its climax in Ireland, where Lord de Freyne has asked the courts to restrain the Irish Parliamentary party, the United Irish League and a score of other prominent Irishmen—including a number of the clergy—from conducting a campaign against landlordism. His immediate ground for suit is that the defendants have encouraged his tenants to refuse to pay rent. He is being supported by the Landlords' Association, which intends to make this a test case. Formerly the suppression of the Irish party was left to the government by means of coercion laws, but that method having failed in the present instance, Lord de Freyne and his associated landlords have decided to see whether a blanket injunction will not be more effectual. That the government failed in its effort to suppress its political opponents by coercion gives little hope of the success of Lord de Freyne's effort to apply the ordinary laws, but the experiment of gagging a whole political party by an injunction is at least unique.

Should the Irish test prove successful, it might offer renewed hope to the advocates of the beet-sugar interest. When all else fails they might fall back upon the idea of seeking an injunction to restrain the Republican majority from granting reciprocity to Cuba on the plea that it would injure their business. But the prospect of being confronted with Oxnard's statement to investors that even free trade with Cuba would not harm the beet industry would perhaps spoil the suggestion.

OUR COURTEOUS SENATORS

A Few Exploits of the Most Dignified Body in the World.

New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—There are a good many persons unfamiliar with Washington life who wonder why experienced and well-informed newspaper writers of the Capital object so strenuously to any change of law, like the threatened change in our Filipino legislation, which takes a batch of Federal appointments out of the exclusive control of the President and makes them dependent on confirmation by the Senate.

If we could pick out the Senators who are to do the confirming, no complaint would be made. This, of course, is out of the question; and, what is worse, the unwritten but all the more rigid rule of Senatorial courtesy enables practically any Senator to lift his finger and prevent the confirmation of a nomination in, or for, or from his own state, on no ground except that of personal prejudice; and, trading on this fact, any of the men who would thus let themselves be ruled by prejudice may "hold up" the President himself and say not only that this man must not, but that that man must, be appointed to some important office. In view, then, of the necessity of having the consent of such patrons to the issue of a Federal commission, it is interesting to glance over the record of a single session and see what sort of persons may have the making or the marring of a hundred possible careers.

Two Senators from the same state engaged in a bout at fisticuffs on the floor of the chamber and in the midst of its dignified public proceedings. One, it appears, objected to being called by the other a liar, and registered his objections on his colleague's nose. It was a brisk assault, up to the best traditions of the prize-ring. The assailant climbed over three seats with agility, if not with grace, and both participants punched in earnest. In the gallery there could be heard the dull "pfuft! pfuft!" which only a fist can make. For a moment the other Senators were paralyzed; then there was a rush, a brief struggle, and all was over.

It was not long after this affair that the Senator who received the first blow appeared in the role of assailant himself. It was in the rotunda of a hotel. The Senator and a politician from his state had been dining at adjacent tables, and had left the public refectory for the cigar stand. The politician made audible remarks of an offensive character, and the Senator resented them with physical violence, ending in a knock-down.

Following hard upon this came the affair of a Senator who insisted on riding in a street-car without fare or transfer ticket. When the conductor undertook to put him off he drew his pocket-knife and carved the conductor's hand. It is part of this Senator's code that no gentleman of honor can allow such treatment to pass unpunished without falling in his own respect and that of the world. The case was carried into the Police Court, but, of course, was quashed. It makes a heap of difference whom a poor conductor tackles in doing his duty by his employers.

The same day that the pocket-knife episode occurred, another Senator was overhauled by the police for running his automobile faster than the city regulations permit. He gave bail for his chauffeur's appearance in the Police Court, and in due time the man was fined and the Senator footed the bill, though he seemed to feel that the solidity of our institutions had been impaired.

