"Raise Other Crops," Says Dean Henry, of Wisconsin.

EXPERT ADVISES THE FARMERS

By Introducing Dairying and Raising Other Products, Willamette Valley Will Be Developed to Wonderful Possibilities.

W. A. Henry, denn of the College of versity of California, where he is to de-liver a course of lectures during the Summer seesion. Dean Henry is well known to the stockmen throughout the United States, having held his present position for nearly a quarter of a century. When seen by an Oregonian reporter, the

dean said: "I have had a most entertaining and wonderfully profitable day with Mr. Benton Killin in visiting farms in Washington County. Our drive covered about 2) miles, and gave me a good idea of farming operations in general in the Lower Willamette Valley, Having studied agricultural operations in almost every part of the United States, and in many parts of the Old World, I can quickly and with some accuracy note the relative con-ditions of your agriculture and that of other regions. You have a fertile soli other regions. and a wide range of agricultural possibili-ties in the way of animal and crop production. I regret to see that your farmers have persisted in wheat-growing as they have. It was all right in the past perhaps, when local markets were almost pothing for other products, but now you are rapidly developing a home market which will take all varieties of farm produce. Your farmers should push dairying first, last and all the time. Mr. Killing showed me a number of flocks of the large English mutton breeds of sheep. All animals without exception were fat and healthy. The large mutton breeds of cover in their orchards. The seed must be invested from the cover in their orchards. The seed must be invested from the cover in their orchards. The seed must be invested from the cover in their orchards.

"Mr. Killin called my attention to the large number of legumes which can be grown in this region-red, white and alsike clovers all flourish to a remarkable degree. Then there is the common field pea and several varieties of the vetch. These, with such grasses as timothy. Rentucky blue grass and English rye grass, give to the farmer a splendid list of field plants. Many others may be grown as well, such as the rape, various root crops, etc. Now, if the farmer will set himself about the problem of farming to meet the greatly changed conditions which now confront him, he will make use of all, or, at least, most of these plants. He must change his system of wheat-growing, for I find far too many weeds in most of the wheat fields. Wheat following wheat year after year has brought on most of these weed troubles, and no farming can succeed when such conditions

"And the change will come. Eastern farmers are looking for low-priced lands and good markets. The younger and more enterprising people among you will not be content with alipshod, unproductive In our State of Wisconsin, for example, whent their agriculture is the least pros-And farms can be had for less perous. money than in regions where the farmers buy their flour."

Fine Work of Agricultural College. Referring to the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Dean Henry said: "Dr. Withyon well at your Experiment Station, for it has a good reputation among kindred a greater work to do than has yours. Much that is useful and helpful in other your agriculture which can only be such constitution of the business men will join with the farmers and make common cause in advancias scientific agriculture. ers and make common cause in advancing scientific agriculture in Oregon. Everybody is interested in the success and advancement of the agriculture of this re-gion. In the East the Governors of the of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana all commented on the work of their agricultural colleges and experimental stations in their last annual messages. I mention this to show how matters are changing with us-and I am sure they will change with you in the same

I am glad to learn that Professor Withycombe is pushing the work of the farmers' institutes—that is carrying the college and station right out to the farmers. I regret to learn that your state has appropriated no money for this specific purpose. In Wisconsin we have \$12,000 a year for institute work alone. Our Legislature first gave us \$5000, and were so pleased with the investment that they raised it to \$12,000. All of the states of the Upper Mississippi Valley expend an equal or larger sum annually on institutes. Because the farmers of Oregon are so far away from the other great agricultural regions and because there are so many new conditions here owing to the peculiarities of your climate, soil, markets, etc. your farmers are in need or every possible help they can receive. They cannot afford to experiment for themselves, when it can be done so much better by experts trained to the work. The time was when worn-out preachers and third-rate teachers thought they could run an agricultural college and teach the farmers hew to farm. No wonder the farmers learned to despise their agricultural colleges, so-called. But times are changing all these matters rapidly. And the various ns in the institutions are now being filled with experts trained for their

Timber Lands Make Good Farms.

