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Gold Crowns..... 5.00
Gold Fill..... 1.00
Silver Fill..... .50

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Fourth and Morrison Streets

Boy Killed at Target Practice.
MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—A tragedy stopped the target practice of Company F, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, at Columbia Ridge today. John Krisko, 13 years old, was playing in dangerous proximity to the line of fire and after having been put off the range several times, stole to a point about 15 yards to the right of the target. Captain P. A. Walton was testing a repeating rifle when he saw what appeared to be a sheet of paper popping from a bush near the target. He fired at it and the next instant the boy sprang up and sank back dying, only 50 yards from Captain Walton. The militia officer put himself at the disposal of the police, but was not arrested.

Salary Not Enough for Hopetoun.
MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—Lord Hopetoun, ex-Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, after spending Sunday in Montreal, left tonight for New York, whence he will sail on the Teutonic on Wednesday for home. Lord Hopetoun, speaking of the reports regarding his resignation, said: "I did not resign, as has been stated in the newspapers. I was recalled by the imperial government, and I am returning home."

His Lordship would not discuss the reasons leading to his recall. He is accompanied by his aide, Colonel Carbett, who declared that the salary allowed the Governor-General was too small and the situation became so unpleasant that the recall became necessary.

STOCK FOR THE FARM

Necessary to Keep Up Its Producing Power.

CAN'T ROB THE SOIL ALWAYS

Dr. Withycombe Says Two Crops of Clover Should Not Be Taken From the Land in a Season—Gives Good Reasons.

CORVALLIS, Aug. 14.—(Special correspondence.)—To return to the soil as large a proportion as possible of the refuse products of the farm, is one of the great purposes of rotation of crops and the keeping of livestock. The Agricultural College authorities have always recommended such methods in farming as essential to a perpetuation of the productivity of the soil. At this season of the year, when farmers are burning their straw in piles and when the plants for next year's crops are being formed, the opinions of the Agricultural College people are most timely.

A few days ago it was related in this correspondence that a certain Willamette Valley farmer sold from his field of clover one crop of hay and a crop of seed in one year, and the next season cut off a crop of hay and plowed under the second crop. This, it is learned, is the plan followed by a number of farmers. Commenting upon this, Dr. James Withycombe, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, says that such farmers are "burning the candle at both ends." To remove from the land two crops of clover in one season is too heavy a tax upon the soil and will in time result in as serious a decrease in productivity as has followed the continuous production of wheat. The error is not in taking two crops in one year, but in sending the two crops away from the farm. It is Dr. Withycombe's opinion that the man who raises clover, or any other crop, should find some way to return to the soil as much as possible of what is taken away. Thus the man who raises clover should keep livestock, to which one crop of the clover could be fed and then the manure should be scattered upon the land as a fertilizer. Or, what may be found more economical, the clover field should be pastured a part of the year, for by this means the refuse materials are scattered evenly over the land, while the product soil goes away in the form of milk, pork or mutton.

Should Keep More Livestock.
"More stock, more stock, and more stock" is the motto Dr. Withycombe would frame for the Oregon farmer, for he believes that by keeping more cattle, sheep and hogs the farmer can realize a greater profit on their products and at the same time keep their farm in better condition. Instead of sending wheat, oats and hay from the farm in the form of raw materials, he would convert them into cream, pork, beef or mutton, and thus secure greater returns on the food properties of the crop and still have the refuse materials to return to the land as a means of increasing its productivity. In view of the constantly decreasing yield of the principal farm crops, he would have the farmer watch every product that leaves the soil, with a view to returning some of it if practicable. For this reason Dr. Withycombe is a strong believer in the plan of turning sheep and calves into the fields of winter wheat, where they will get excellent feed for several months without injuring the wheat, but rather benefiting it. From occasional observation, but without exact tests, Dr. Withycombe believes that a farmer can secure half the value of a wheat crop by judicious pasturing in the fall and spring, and the wheat will be found to stand up better for having been pastured. Of course care must be taken not to pasture the land when it is too wet, nor to keep the stock on it after the soil begins to dry out in the spring. In a late season sheep could be kept on the wheat as late as the middle of April. Many of the most successful farmers of the Valley have already adopted the plan of turning sheep into their fields of winter grain, but the large majority neglect this opportunity to reap an additional profit at the same time that they increase the richness of the soil.