The latest contribution to this chapter is furnished by a Senator venerable enough to know better, who forced his way into the home of a prominent Army officer late one night and created a most disgraceful scene. The Senator had been dining with a notorious lobbyist, who makes a practice—or business—of making members of Congress drunk when he can capture them. The Senator is always quarrelsome in his cups, and on this occasion resented all efforts to induce him to leave. Seizing a marble statuette, he threw it at the butler's head, and then turned in and began to demolish the bric-a-brac right and left. He was taken in charge by the police and dragged to the station, but his "pull" saved his name and address from the blotter and his person from the cell to which a drink-crazed plebeian would have been consigned.

Two Senators have been called to order and officially rebuked for using in debate language which is barred as offensive to the dignity and order of the Senate. In at least one committee-room Senators have nearly come to blows on several occasions.

Any one of these honorable gentlemen can "hang up" nominations indefinitely when things are moving their way. And yet there are well-meaning citizens who think the Senatorial patronage power a good appendage to the Executive!

F. E. L.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Spreckels' Plan to Connect Hawaii With the Mainland.

CHICAGO, June 22.—John D. Spreckels, multi-millionaire, who controls a great share of the industries of the Hawaiian Islands, is contemplating connecting the islands by wireless telegraph with San Francisco, according to the Chronicle's Los Angeles correspondent. Experts in his employ are installing a system between Los Angeles and Catalina Island, 40 miles out in the Pacific Ocean. If the work here is entirely satisfactory Mr. Spreckels will at once begin figuring on the Hawaiian system.

Mr. Spreckels is owner of the Oceanic Steamship Company, whose four vessels, the Australia, Alameda, Ventura and Hader, ply between the islands and San Francisco. These also will be fitted up with the wireless apparatus regulated to the instruments placed at San Francisco and Honolulu.

Interisland Line.

HONOLULU, June 17, via San Francisco, June 23.—The wireless telegraph system is about to be reopened between Honolulu and the Islands of Maui and Hawaii, and recent tests indicate that the system will work very well.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go East. Greatly reduced excursion rates in connection with the Rio Grande lines.

Superb service.
Magnificent scenery.
Choice of routes.
Call at the ticket office, 124 Third street.

IS THERE A MILK TRUST?

IF INSPECTION ORDINANCE PASSES, UP GO PRICES.

So Threaten the Dairymen, and They Give Reasons for Their Proposed Action.

Eight milkmen, representing the Dairymen's Protective Association of Portland, waited in the City Hall yesterday afternoon for the committee on health and police to meet and consider the ordinance introduced by Councilman Mulkey, providing for the inspection of dairies and their product and the appointment of a milk inspector. The committee failed to meet, however, for Mr. Mulkey was sick, and Mr. Holbrook was unable to attend. Mr. Bronaugh was present and stayed until he learned that there was no prospect of a meeting. The milkmen remained until 3:20 o'clock and they also left the building.

The milkmen intended to file a protest against the passage of the ordinance. It was solely, so they said to an Oregonian reporter, for the benefit of a doctor who had helped to prepare it and who expected to be appointed milk inspector. If it were passed, they said they would advance the price of milk to 34 a quart and $2 50 a pint per month. The present prices are $2 and $1 25, respectively. Asked if the higher prices could be maintaind, they said that if the people refused to take milk they could send their product to the condensed milk factories. They represented, they said, 70 dairies having an output of 10,000 gallons of milk a day. Their attorney, Ed Mendenhall, made substantially the same statement.

The milkmen present were: Michael Tannlen, of Columbia Slough, having 70 cows; A. B. Bergen, of Garden Home, 40 cows; H. Roth, of Columbia Slough, 100 cows; C. Roth, Columbia Bottom, 35 cows; H. S. Upham, Sellwood, 24 cows, and Graham & Lusher, of Fulton, who distribute the milk of 500 cows.