"I have been pleased to find that where timber is being removed there is in many places a good soil which will some day be successfully farmed, and which will add greatly to the wealth of this state Mr. Killin showed me a number of farms located on gently sloping hillsides which a few years ago had been covered with great fir trees. Here I saw wheat, potatocs, hops and fruit trees all fourishing to a remarkable degree. It was a novel and most suggestive. and most auggestive sight to see this form vegetation covering areas where but a short time before great for-est trees had lifted their spirelike forms. While conversion of these forest lands to farms will be comparatively slow, it will grow more and more rapid as home-seekers learn of the possibilities of such lands for agricultural purposes. In Northern Wisconsin we are finding that certain classes of foreigners, Pelanders, Bohemians and Germans, especially the latter — are making excellent woods-

WHEAT ALONE farmers. When one of these foreigners gots title to a piece of land all his price and enthusiasm are aroused. He owns a spot of mother earth which is all his own. He is not dismayed at the sight of brush, logs and stumps, but bravely enlarges his clearing steadily year by year, We have in Wisconsin German families that have cleared up the home farm and are now striking out to make one for each child, all members helping each indi-vidual undertaking until success is as-

sured. "There are two or three classes of people pretty sure to drift into Oregon searching for homes. One of these will be the shiftless Eastener who is looking for an ensy job. They were a failure at home and will be a failure here—look out for them. They are no good. Another class is the foreigner anxious to secure a piece of land, and once having it you may be sure he will not let go. These people do not have much money, but should be welcomed. They make good citizens as a rule, minding—their own business and turning out agricultural products in surpricing amount for the area of land cultivated. The third class is the Eastern farmer who has made money and who sells out to come West Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, is at the Portland, on his way to the University of California, where he is to de-These are a most desirable set of farmers to work for. You should make every provision to have them see the country theroughly and to learn its possibilities. There is great need, I judge, of securing Ecotory formers who are familiar with There is great need, I judge, of securing Eastern farmers who are familiar with cattleraising, dairying, etc. It seems to me there is a great opening for such men to bring in pure-bred farm animals, for there will undoubtedly be an enormous demand for improved stock, and those who will early embark in such a line of who will early embark in such a line of effort will undoubtedly reap large rewards

Possibilities of This Region.

"I was greatly interested in a number of agricultural possibilities peculiar to tids region. There was the beaver land which produces enormous crops of onions and other vegetables. I found the Augura gont cleaning up the brush lands, and wherever the brush disappeared the clovers and grasses soon covered the ground. The goat is a most useful animal on brush lands, to be followed by the more profituble sheep, which comes with the grames and clover.

Perk production should rapidly advance under the certainly favorable conditions for that great industry.

Must Grow Other Crops That Wheat.

Lie vetch by our experiment statement. The seed must be imported from distant countries. Now, when vetches will grow waist-high in Oreunder the certainly favorable conditions why should you not furnish us all the seed we need? The forage rape plant was introduced into this country, as was like vetch by our experiment. the vetch, by our experiment stations. In the East the rape plant dies each Winter and does not produce seed. Dr. Withycombe tells me it lives over Winter in Gragon and hears seed abundantly the second year. Eastern farmers use train-

second year. Eastern farmers use train-loads of rape seed annually, every ounce of which is imported. Why should it not be produced by your farmers to the ad-vaninge of all?
"I could go on enumerating subjects of interest and importance, but have already said enough to show that there are great possibilities for agricultural development in Orceon, and that there is a great work in Oregon, and that there is a great work for your Agricultural College and Experi-ment Station, which should have the hearty backing of every loyal citizen."

NEW BUTTER TAXES.

Provisions of the National Law Now in Effect.

