LIBRARY IS IN NEED

Only $100 a Month Available for Purchase of Books.

DEMAND CANNOT BE SUPPLIED

Librarian Answers Complaints by Pointing Out Deficiencies of Institution—Gift of $200 Received—Others Will Be Welcome.

Since the Portland Library has been made a public institution the patronage has so increased that it is now inadequate to meet all of the demands of the large numbers. In many lines there is a sad deficiency, and especially along special topics. The library management is doing all in its power to remedy this condition, but the small amount of funds available with which to buy books makes it hardly possible to keep up with the demand for new books, and to supply this deficiency. Various means have been suggested to raise money for the purchasing of books for the library, but there are none that seem to have much promise of success. The directors say that the best course to pursue is for the public to be patient and remember that the library is new and that there is no necessity of criticising it too closely. It has many points of merit, they say, and the public should make note of these and give it a chance to develop. It has been suggested that it would be a good thing to ask for a public subscription. One friend of the library, who is unwilling to be named, has already come to the rescue with a gift of $200. The library management hopes that this generous example will be followed by other people of public spirit.

Miss Isom on Library's Needs.

Miss Isom, the librarian, is much distressed over criticisms of the work the library is doing. Workmen come to get works in their specific lines, teachers ask for the standard works on teaching and pedagogy, chemists ask for the reference books in their line, parents call for the new and recognized writings for children, and to all these Miss Isom has to give unsatisfactory answers. As a consequence criticism is rife among the patrons of the library and a good deal of worry put upon her shoulders. When asked about the matter Miss Isom spoke very frankly: "It is a pathetic story," she said, "and one that ought to appeal to the public spirit of Portlanders. I am doing my best, but with the means now at the command of the library that best can be only negatively good. We are allowed just $100 a month with which to buy books. When it is taken into consideration that we are 50 years behind the times in some lines, such as chemistry, it can easily be seen that with such limited funds ground for criticism, and just criticism, cannot be avoided. This month I made out a list of the absolutely necessary books for the library. When I added up the cost I found that the total would be over $300. There was nothing to do but sit down and cull out of that list $100 worth. These were all books that we have got to have if we intend to call this a library. Besides these we ought to keep up with the newer books. An unprogressive library, one that does not keep up to date, ceases to be a living library and becomes a cemetery."

When asked wherein the remedy lay, Miss Isom stated that it was wholly in the hands of the citizens of Portland. "They have the making or the marring of it," said she, "and I wish I could put my appeal before them in such a way as to show them exactly how much they owe it to themselves to support the library. We do our level best and we suffer the censure. We take the greatest pride in our work and try to make it worthy of Portland. But what can we do when our shelves are empty? Are you aware that we haven't a complete set even of Herbert Spencer? It is too bad, when Portland should be the example to the whole Pacific Coast."

Miss Isom evidently felt very deeply, indeed, and there was a tone of personal sensibility to the criticism vented on the library so freely. Miss Isom is one of the most highly trained librarians on the Pacific Coast and a woman whose ideals are of the best. It has often been remarked by patrons of the library that Miss Isom was not getting the support that she deserved in her efforts to bring the Public Library up to the standard.

W. B. Ayer for Public Subscription.

"The criticisms are entirely just,' said W. B. Ayer, a member of the board of directors and one of the committee in charge of the purchasing of books, "and the more of them that are made the better it is for the library. We do the best that we can with the amount of money that we have, but there is such a large field to cover that $100 per month will get but a fraction of the books that we want."

"Is there no remedy for this condition?" he was asked.

"The only remedy that I know of," said he, "is for the people to continue to criticise the library until the community is so aroused to the necessity of more funds that they are willing to give it their support. We now receive from the city less than $8000. The increase in the expense of running the library with the increased patronage uses up almost all of this amount. We need more employes, more heat. We keep open in the evening and that requires a greater light bill. Our working force is not expensive. A number of the assistants are working for as little as $25 per month, and they are efficient in their work. The amount that we receive from the city is very small as compared with the amount that other cities give for this purpose. In Seattle $30,000 is given annually. There half of the fines imposed in the Police Court are given to the library. Here none is given. The large patronage that we have now makes a demand for books in every line of thought. The mechanic wants to study books on machinery. The blacksmith wants to read on his subject. The specialist wants to find his subject treated, and they all have a right to, but the only way that they can accomplish this is to take a greater interest and secure more funds with which to do this work. There has been some criticism of the way that we have expended the money that we have. I suppose that it is just and I am glad to have such criticisms made. The more that are made the better we are able to judge what the people want and so can give them better service."