The objections of the milkmen were: First, that the ordinance was unnecessary, as the State Veterinarian inspected their cows regularly, and that they had always submitted to such inspection; that under it the inspector could delay the delivery of milk by forcing the wagons to stop and inspecting the fluid; that from 1300 to 1400 cows are kept in the city and are exempt from the license under the provision that a family having fewer than three cows shall not be taxed; that such families furnish milk for compensation during the pasture season, and during the other months, when the purchase of feed is necessary, their customers are thrown upon the regular milkmen and must be supplied, notwithstanding the demands of the yearly customers; that the price of milk must be raised because the ordinance provides that cows must, in the understanding of the milkmen, be curried twice a day and refuse must be carted away once a day, and additional revenue must be raised to pay the currier and the teamster; that under the ordinance it would be necessary to send the milk to the condensed milk factories and thus take money out of the city; that the milkmen, both in and out of the city, are heavy taxpayers, and that the ordinance is an imposition; that the milk furnished at present is pure and the dairies are kept in good condition. S. H. Graham, of Graham & Lusher, acting as spokesman for the milkmen, said that the dairymen had no objection to an inspection of their places by any duly authorized official. They were against the ordinance because it was unnecessary. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner had told him that if the city wished the inspection of the milk he would appoint two additional deputies to act in the city and for whose salaries the city would not be liable.

The ordinance, if the committee meets today, will be taken up; if not, it will probably be considered in some form by the Council at the special meeting tomorrow.

CLUBMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Multnomah Carnival Will Be Boomed Unanimously.

A special meeting of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club was held in the club gymnasium last evening for the purpose of discussing the general prospects of the M. A. A. C. Fall carnival and of devising ways and means of carrying on the work of organization. The meeting was a rouser, brim full of enthusiasm, and was attended by nearly 300 of the clubmen.

Judge William M. Cake, president of the club, acted as chairman, and, after calling the meeting to order, stated the general purposes of the carnival and the importance of enthusiasm and hard work as factors in its success. The meeting was called in order to obtain expressions of opinion from the members, and remarks were made by E. W. Rowe, Wilkie Dunlway, B. I. Cohen, J. N. Teal, C. F. Swigert, Adolphe Wolfe, G. G. Willis and several others. All who spoke declared that the Multnomah Club can make a success of any project, as past experiences show, and that the degree of success in the coming carnival depends largely upon the enthusiasm and willingness to work, displayed by the members.

After the speeches, President Cake called for a rising vote, asking all those who intend supporting the carnival to rise. The vote was unanimous, and the meeting was declared adjourned amid terrific cheering.

Judge Cake stated last evening that the board of directors is highly pleased with the display of enthusiasm, and has every reason to believe that the carnival will prove a great success.

TO GRADUATE TONIGHT.

Large Class Will Leave Portland High School.

The semi-annual commencement exercises of the Portland High School will be held at the Marquam Grand this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following programme has been arranged:

Selection from Verdi's opera, "Traviata".....
Spanish Students.
Vocal solo—"Shadows".....Carrie Jacobs-Bond
Mrs. Walter Reed.
Accompanist, Edgar Coursen.
Address to the class.....
Mr. P. L. Campbell, president-elect University of Oregon.
(a) "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
(b) "Mexican Serenade".....Langey
Spanish Students.
Presentation of diplomas.....
Hon. Richard Williams, chairman Board of Education.
Vocal solo—"Just a-Wearyin' for You"...Bond
Mrs. Walter Reed.
Selections—Selected.....
Spanish Students.

The first honor pupils are: William A. Dill, Ottelie H. Fetting, Amy Rosina Hansen, Joseph A. Hedeen, Esther Maud Heggie, Bessie Katharine Luckey, Daisy J. Mansfield, Dolsie C. Mansfield, Grace McConnell, Jessie Ray Nottingham, John F. Reilly, Mabel Gordon Smith, Hazel Maud Steadman, Mayme Elizabeth West, Mabel L. Winter, L. Frank Woodcock, Edith M. Worthington.