The taxes on oleomargarine, adultermore enterprising people among you will not be content with allipshod, unproductive methods. In the Upper Mississippi Valley our farmers are almost all, without exception, prosperous. While each has a leader in his farming operations, he does not produce one, but several lines for sale. In the State of Wisconsin for sale. ter 10 cents a pound, and on powers the paid by ter 16 of 1 cent a pound, to be paid by the manufacturers. Special taxes or unfavorable weather conditions of the past few days, the crowder of anthusian past few days, the crowder of anthusian past few days, the crowder of anthusian past few days. over 2000 creameries and cheese factories.

Besides butter and cheese factories, turn out great quantities of pork, beef, veal, mutton, etc. It may be interesting to note that where our farmers for the last 15 years have produced the most whent their series in the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most one of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the days, the croad is not as large to days, the croad is not as large to will also be imposed as follows: Manufacturers of adulterated butters of process the members of the association and visitions of the last 16 years have produced the most of the last 16 years have produced the most of the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics.

The Chemans I was a sum of the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics.

The Chemans I was a sum of the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days are the days, the croad is usual, but quite a number of enthusiastics. The matter than the days are t no other eleomargarine or butter except that upon which a tax of % of a cent per pound is imposed will be required to pay a tax of \$200 and \$5, respectively. Any one who sells in quantities less than 10

There are many details in the law and combe, director of the Experiment Sta-tion, has come up to Portland to meet and Revenue and Agricultural Departme and together we will return to that institution, which I shall carefully inspect. I anticipate finding things moving quently, more or less confused as to just what will be required of them. The reghas a good reputation among kindred ulations made to govern adulterated and institutions. No agricultural college has process butter are very exacting as to what shall constitute such butter, how

adulterated butter,
Deniers in adulterated butter will be prohibited from seiling anything but original, or from original packages, and when sold the product must be put in new wooden or paper packages marked according to instructions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Each meaufacturer's package of adulterated or reno vated butter must bear a label with the number of the factory, the district and state, together with a notice showing that the law has been compiled with. Every manufacturer of process or adulterated butter will be required to file with the Internal Revenue Collector in his district a notice, together with an inventory, when making application for a special tax etamp as a manufacturer. He will also have to give a bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the Collector of at least \$500. All factories are to be numbered. and the proprietors must keep their Il-

censes in a conspicuous place.

The act makes no provision for exportation, tax free, of renovated butter, and furthermore allows no drawback. All renovated butter that is exported must be stamped the same as if for domestic use. Some features of the regulations are considered vague and unsatisfactory. For instance, as to the percentage of water permissible in unadulterated butter. Another indefinite and unsatisfactory regu-lation relates to the location of processatter factories. It is provided that "Colectors of Internal Revenue will dec approve the bond of a manufacturer of renovated butter until he is satisfied that the premises to be used for the manu-facture of that article are entirely separate from those used for the manufac of adulterated butter or oleomargarine," or for the handling or manipulation of butter not taxable under the law. asserted by some that all process butter men who operate plants in connection with creameries and ladling establish-ments will suffer more or less seriously under this regulation according to the under this regulation according to the construction put upon the words "en-

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

tirely acparate."

A delightful trip of a few hours will take you through the famous "Columbia River Gorge," the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. O. R. & N. train leaves Portland daily at S. A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locke. Special low fates for this trip. Get particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office. Third and Washington. beginning.
"This policy has been abundantly justi-fied by its results in our public and pri-vate life. Every man in his relation to the state is a voter-citizen, and it is his strong. At 2 P. M. Dr. McIntyre will loc-duty thoughtfully to prepare himself for ture on "The Sunny Side of Soldier Life," and in the evening Dr. Stephen S. Wise man, as well as every one eige, is right in asking that he have an opportunity to advise himself well in public matters to be voted on. The state demands that he do this, and that due opportunity be given him to do so.

BUSINESS PPENS

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried rem Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for chil-itething. It southes the child, softens the gr allays all pain, sures wind celle and diarra

NINTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY COX-VENES AT GLADSTONE PARK.

President W. C. Hawley Delivers Address of Welcome-Dr. Robert Molutyre Speaks.