When asked as to the advisability of asking for a public subscription he said: "The library has always held itself open to these subscriptions, and does at this time. I would be very glad to see gifts made to the library, and especially for the purchase of books. I would like to see the matter taken up and a canvass made. There are many specialists along certain lines that would be willing to give money to purchase certain kinds of books. Gifts could be made with the specification that they were to be used for the purchase of books on chemistry, electricity, history, or any that the donator wished to be purchased. It is really pathetic, when we see the amount that is given in other places, to note how the management here are handicapped in its work.

"More Funds Needed," Says Mears.

W. A. Mears, who takes a great interest in the library, is of the opinion that too great a task has been undertaken by the attempt to establish a free library, and says that he would almost advocate that it be again returned to a subscription library. "In a place like this," said he, "there should be a complete library. This one is not complete in any respect. It is not a reference library, a historical library; in fact, it is neither flesh, fish nor fowl. There are over 4000 patrons to please, and they all demand the latest in their particular line. One hundred dollars a month is far too little to supply this demand." When asked what he would advise as a remedy, or a means to secure a larger book fund, he said: "I do not believe that the people would generally respond to a public call for funds, although there might be a few of the people who would contribute liberally. Some steps should be taken, however, to make the library more complete, for as it is it is of little value to the ordinary reader."

"Good Progress Made"—Thornton.

Richard H. Thornton, dean of the Portland Law School, is also an interested patron of the library, but he is of the opinion that the management of the library have done a great work and that it has had a better progress than could well have been expected. "I think that there is a tendency to criticise it too closely," said he. "The librarian is an exceptionally competent one, and uses the funds at her command to the very best advantage. There may be many deficiencies. I am not prepared to say how many. In fact I have never been there looking for deficiencies. I sometimes look for a book that I cannot find, but usually I find the topic I am looking for in some other book. The library is new and has made a better progress than I thought it could. At first I was afraid that we had undertaken more than we could manage in making it a free library, but I must say that I have been especially pleased with the showing that it has made. It would be a good thing if it could be made a complete reference library, and I think that an effort should be made to develop it into as complete a library as it is possible to do. This will take time, however, and cannot be expected in too short a time. For the average reader, I think most of the requirements are answered. Those who need special references are much in the minority, and their wants should be attended to after the general public has what it needs. Of course, the more funds that we can get the better, and it could all be used to a good advantage. It might be a good plan to ask a public subscription, but I doubt very much if the people would respond."

President Dolph's Views.

C. A. Dolph, who is President of the Library Association, thinks that the library is doing very well for one so new. He says that the present librarian is very competent and has done much to put the library in a good condition. When asked regarding the criticisms as to the character and number of books purchased, he said:

"The purchase of books for the library is dependent upon the income derived from the fund created for that purpose, called the book fund. This fund has never been and it cannot be applied to any other purpose. Pursuant to the bylaws of the association, a committee known as the committee on library is appointed by the president, and is charged with the duty of selecting all books purchased. To aid this committee in the discharge of this duty a record is kept in which requests for the purchase of books may be entered, and any patron of the association is at liberty and is invited to lodge with the librarian a request that any particular books which he or she may desire to read shall be purchased by the association. I do not say that all books requested have been or will be purchased. Such action depends both upon the state of the fund and the ultimate action of the library committee, but I may say that I do not remember to have heard a single complaint since I have been a member of the board of directors that any books for which request had been made have not been purchased, except where no funds were available for that purpose. If such there be, such requests must now be on file with the librarian, and I am warranted in saying that they will receive respectful consideration.

"I think you will find, upon broader investigation, that if the books now upon the shelves of the association are not such as an intelligent reading public demand—and this I do not believe—it is because the reading public has not availed itself of the opportunity afforded of filing with the librarian requests for books desired.

"It is probable also that the resources of the association which may be applied to the purchase of books are overestimated. It should be remembered that until less than one year ago neither the City of Portland nor the State of Oregon had ever contributed to either creation or maintenance of the library, and the small tax now levied, while it is helpful and certainly appreciated, falls far below the current expenses of the association. Conditions must be in some measure unsatisfactory until some public-spirited individual can be found who will contribute liberally to our book fund."

PROGRAMME AT SHIELDS'.

Hit of the Season at Popular Amusement Place.