The members of the graduating class are as follows:

English—Lois Bain, May Batchelor, Caroline J. Benson, Agnes Stuart Brown, Cora Columbia Cameron, Bruce W. Campbell, Mabel L. Connell, Louise Dill, Ella Elsie Ehmsen, Hazel Graham, Loureva Gray, Amy Rosina Hansen, Edna Hatfield, Joseph A. Hedeen, Annie Laura Hill, Lilly Holden, Elizabeth Kirk Hoye, Ellen Elizabeth Johnson, Elbert C. Lathrop, Ethel M. Lytle, Bessie Katharine Luckey, Virginia Multhauf, Jessie Ray Nottingham, Katherine Holman Oglibe, Maud H. Olsen, Male V. Peel, Gussye Florence Rosenstein, Pearl Lucille Ross, Will Sheehy, Elmer H. Smith, Mabel Gordon Smith, Clarence Arthur Steele, Mayme Elizabeth West, Milola Joye Ward, Mabel L. Winter, L. Frank Woodcock.

German—Olivia Frances Babcock, Lucile Beard, Lillian Kerp Brown, Emma J. Dorrance, Ottelie H. Fetting, Joseph W. Gill, Grace Whitman Gray, Jeanie Gray, Corine J. Ganzemiller, Esther Maud Heggie, Bessie Kerns, Lulu I. Kroenung, Charlotte Estelle Marias, Edwina Baird Mastick, Grace McConnell, Florence H. Rybke, May Frances Shofner, Ivie Spencer, Hazel Maude Steadman, Edith M. Worthington.

Latin—Henry J. Barbey, Herbert Fanning Clarke, Laura Adeline Derbyshire, William A. Dill, Walter F. Edwards, Rachel Caroline Hallingby, Harry A. Hampton, Dolsie C. Mansfield, Ben S. Morrow, Roy Meikle, John F. Reilly, James W. Rosenfeld, Frances A. Sheehy, Curtis P. Sargent, Alice Barbara Taylor, Miles C. Trowbridge.

English and Latin—Maude Frances Bingham, Daisy J. Mansfield, Florence Elizabeth Walrath.

English, German and Latin—Margaret Kathleen Leonard.

CASTRO LOSING GROUND.

Venezuelan Insurgents Are Gaining Strength Daily.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sunday, June 15.—The revolution in Venezuela is gaining ground, and the government of President Castro is losing ground daily, and is obliged to confess in its organs, in spite of the terror which reigns in the capital, Caracas, that its armies are not always victorious. Caracas is believed to be on the eve of grave events. It is positively affirmed that President Castro intends to offer resistance in the capital if he is beaten in the decisive battle which will probably be fought in the environs of Valencia.

President Castro has signed a decree providing for the temporary opening of the port of Urana, on the frontier of Colombia, for the outlet of Colombian merchandise, which has been stored for upward of nine months in Cucuta. These goods belong to German and American firms, and consist for the greater part of skins, estimated to number 50,000, and of coffee, said to aggregate 35,000 sacks. Venezuela charges a heavy toll on the transit, and it is therefore a clear profit for the government.

Colorado Forest Fires.

SALIDA, Colo., June 23.—A forest fire which has been raging for about a week near Chipeta Mountain now threatens the mining camp of Marshall, 20 miles west of here. The high winds have increased the fires and, shifting about, are now driving them directly toward Marshall. The people are moving out, as there is no way to stop the fires or to protect the town. Mrs. Gimis, the postmistress, telegraphed the Governor this evening the details as far as known.

Big Lot of Timber Burned.

EVERETT, Wash., June 23.—Timber land worth $30,000 belonging to Mould & Black, of Seattle, has been destroyed by fire near Wallace.

George Wikoff filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. His liabilities amount to $684, and his personal property to $256 50.

A Record of Appreciation.

Over a Quarter Million bottles represents the actual increase of imports of Moët & Chandon Champagne in 1901 as compared with 1900, exceeding in total more than 100 per cent of the increase of all the other Champagne houses combined. (Extract Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.)—Adv.

PRESIDENT OF JUNE CLASS OF 1902 AT THE PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL

BENJAMIN MORROW.