Don't Burn Your Straw.
As the time is now at hand when the whole Willamette Valley will be dotted at night with the lights of burning straw piles, Dr. Withycombe's opinion of the practice of burning straw is pertinent. By careful analysis and computation it has been determined that as compared with commercial fertilizer, straw is worth \$2.46 per ton. If the straw is burned, one of the principal elements, nitrogen, is entirely lost for fertilizing purposes and only the potash and phosphoric acid remain. These two elements are not distributed evenly over a field, but are left in a superabundance at the place where the straw is burned. As a substitute for this method of disposing of straw, Dr. Withycombe recommends that as much as possible be used for bedding stock, so that it becomes a part of the manure heap found in every barnyard. Decomposition will thus be hastened. All the straw, whether a part of the manure heap or not, should be spread evenly over the fields and plowed under in the fall. As a cheap method of spreading straw, it could be distributed over the fields in small heaps as it is drawn away from the thrasher with the bucking pole, and later it can be spread rapidly with a pitchfork. By the use of the ordinary short chain dragged in the furrow, the straw can be turned under without difficulty when the fall plowing is done.

Straw Mellowes the Soil.
The value of straw as a fertilizer is not confined to its chemical effect upon the soil. The physical effects are quite as important. The long-continued routine of plowing and grain-growing has not only removed from the soil some of the chemical elements necessary for the successful production of grain, but also re-

sulted in physical changes by which the soil has become cold, clammy, solid, lifeless. By plowing under a quantity of straw or straw-manure each season, the ground is kept loose and mellow so that the moisture rises more easily from the deeper soil and the land is more productive and more easily worked. Of course light, loose soils such as are found in many parts of the Valley, do not need the straw or manure treatment as do the heavy clay soils.

Feeding vs. Green Manuring.
Dr. Withycombe does not underestimate the value of green manuring, or plowing under a crop of green vegetation such as a second crop of clover, but he believes that practically the same ends can be reached with more economy of materials. Thus the man who sold off three crops of clover and then plowed under the fourth should have provided stock to which he could feed all four of the crops and plow under the refuse matter, by which plan he would have added to the materials used in the production of milk or flesh, and would have left to return to the soil from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the fertilizing materials, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. As said by Assistant Director Allen, of the Department of Experiment Stations:

"Beyond question the nitrogen of the air, which is obtained without cost through the agency of leguminous plants, is best utilized in improving the productivity of the land and increasing the profits of the farm when it is used in the production of milk and meat, and thereby in the production of cheap barnyard manure. What has been said of the nitrogen applies also to the carbohydrates and fats which the plant derives from the carbonic acid of the air. If the crop is fed, the carbohydrates and fat serve to nourish the animal, and a portion in turn passes into the barnyard manure, and when applied to the soil has a favorable effect on the same formation. This is the true economy of material. It is following out the law of nature. Its profitability will depend upon the price of feeding stuffs in general."

In view of the present high price that can be secured for meat, stock and dairy products, it is manifestly more profitable to feed the clover and plow under the refuse, than to turn under a crop entire.

Little Foul Seed in Straw.
The objection that is most commonly heard against scattering straw on the grain fields and plowing it under is that it tends to increase the quantity of foul seed in the grain. There may be some ground for this objection, but there is not as much as is generally supposed. It is not as if the straw when it is threshed or falls in a pile by itself near the machine. Very little, if any, would remain in the loose straw while it is being dragged away across the fields. The careful burning of the refuse matter that accumulates around the threshing machine would destroy nearly all the foul seed not hauled away in the grain sacks.