Although the weather was somewhat inclement, a record-breaking audience witnessed the best programme of the season at Shields' Park last night. One of the pleasant surprises was the presentation of a handsome 2-karat diamond ring to Helen Lamar at the close of a pleasing recital of "Jane Conquest," a thrilling story of how a sailor's wife saved a shipwrecked crew. This was given both as a birthday and a wedding anniversary present. Miss Lamar and Edward Shields' the popular manager of the park, were married several years ago in the Taylor-Street Church, in this city, and she has been his constant companion ever since, both on the road and in his theatrical adventures. The ring was presented by Sam Driscoll, the leader of the orchestra.

Leonard and Leonard, who style themselves the "Odd Musical Duo," made their first appearance, and made the hit of the season in their comedy musical act. As a delineator of rich comedy, Leonard is a past master, and Miss Leonard looks pretty and plays a number of musical instruments in an artistic manner; and they kept the audience in an uproar with their witty dialogue, and the amusing manner in which each instrument was blown up after it had answered its particular call in the act. They were unable to leave the stage until they had played several extra selections.

Earle and Hampton, who made such a pronounced hit last week in their blackfaced act, appeared as plain white folks, and made even a bigger hit than they did the week previous. Miss Hampton, in court costume, displayed a petite figure and sang several selections and helped Mr. Earle to gain recognition in witty conversation. Earle had a ridiculous Irish make-up, and the whole act went with a snap that characterizes that good performer. Joseph Thompson was unable to appear last night, but will be on hand with two new songs this evening. Among other excellent pictures the polyscope showed a bullfight, in its entirety. This was the famous fight that took place in Madrid to raise funds to help defray the expenses of the war with the United States. Borton and Draper arrived on time to be on hand to night. The best amateur night of the season is promised for next Friday night.

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

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 9 A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locks. Special low rates for this trip. Get particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

Harris' Trunk Co., for trunks and bags.

CIRCUS PARADE TODAY

ROUTE OF MARCH—CROWDS WILL LINE STREETS COVERED.

Spectacular Features of Big Show—Portland Will Enjoy a Real Holiday.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

Twenty-first to Everett; to Thirteenth; to Washington; to Sixth; to Morrison; to Third; to Everett; to Twenty-first and show grounds.

The man with the circus habit will own the town today. He will take possession of the streets early, and until the parade has wound its way to the show grounds no study in colors or words can half picture the undiluted joy of an American crowd like this beaming, sweltering scene. The crabbed old head who discounts the thing beforehand and grunts disdainfully at the idea of grown people bothering so over the commonplace will be there in the midst of the jam, "saying things," but holding on to his place near the curb for dear life. The circus is a human leveler, and proves a lot of amusing cheatery. However, so long as it is brought about by the Ringling Brothers, no harm is done and everybody is bettered by a holiday that makes the world boys and girls again.

The Ringling street pageant is well known here and never fails to arouse great enthusiasm. Usually more animal cages are open for the public to see their wild tenants than compose the menageries of other shows. The 500 or more horses are looked after with sensitive care and present a beautiful appearance. There are the magnificently made draft horses, the nervously stepping thoroughbred and conceited ponies, with their best foot forward to give stirring interest to the moving picture. The heavy animal dens in brilliant colors and rumbling like nothing else in the wagon family, the lighter cages that belong to the "children's menagerie," the gilded tableau floats, the imposing band chariots, fashionable driving traps—all wear a spick-and-span look in the Ringling procession, peculiarly out of the ordinary, and all the attendants and performers look contented and thrifty. The 30 elephants (what a troop!), meekly plodding camels, trained donkeys, clown band, Japanese jugglers, Oriental minstrels, mounted military band, companies of soldiers, types of foreign lands, plantation singers, jockeys in buckskin and satin, stylishly gowned women riders, crack whips behind tandem teams of distinguished pedigree and great cost, not to mention the church bell chimes and steam piano, will be woven features of this vast and gorgeous street pageant which has made the Ringling name a circus magnet everywhere.

The parade will start from the show grounds at Twenty-second and Savier at 10 o'clock. The Ringlings will exhibit here today and tomorrow, and give performances at 2 and 8 o'clock each day. Reserved seats will be sold at Aldrich's drug store without extra charge.

DEATH OF ABLE JURIST.

Judge J. F. Kinney, First to Decide Taxing Powers of Government.