GLADSTONE PARK, July 8.—The ninth annual assembly of the Willametts Val-ley Chautauqua Association opened here this morning with a few selections by the Chemawa Indian band and the address of welcome by President W. C. Hawley, of the association, and Dr. C. E. Cline, of Portland. Following these came the or-ganization of classes and the adjournment until the afternoon scasion, which ogened with a concert by the Chemawa Indian band, followed by a lecture given by J. T. Morgan, of Portland, entitled, 'The Law-ver in Public Lafer or a Levymen's Tebyer in Public Life; or, a Layman's Trib-

CHAUTAUQUA IS OPENED average character must be developed in all the people if they are to stand the strain of public and private life. The American people have done so, are doing so, and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to do so in the future. Chautauqua has for one of its purposes to premote this work."

Dr. C. E. Cline responded, referring to the unusual advantages offered by Chautauqua to those who are unable to so to

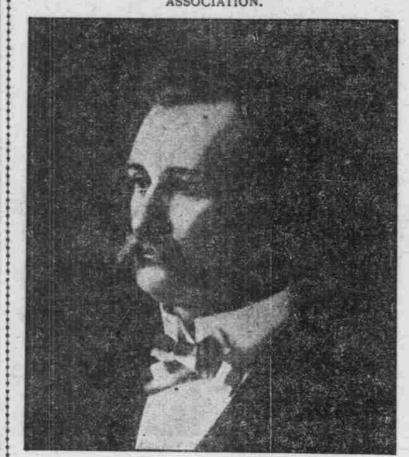
tauqua to those who are unable to go to college. He also showed by numerous arguments that it was unnecessary for a man or woman to attend a university to become educated. Dr. Cline did not discourage modern education by any means, but merely showed what the Chautannia. but merely showed what the Chautauqua is doing in the way of practical educa-tion and what it is doing for those who do not have the chances of a college

Schedule of Classes.

The conference of the teachers followed and the following schedule was given out: 8 to 5-Junior Eible Study, Rev. J. H.

8 to 2-Physical Culture Class, ladies, Professor M. M. Ringler. 2 to 10-Sunday School Methods, James

PRESIDENT OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAUTAUQUA



PROFESSOR WILLIS C. HAWLEY, OF SALEM.

ute to the Legal Profession." The Chemawa baseball team defeated the Mount Augel College nine by the score of 7 to 1. In the evening another enjoyable concert was given by the band, after which Dr. Bobert McJatyre entertained an ap-proclative audience in the Auditorium with a lecture on "Fun on the Farm." The sun shone brightly all day, adding much to the comfort of those encamped on the grounds. There are 100 or more tents already in the beautiful grove around the Auditorium, and every incoming train brings more campers with their outfits, which are taken in wagons to the grove, where, their owners soon busy themselves erecting their tents and mak-

ections. Under the direction of Munical Instructor Stoudemeyer, the boys have developed into what is probably the best organization of its kind in the state. one who sells in quantities less than 10 music which they furnished would do pounds at one time will be considered a credit to many professional bands of the

larger cities. The Auditorium is tastefully decorated with evergreens and red and white bunting and the Stars and Stripes. Gathered on the platform were many of the prom-inent workers of the association, including Dr. Alexander Blackburn, Dr. B. J. Hondley, Professor John Ivey, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, James Edmunds, William H. Boyer, Professor M. M. Ringler and Dr. C. E. Cline. Dr. Blackburn de-

livered the invocation. Address of President Hawley.

In the course of the address of welcome President W. C. Hawley, of Shlem, set forth the purpose of the Chautaugua assemblies, saying the prime object was to bring together large numbers of people for instructive recreation and improvement, first, in classes taught by proficient teachers, and, second, by lecturers of renown. Continuing, he said: "A notable olicy of the people and Government of

the state is a voter-citizen, and it is his

9 to 10-Elecution, S. S. Hamill and Miss Hamili. 9 to 10-Art, Professor J. Ivey. 9 to 11-English Literature, Dr. B. J.