Commercial Fertilizers Not Needed.
In view of the present cost of land and the market for farm produce, Dr. Withycombe does not think it the time for the use of commercial fertilizers in Oregon has yet arrived. For some special crops, such as onions, for example, the returns may justify the purchase of fertilizers. But the Oregon farmer who conducts his operations upon the plan of greatest economy, cost of production and yield considered, cannot expect in the near future to use other fertilizers than those which are a necessary waste product of his farm. Therefore, his plan should be to use no fertilizer, but to put the refuse materials into the form that will bring the highest price and use as large a proportion as possible of the waste materials for fertilizer. Farmers who cling to the old methods of farming are wont to answer the Agricultural College's recommendations by saying or insinuating that the good yields of grain produced on the college farm are due to the use of commercial fertilizers. The fact is that no commercial fertilizers are used of the grain fields, nor are any fertilizers used except those produced upon the farm. Yields of from 30 to 65 bushels of wheat per acre are accounted for by the method of rotation of crops which Dr. Withycombe will explain in detail for the benefit of Oregon farmers.

A. W. P.

FROHMAN'S PROGRAMME.

Returns From Europe and Announces Dramatic Events.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Daniel Frohman, after 10 weeks absence from London, Munich and Berlin, returned today on the steamer St. Louis. With his musical star, the Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitch, Mr. Frohman attended the Bayreuth Wagner festival.

Mr. Frohman's efforts while abroad have been in the direction of securing contracts for plays for the new Lyceum Theater in this city after the current season. His new stock company is to occupy the house. For this he has already in hand a new romantic comedy by Anthony Hope, entitled "Captain Dimple," and a five-act play by Comyn S. Carr, author of "King Arthur." Both these plays, by arrangement with the authors, are likely to have their production in New York before they are seen in London.

Daly's Theater here will this season be devoted entirely to musical comedy, the first one being "The Country Girl," which will be presented next month. Mr. Gabrilowitch will open his American tour at the Worcester, Mass., festival, October 2, with an orchestra of 60 Boston Symphony players under the direction of Franz Kneisel. Mr. Frohman found on his arrival that the 40 appearances which he had contracted for had nearly all been booked, consequently he has called the pianist asking that he increase the number. October 21 and November 1 he will open the season for the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Frohman has arranged with Mr. Boulevard, of San Francisco, for a Pacific Coast engagement of 13 Gabrilowitch concerts early in the season, and there will be a short Southern engagement in the Spring, the tour closing probably with a trip in conjunction with a well-known musical organization through the country. Kneisel will return here under Mr. Frohman's management in 1903.

Indians Perform Retreat.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 17.—The retreat of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians from General Custer and his troops was announced today by 30 members of these tribes on their council grounds in Western Oklahoma. The occasion was their annual feast, at which the war and cow dances, so called, are indulged in.

BOERS MET EDWARD

British King Greeted South African Fighters.

WOULDN'T NOTICE CHAMBERLAIN

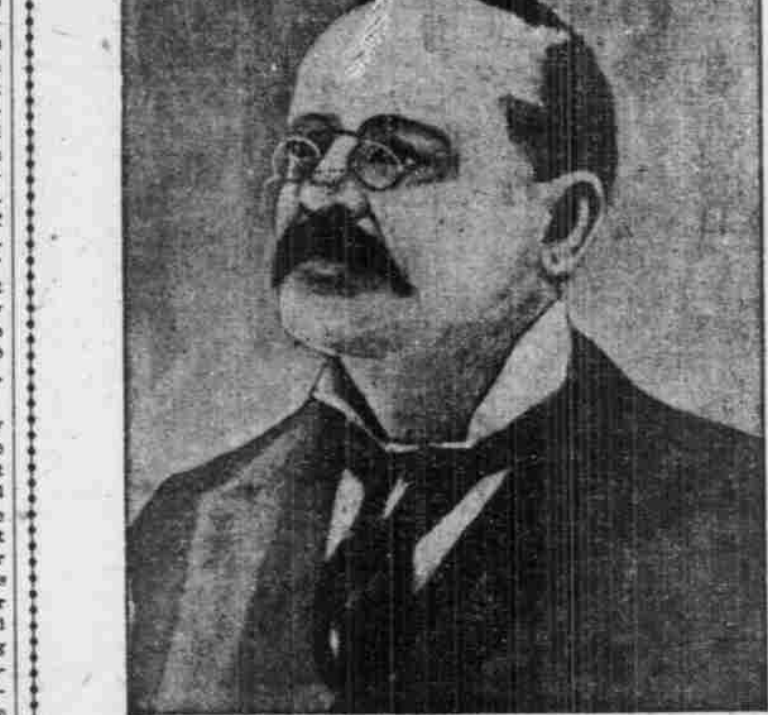
Dewet, Delarey and Botha Pay Brief Visit to England and Then Go to Attend Meyer's Funeral—King Complimented Them.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Boer Generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, who reached here yesterday from South Africa, left London at 9:30 o'clock this morning for