Word has been received by Mrs. Julian Metcalfe and J. F. Kinney, Jr., of this city, of the death of their father, Judge J. F. Kinney, Friday, August 15, at Salt Lake, whither he had gone on a business trip from his home in San Diego, Cal., a few weeks ago.

Judge Kinney was an able jurist, who, while holding office as First Chief Justice of Iowa, rendered a noteworthy decision concerning the abuse of the taxing power on the part of governments. He took an active part in National affairs during 40 years or more, and was a prominent political factor in the early upbuilding of three states—Iowa, Nebraska and Utah. Born in 1816, at New Haven, N. Y., he studied law with Augustus Hall, afterwards Chief Justice of Nebraska, whose sister, Hannah Hall, he married in 1839. Elected secretary of the Legislative Council of Iowa, 1845, and made Prosecuting Attorney, 1847, he was appointed First Chief Justice of Iowa by the Governor, 1847, at the early age of 31 years. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, 1848, by the Legislature for the term of six years, as then provided for in the state constitution of Iowa. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, by President Pierce, August, 1853, he in 1856 returned to his practice in Iowa and Nebraska. He was again appointed Chief Justice of Utah, in 1860, by President Buchanan. He received the Democratic nomination for Congress from Iowa, 1862, was beaten, and again returned overland to Utah to resume his official duties as Chief Justice. In June, 1863, by the effort of the Republican delegate from Nebraska, he was removed from office on the ground that the year before he had run as a Democrat for Congress. This removal resulted in his election to the same Congress for which he had been beaten in Nebraska. This was the 38th or "War Congress," and Judge Kinney's brilliant impromptu speeches attracted considerable attention. He was appointed, 1867, by the President, on a special Indian Commission to visit the Sioux, then at war, and make full inquiry concerning the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. His report has been largely incorporated into our present system for thecivilization and education of the Indians. He was appointed by President Arthur, United State Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux Indians in Dakota, and was relieved at his own request, 1889, by the appointment of a successor. On January 29, 1889, Judge and Mrs. Kinney celebrated their golden wedding. Since that time, he has made his home in San Diego, California. His son, Steptoe, of San Diego, born in 1854, on the perilous journey of 1500 miles across the plains, was said to be the first white child born in Nebraska territory.

Judge Kinney was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, who, during his entire career, adhered steadfastly to his convictions, although this often entailed the sacrifice of his own personal ambitions. He was a clear thinker, genial in nature, generous and loyal to his friends, a magnetic and forceful speaker, possessing qualities that made him at once and the same time a formidable political foe, and a warm and loyal friend. Even at the ripe age of 86 he retained his mental and physical powers in extraordinary vigor.

A Query.

GEARHART PARK, Aug. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I should like to inquire whether it is the custom to bury the dead from the Penitentiary with "no ceremony of any kind." If so, why did your paper refer with apparent approval to the fact that such was the case with the two convicts, Tracy and Merrill, Merrill being shoveled in "like the beast that he was"? No man can ever become a thing, and the worst feature of prison life is that its tendency is in that direction, destroying the individuality of the prisoners by its life of dull routine, giving them despair instead of hope, and turning them out far more dangerous to society than when first incarcerated. Who that believes in a God would refuse a prayer at the grave of any man, no matter what his crime? Not a eulogy, but a prayer, committing him reverently to his Maker. Is it not rather true that the greater his crime the greater his need? If the lives of such men are of no value and to be treated with contempt, is not all life cheapened? Since the crime of murder is not justified, even though the one murdered be a villain? Do we not therefore defeat the very purpose of their punishment, thus taking a step backward to brutality and barbarism? It is only the savage who rejoices in the groans and cries of his victim, and kicks and hacks the helpless body after death.

Let us not be superficial in such matters. Surely it is better from an economical standpoint alone to bring up our boys to be good citizens than to shoot and hang them. A certain state of society produces such men as Tracy, Merrill, Wade and Dalton. Where rests the responsibility? That man is responsible, and a share of their crimes, who, however sleek his coat, or fine his hat, sneers at the often clumsy but well-meant efforts of good women and men to make the city safer for the young, who joins hands with the gamblers and criminals to "bring business to the city"; who accepts a bribe with one hand while he grasps the hand of the W. C. T. U. woman with the other? Let him look to himself. As sure as God is just, he will one day be made to stand side by side with these boys, not only sharer of their guilt, but their blood also will be required at his hands. M. M.

MEN'S RALLY AT Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Allen, of Seattle, Delivers an Able Address.