THIEF RANSACKS BUREAU

AND "DOC" READ SAYS THERE WAS $2000 IN IT.

Arrest of a Fire-Cruiser on a Charge of Larceny Which May Prove Very Serious.

As the direct result of the big East Side fire and the confusion which followed when the flames reached and afterward consumed his house, C. H. Read, 205 East Clay street, mourns the loss of $1400 in currency and a cluster of diamonds valued at $1500. Ernest Gernaux, a native of Belgium, and who speaks imperfect English, languishes in the City Jail, charged with being implicated in the robbery, but denies that he ever saw Read's money or diamonds.

Read, better known on the East Side as "Doc" Read, is a money-lender, and last Saturday night when the fire started at Hawthorne avenue and Water street, he was out of town on business. When the fire spread southward and began to lick up the wooden houses in East Clay street, people had already begun to save their household goods and convey them to a place of safety. Someone remembered that Read was not at home, and, to save his belongings, his door was forced, and most of his property carried out. Then the flames came up and "Doc" Read's home was burned, with others in that section. One particular bureau was moved along the Southern Pacific Railroad track, and when the fire was nearly under control Policeman Conners came along that way and found Gernaux industriously stuffing a coat and a pair of pants into a box lying at the side of the track. He could not explain to the officer's satisfaction what he was doing, and he was placed under arrest.

In the meantime Read heard of the fire and hurried home to find his frame house in ashes. "Never mind, Doc," said a neighbor, reassuringly. "We've saved the most of your stuff for you. It's along the railroad track." Read remembered the currency and diamonds he had stored in the bureau, and he was considerably agitated when he found that someone had been through the drawers of the bureau before he arrived, and that his money and diamonds had disappeared. The police were consulted, and then the arrest of Gerneaux was mentioned. The coat and pants found in the prisoner's possession were exhibited, and Read had no hesitation in identifying them as his property. Last night a reporter tried to find Read in the neighborhood of East Clay street, but was unable to do so. He was said to be residing at the home of a friend.

"I did not steal this man's money and diamonds," said Gernaux, who was interviewed in his cell, "I never saw anything of them. Last Saturday night I went over to the East Side to see the fire. I walked along the railroad track, and found a pair of pants and a coat about 10 paces distant. I thought there would not be any harm in taking the clothing—they were 'free.' So I walked over to a box at the side of the railroad track and was just placing the clothing in it when a policeman came up to me and asked me what I was doing. I told him and he said to go away. Then he and another policeman called after me and I was arrested. I have been in this country one year, and up to 10 days ago I was working in the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, but being a non-union man I could not get steady employment. I was anxious to be allowed to join the union—I am a merchant by trade—but the union people would not have me, as they said I spoke too bad English. One week ago I arrived in Portland, and have earned my living since then by doing garden work and chopping wood."

THE SALMON FISHERIES.

Will Dams on Clackmas and Rogue Injure Industry?

WEDDERBURN, Or., June 18.—(To the Editor.)—The writer would respectfully ask space in your columns to set before the people of the state, and especially the Oregon Fish Commission, a few facts relating to a subject which is of vital importance to the state at large, to-wit.: The salmon fisheries. I read by the report of the master Fish Warden, for the month of May, that it is proposed to build dams below the hatcheries on the Clackamas and Rogue Rivers, and thus to shut off the natural unimpeded travel of salmon to those stations. The Warden, Mr. H. G. Van Dusen, seems, by his report, to favor such constructions and, in advance of his required duty under the law, advises the projectors what they may do to make such obstructions legal. He suggests fishways as a fair substitute for the unimpeded passage found in the natural condition of the river. It is well known by those familiar with the subject that no fishway has ever been constructed on the Pacific Coast that provided free passage to the natural, or even greatly diminished the supply of salmon seeking a way to the spawning grounds of any river, and that such contrivances are merely experiments. The state has expended large sums in the construction of hatcheries, beside that contributed by individuals, and one of the most important of her industries depends upon their protection and maintenance. From lack of experience or some other cause Mr. Van Dusen does not seem to consider the closing of the streams by dams, and to depend solely upon contrivances (not yet proven to be a success) of much danger to the salmon industry.