HUNDRED-MILLION-DOLLAR PROMOTER WHOM LONDONERS WANT PROSECUTED

Whittaker Wright.

Petitions are being circulated in London asking that Whittaker Wright, who promoted Companies with a total capitalization of \$111,775,000, be brought to answer charges. It is now estimated the English public lost \$100,000,000 in his companies, numbering 41, of which nearly all have failed or gone into liquidation. The receiver has taken action to recover \$750,000 from Wright and one of his associates.



Whittaker Wright.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, to see King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The hour of the Generals' departure from London was kept secret, consequently the streets were deserted when the three Generals, accompanied by their secretaries, but by none of the ladies of their party, started for Cowes. They were stylishly attired in frock coats and silk hats.

Upon arriving at Southampton the Boer Generals were welcomed on board the Commander-in-Chief's yacht, Wildfire, by Earl Roberts and General Lord Kitchener. They visited King Edward on board the Victoria and Albert, and then were taken on a visit around the fleet by the Wildfire. They returned to London this evening, accompanied by Earl Roberts and General Kitchener, who took leave of the Boers at Waterloo.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, General Delarey's secretary described the visit to His Majesty. He said that when the Boer Generals boarded the royal yacht, King Edward came forward, and after they had been introduced, shook hands with each of them. The Boers were highly pleased with their reception. After a brief and informal talk of a nonpolitical character with King Edward, they were introduced to Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

The reception by His Majesty lasted a quarter of an hour. The King spoke of "the gallant and brave manner" in which the Generals had fought through the long and arduous campaign, and of the "consideration and kindness with which the Generals had treated British wounded." His Majesty expressed his warm wishes for their future. It was at the King's suggestion that the Boers took the trip around the fleet aboard the Wildfire.

During the voyage from South Africa the Generals did not mix much with his fellow-passengers. He was engaged most of the time in writing his book on the South African War. In common with his colleagues, snap-shot photographs were constantly being taken of him, and he was worried with requests for his autograph until he had to protest against the nuisance. General Botha, on the contrary, was extremely genial, and indulged in all the sports on shipboard. He was constantly in the smoking-room, where he played cards. General Delarey, besides playing draughts, took great pleasure in discussions with British Army officers on board the steamer.

It is said that General Botha is greatly annoyed that his home at Vredefort has been annexed to Natal. The Premier of Natal is reported to have offered General Botha a place in the Natal Ministry, which the General has declined.

The refusal of the Boer Generals to be accompanied to Natal, the Premier of Natal is reported to have offered General Botha a place in the Natal Ministry, which the General has declined.

The general impression is that General Botha and his companions declined the invitation to witness the review and see King Edward, because it came direct from Chamberlain, but on receiving the King's personal invitation for Sunday, they readily accepted.

Will Attend Meyer's Funeral.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17.—The Boer Generals, Dewet, Delarey and Botha, are expected to reach here next Tuesday for the funeral of General Lucas Meyer. Enormous crowds viewed the embalmed body of Lucas Meyer today. The remains will be taken to South Africa. Among the many wreaths sent for the funeral of General Meyer were one from ex-President Kruger and one from Joseph H. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary. The wreath sent by Mr. Chamberlain was composed of splendid orchids.