Hoadley 8 to 10-W. C. T. U. Institute, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh,

Wallace Unruh.

§ to 10-Physical Culture, children, Professor M. M. Ringler.

10 to 11-Music, W. H. Boyer.

10 to 11-Bible Study, Dr. Alexander Biachburn.

10 to 11-United States History, Professor or W. C. Hawley.
10 to 11-Parliamentary Drills, Mrs. Lillian Colo Eethel. 10 to 11-Physical Culture, Professor M.

M. Ringler,

§ to 11-Photography, under management
of Woodard, Clarke & Co.

"The Lawyer in Public Life,"

In the afternoon a pleasant programme was rendered by the band, and Mr. J. T. Morgan Anthonas on address or Lawyer in Public Life." took up the time before the Revolution and showed what the lawyers have done for this country. He cited several historic occusions when great deeds were ac-complianed, and showed that most of them were done by lawyers. He went on to say that since 1776 most of the impor-tant official positions of the Government, at home and abroad, have been filled nearly invariably by lawyers. The lecture was interesting throughout, and Mr. Morgan was heartily applauded.

Chemawa Wins at Baseball.

The baseball game between Chemawa and Mount Angel came nearly being ine-ups who had not been officially entered-Williams, of Mount Angel. Graham, of Chemawa. Therefore both teams refused to play, and it looked for awhile as if there would be no ball game. The management of both teams had a conference, and it was finally decided that neither of the men under protest should play. On account of the late hour in starting only seven innings were layed, the Chemawa team winning by erect, pale and with set teeth, holding he score of 7 to 1.

In the evening another concert was they might be gratified. played, the Chemawa team winning by the score of 7 to 1. given by the Indian band, after which

BEAR PIT AT CITY PARK.

WAR OF THE CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST TO JUVENILE VISITORS TO PROPOSED SITE OF 1905 PAIR,

support given to education from the very on "Fun on the Farm," which made a memorable in history as one of the evi-

Programme for Today.

Tomorrow's programme will be especially

strong. At I P. M. Dr. McIntyre will loc-

be voted on. The state demands that he obtained the consequently stronger which the consequent

decided hit.

to why so many laboring men are losing sympathy with churches, and Mr. J. T. Morgan has been selected by them to open the subject, 20 minutes, followed by general discussion, 40 minutes.

1:20—Band concert.

2:00—Lecture, "The Sunny Side of Soldier Life," Dr. Robert McIntyre.

7:15-Solo by Miss Ethel Lytle. 7:30—Band concert. 8:00—Lecture, "The Mission of Israel," Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of Portland.

"EDWARD, THE BEST LOVED"

Tribute to the King by Richard Harding Davis.

"If the King lives he will find himself the most popular of England's sovereigns." This sentiment is the keynote of eigns." This sentiment is the keynote of bordering Shoaiwater Bay, and the facili-a special cabled article from London by ties to be provided on the I. R. & N. are Richard Harding Davis, appearing in Coi-Her's Weekly.

Mr. Davis prefaces his tribute to the King by stating that so far as the people were concerned, the coronation had censed to be a nine day's wonder. They were wearied of it. New value was suddenly given to the coming event, however, by the proclamation of peace—the peace for proceed with the improvement and to han-which, Mr. Davis says, "the King had die the traffic. commanded, begged and intrigued. Meanwhile," adds Mr. Davis, satirically, "Lords and ladies, represented by the ablest jurists, battled before the Earl Marshal for to a large platform, from which they will the privilege of strewing flowers before the rolled on the cars placed to receive them. A train can be loaded there in a His Majesty, of carving his roast beef. of handing him a cup of wine."