For some reason the gentleman, in his monthly report, conveys the impression that the hatchery on Rogue River (above the proposed dam) is but a station for the collection of eggs of the steelhead. He is perfectly well aware that the amount of steelhead eggs taken was about 600,000 and that the total take, inclusive of silversides and chinook, was ever 6,000,0000, nearly 5,000,000 of which were chinook. Why he should desire to convey the idea that the Rogue River hatchery work was of little importance, unless it was that his own work suffered by comparison, I am unable to determine. Before election the master Warden visited Jackson and Josephine Counties, where, under the law he does not enforce, there is no fishing allowed except by rod and line, or spear. At this point where there are a small number of people he has not yet arrived, and this is the place where the net fishing is done. Neither has he appointed a water bailiff for this section. If he has appointed one in the interior, the territory which is covered by his order does not prevent the destruction by giant powder of a great quantity of salmon which are now floating down the stream.

Some imagine (and possibly the Warden among them), that section 24 of House bill No. 219, passed at session 1901, gives individuals the right to place dams in any stream throughout the state, and that they only require the permission of the Fish Warden. This, however, was not the intent of the bill, nor is it within the scope of the law. The section named indicates the duty of the Fish Warden, as well as those who maintain dams, or desire to build dams, or other obstructions, and provides for the punishment of the latter for the violation of its provisions, but does not grant any right to construct such obstructions. The possibility of such a contingency arising as now threatens the state never entered the minds of those who framed section 24 of the law passed at session 1901, or steps would have been taken to at least protect the hatcheries of the state from such danger. What will be the result of the fishing industry if such operations now proposed are allowed? How long will it be before under the same claim of right the balance of the hatcheries of the state are practically shut off from the spawning fish? Of what use is it to build hatcheries and tax the people to maintain them, if they are to be walled off from connection with the sea, from whence the supply of spawning salmon come? Will the master Fish Warden or the honorable Fish Commission tell us?

R. D. HUME.

The Late Abner Robbins.

UNION, Or., June 21.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of June 17 is an article dated at Union, Or., upon the life and character of Abner Robbins, who died in this city on the 14th inst., that is made up of such exaggerated statements that it would be but justice to the family and the memory of the deceased for you to allow some corrections to be made through your columns. Some years ago a writer prepared an article on Mr. Robbins' manner of living and doing business, which was published in The Oregonian and the leading papers in all the great centers of the country, and the recent article in The Oregonian seems to have been much of the same tenor. Mr. Robbins was not born in Boston, as stated, but was born about 70 miles from that city. He was never a shoemaker, but until he was 20 years old was a sailor boy. He was born in 1832. He was one of those sturdy and energetic pioneers that did so much to develop and make this great Inland Empire. It is true that he spent most of his time in Harney County, near Drewsey, while his wife resided at Union, but this was done that he might better look after his large landed, stock and merchantile interests there, and at the same time allow his wife to remain where social and climatic conditions were more suited to her. His apartments on his ranches in Harney County, while not abounding in luxuries, were not unlike other homes in the interior—neat, clean and comfortable—The story of the flouring mill is an exaggeration. He built a mill to assist in the development of the country, but owing to unforeseen trouble over securing water, and a dispute over the title to the land upon which it was built, it has not been successfully operated. As to his owning a railroad and not accepting a pass on it, the facts are that he simply owned stock in a little street and suburban road at this place, as he did in other enterprises in Eastern Oregon. He did not dress in fine clothes, as few stockmen do, but his apparel was always neat and clean. He invested his money in various banks, mercantile establishments and other enterprises, as well as in lands and livestock, and personally kept a general supervision over all his interests.

L. J. DAVIS.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists' and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Your complexion, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Cuticura Resolvent PILLS

The New Blood and Skin Purifiers

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR CUTICURA

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