WILL CHANGE CONTROL.

Gates Crowd Will Vote Against Osgood Management.

WILL CHANGE CONTROL.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—John W. Gates and party arrived in Denver tonight. Mr. Gates was in excellent humor at the depot and said he might issue a statement in regard to the Colorado Fuel & Iron fight after he had his dinner. He was driven to the Brown Palace Hotel and had a consultation with some of his Denver representatives.

Late tonight Messrs. John J. Mitchell, John W. Gates and James A. Blair, who are the proxy committee representing the owners of about four-fifths of the capital stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, issued a statement in which they said they were not opposed to the con-

J. J. HILL BUYS MINES

To Establish Large Steel Plant at Great Falls.

IRON ORES ALONG NORTHERN

Discovered Manganese That Was Necessary to Smelt Them—Big Industry Is Promised—Trust Has No Clutch.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 17.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, who visited this city last Wednesday, will erect a monster steel and iron plant, for which plans have been drawn, according to information from those close in touch with the railway magnate. Wednesday night, it has developed, Mr. Hill purchased a half interest in the Conrad iron mines, of Choteau County, for \$25,000. The mines lie in the Sweet Grass Hills and constitute a veritable mountain of the mineral. There is enough iron ore in sight to keep an ordinary plant supplied 100 years, according to Hill's experts who have examined the property. W. G. Conrad, owner of the mines, has confirmed the report of the sale to Hill.

One factor which has been lacking in the reduction of the iron ore to metal has been manganese, which mineral is necessary as a flux in the smelting of the ore. To overcome this difficulty, President Hill, together with United States Senator Paris Gibson, has purchased the recently discovered deposits of manganese in Jefferson County, on the line of the Great Northern. Seventeen thousand dollars were paid to Ira Meyer, of Great Falls, for the property. Mr. Hill and his party inspected the manganese deposits Friday, and Hill expressed himself in high terms regarding the showing made. Before leaving Great Falls Mr. Hill made the remark that he would establish an industry in Great Falls that would employ more men than a number of the railroads.

Along the line of the Great Northern system, Mr. Hill has been acquiring deposits, paying for one group near the Spokane & Northern line \$50,000. This deal was made through J. D. Farrell, president of the Pacific Coast Company.

POPE'S GOOD HEALTH.

Disregards Physician's Advice and Feels Better for It.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The pope is in such good health that it is thought not necessary to suspend the Sunday audiences, as has hitherto been the custom, in order to give the pontiff strength for a fatiguing ceremony such as the great name-day reception as today. Dr. Laponni, the pope's physician, insisted, however, upon limiting the number of guests to 20, instead of the usual 500. The efforts to obtain invitations to the name-day reception were so persistent and came from such high quarters that the pope, hearing of them, overruled his physician's advice and had an additional 100 guests included.

The innumerable letters and telegrams of felicitation received by the pontiff included communications from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Alfonso of Spain. The communication from the King of Spain was the first message sent by his grandfather by King Alfonso since his coronation.

The pope held the receptions in his private library. He showed no signs of fatigue. He appeared to be unusually animated, and recognized the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley, bishop of Savannah, Ga., who was the only American present, immediately he perceived him. The pope said to Bishop Kelley:

"I am glad to see you again before you leave."

Bishop Kelley told a representative of the Associated Press that he was astonished at the pope's hearty and brightness of mind. Upon re-entering his private apartments, the pope said:

"It does not matter what Dr. Laponni says, I feel better after each occasion of this kind."

The reception lasted for one hour. His holiness talked about the collapse of the company of St. Mark's at Venice, and expressed a wish to see the restoration of the roof of the Lateran Palace before he died.

Hottest Day in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—This was the hottest day of the year in Nebraska, the temperature ranging from 96 to 102. At Fairbury for six hours it was over 100 and hot winds were blowing.

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