In his cabled report of the catastrophe which prevented the coronation. Mr. Davis

"His Majesty personally considered the proper sites for the camps; he arranged for the collection of great sums for all the London hospitals, maximoth dinners for the London poor; he decided where stands should be creeted for school children, where 290 warships should lie at anchor at Spithead, Morning and night he worked, deciding upon thousands of questions, list-ening, sympathizing, judging. When some villagers disagreed as to whether the 30 pounds they had subscribed should be put into a loyal address or given to charity. he found time to write them that he would take their loyalty for granted, and that they could best please him by giving the 20 pounds to those who were alck and

Two days before the one set for the "Two days before the one set for the crowning of the King the morning broke warm and clear. There was content and rejoicing in the very air, for the great work of preparation was over. There was at last time to rest and breathe. All had been done that could be done to make the coronation of Edward VII unique, magnificent and famous in history. "About 10 o'clock the principal theroughiares were so tightly packed that cake made detours of a mile to avoid them, and around the King's palace the propie stretched in four great half-circles.

propie stretched in four great half-circles. At noon the King was to receive the for-eign Frinces and potentates, and the crowd was walling to see them arrive. Those gentlemen themselves were getting into their uniforms. It was for many of them their first meeting with the King in whose honor they had journeyed half around the globe.

"And then, for the first time in a life of 60 years, during which he had never ceased to be one of the conspicuous actors on the world's stage, the King did a dra-matic thing. Without a moment's warn-ing he ceased to be the tactful, casy-moving gentleman, the arbiter of fashion and of sport, the adjuster of social difficulties, and in a moment became a tragic, historic

by man, could have invested Edward VII with the dignity, nor given him the place in history, which came to him when-with the rulers of the world assembling in his ante-room; with his waiting empire gathering its breath for one mighty cheerhe toesed up his hands and gave up the struggle, and let the world know the secret which he had risked his life to keep. That it need have been keep only 48 hours more it need have been keep only 48 hours more by man, could have invested Edward VII it need have been kept only 48 hours more, that it had already been so long secure, proves only the unlooked-for unselfishness and great courage of this man, who suffered silently that his people might not be cheated of their holiday, that his guests have taken their long. Mr. Morgan in vain, that the gaping world might not

"Of all the soldiers the King has dec orated within the last three years of the war for bravery in the face of the enemy, none deserves the Cross for Valor more than himself, who grimly and stiently faced disease and death, unarmed and without a comrade.

"For now that the whole dramatic, piti-ful story is out. England learns-now that it is too late-of the days of gnawing pain when her King forced himself to smile and bow at court, to watch a horse race, to review a regiment, to drive through London with an assured and cheerful countenance. It is not pleasant called, as both teams had a man in their to think of the torture of those days, of the mental anxiety as well as the bodily torment, when the King kept on his feet against the protests of his physicians, when his endurance was tested of unceasing pain-pain so great that it is not decent to disclose it. Nor is it pleas the park to Buckingham Palace, when the people for some reason failed to cheer him heartfly, while all the time he sat

That was his last public appearance the United States has been the carnest Dr. Robert McIntyre delivered a lecture | and should the King die that ride will be

dences that it is not only republics which are ungrateful. Indeed, it was the Indian

officers who, when they heard the news from the Bishop of London, said, 'We go

himself the most popular of England's sovereigns. The Briton lovce pluck, he admires courage; the highest honor he has

to pray,' and for an hour and a half pros trated themselves in supplication. But if the King should live he will awake to find

land to present their side of the story, as to why so many laboring men are losing LOGS BY WATER AND RAIL

SPRUCE FROM SHOALWATER BAY FOR PORTLAND MILLS.

Shipment to Begin in a Few Weeks, When Facilities Shall Be Completed by L. R. & N. Co.

About \$10,000 is to be spent in building ogways and facilities for booming and loading and unionding logs on the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation line, which is owned by the O. R. & N. Co. That is the nar-row-gauge railroad between Ilwaco and Nahcotta, Wash. Portland mills desire access to the large body of fine spruce borderies Shoalwater law and the facility for the purpose of getting that timber across to the Columbia River, to be towed thence to the mills. It is understood that at first there was objection to this ar-rangement, the Northern Pacific regard-ing the timber as properly within the sphere of influence of its South Bend line, but that matter was in some manner ad-justed so as to leave the L. R. & N. free to

The logs are to be put in Shoalwater Bay and driven to the receiving booms of the railway at Nahcotta. From the booms they will be houled up an inclined logway short time. Passing over to Lwaco, a dis-tance of 16 miles, the logs will be discharged from the train by rolling down logways to the booms provided for con-fining them there.

Not all the logs to be transported will belong to the same owner, of course, and facilities must be provided for separating them in the discharge booms. This work of separation will be done, however, by the owners after the logs shall be in the water, the side marks of the logs being the guide as to ownership. There they will also be made up into rafts for towing to Portland. There will be boom facilities for about 2,000,000 feet of logs. A large busi-ness in transporting that timber is looked for, and the railroad will be ready to egin handling it in a few weeks,

ON THE COLUMNIA SOUTHERN. Great Growth in Passenger Traffic-Tanks for Oil Fuel.

Some indication of the way the populaion of the country served by the Colum-ia Southern Railroad has been increasing is afforded by the annual statement of the railroad, which is now being made up. The figures for the past three years, ending June 30 of each year, are as follows: .20,596

There has been a corresponding increase in the freight business of the road. The vast acreage brought under cultivation romises a steadily growing commerce in at region.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of three large tanks for storing oil for use us fuel in the locomotives of the Columbia Southern. Two of the tanks will be at Biggs. Pipes will connect them and they will be so located that gravity will do all the moving of the off, both into the tanks and out of them into the locomotives. Both tanks will be made of redwood and the capacity of each will be 30,000 gailons. A 6000-gailon tank will be erected at Shaniko. Until the proposed steamer service shall be in operation to bring oil to Portland, the fuel for the Columbia Southern will be transported in tank cars. The new fuel will go into use there about the middle of this month.

PURCHASE BY SANTA PE. California Eastern May Let Oregon

between Goffs and Ivaspah, Cal., known as the California Eastern. are of the opinion that E. H. Harriman will build his Oregon Short Line to a connection with the Santa Fe's new line at Ivanpah, and from there on by the way of Goff, Barstow and San Bernardino, use the Santa Fe line into Los Angeles

Rock Island World's Fair Terminus, ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Control of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Road and the Gasconde Construction Company, which is building the western extens of the line, today passed to the Rock Island interests. The road is being built to Kansas City, and will form a world's fair terminus for the Rock Island.

Railroad Notes.

Now that the Harriman lines' city ticket office has been thoroughly checked up is found that the only shortage is a Schilling.

A very persistent report is to the effect that the Southern Pacific will continue a suburban train service to Oregon City afer the close of the Gladstone assembly, but the officers at headquarters profess to know nothing of such a move.

The new passenger train schedule on he Northern Pacific seems to suit the public very well. The second local train down from Scattle handled 800 passengers between the terminals, and more than 300 of them came into Portland. All the trains are running full.

Until July 19 the Southern Pacific will run seven extra trains daily between Portland and Oregon City for accommodation of the Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park. They will depart from East Washington street, Portland.

The Great Northern has let the contract for rebuilding 14 miles of its main line between Bonner's Ferry and Elmira, Idaho. The contract calls for elimination of several curves and reduction of grade from I to .6 per cent. It will take a year

to complete the work. Yesterday's O. R. & N. train due from the East at 4:30 was delayed two hours by a derailment five miles east of The Dalles. The hot sun expanded the rails so that they were forced out of place and the trucks of the engine and two cars ran on the ties a few rods. No material damage was done. The train had been previously delayed two hours by wash-outs in Nebraska, and its second section did not reach Portland till midnight.

Dr. Sanford's Liver invigorator. The best liver medicine. A vegetable cure for liver ills, billousness, indigestion onstination, malaria.

soap in stick form; convenience and economy in shaving.

It is the best and cheapest shaving soap

Sold all over the world.

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