The general secretaries and physical directors of the various Northwest branches of the Young Men's Christian Association conducted an enthusiastic men's rally in the pleasant auditorium of the local organization yesterday afternoon. A. S. Allen, the general secretary of the Seattle Y. M. C. A., delivered an address which for forceful thoroughness and a common-sense handling of some of the most difficult problems of a young man's life would be hard to excel. Mr. Allen is a young man well past his majority, whose strong, earnest face expresses a forceful character that his remarks thoroughly sustained. He uses few figures of speech, indulges in no fanciful flights of the imagination, and his address bristled with many hard, straightforward facts and truths that made the elderly men in the audience turn to each other with a nod of approval.

After a few hymns, sung in a hearty manner, a solo by Professor W. M. Wilder, who accompanied himself on the organ, Mr. Allen began his address. He said in part:

"I am speaking directly to you, young men. Life is a battle. All of us who have passed the age of 18 or 20 have discovered that, and some of us found it out when we were 13 or 14 years old. The world is not a great big playhouse in which men and women trifle with life as though it were a plaything. Life is tremendously real, in which, if we are to win, we must have ceaseless energy, eternal vigilance, keen foresight and a profound and abiding faith. The most significant problem a young man has to solve is that of what he is going to be and do in life.

"Don't accept any fanciful notion that life isn't the real thing. It is a fight from start to finish. I am one of those who believe that God, as the Great Architect of the Universe, has a plan for every man's and every woman's life." Mr. Allen then told his hearers how the working out of the Creator's plan was in the hands of each individual. The keynote of his thought was—work.

"You can search the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation and never find an instance where God has blessed a lazy man. Hard work is the price of success. No one has ever bought it for less. There are no bargain counters upon which it may be bought at a discount. Some one once said to Edison, 'What is inspiration?' The great inventor replied, quick as a flash, 'Inspiration is perspiration.' The curse of religious as well as secular life today is that people are looking for 'easy things' and 'soft snaps.' Young men never go to bed dunces and wake up wise as Solomon. Some one has said, 'Those who sow vice seed, dunce seed or lazy seed usually get a crop. A man of mere capacity undeveloped is only an organized day dream with the skin on it.'"

Mr. Allen explained that no one could become a thorough Christian by the simple wish any more than he could become a millionaire by the same process. Work is as necessary in becoming a true follower of Christ as it is to succeed in business.

The speaker then touched on the great question of personal purity. "Purity is power," said the Seattle secretary, "and Tennyson was not wrong when he said, 'My strength is as the strength of 10, because my heart is pure.'" Mr. Allen showed that a pure personal life was easy to gain when once the resolution was taken to withstand temptation. "Don't be deceived into thinking that you must have a personal acquaintance with the seamy side of life," he declared.

By an apt illustration he explained to his audience that falling into sin was governed by the same rule as falling bodies. The rapidity with which one digression caused another and far worse sin was in a geometric ratio, much like the law regulating falling bodies.

The general secretary of Seattle quite naturally is a firm believer in the theory of "clean body, clean brain." "It has become an axiom that the 'devil finds work for idle hands to do,'" said he. He counseled young men to devote their idle time to some special pursuit. "Ride your hobby, if you will, but don't let it ride you." Athletics came in for a eulogy from Mr. Allen, who in his work in the Y. M. C. A. has seen the benefit of exercise to young men.

The speaker in concluding reiterated some of the obstacles in the way of a right life.

"Gambling," cried he, "is one of the worst evils of the day—gambling—but I mustn't start on this subject or I'd never stop," and Mr. Allen quietly brought his address to a close.

TO SEE BABY MONKEY.

Crowds Flock to Cable Park to See Novel Attraction.

The center of attraction at Cable Park for the last few days has been the baby monkey. This recent acquisition to Portland's enterprising population is about 3 weeks old, and was born right here in the city. Young Mr. Monk is about six inches high and about two broad. His head is very large, being out of proportion with his body, and his fingers are long and skinny. Already he has learned to stuff them all in his mouth at once and chew on them with toothless gums. He is well covered with beautiful brown hair and has small, squinty eyes that follow the watcher around and blink when the light shines too strong for his optic nerve.

Mrs. Monk, Sr., is a portly old lady, about two feet and a half high. She is very fond of her offspring, and when she sees any one watching it, she covers it up in a very jealous manner and seems to say that glimpses are worth in the neighborhood of a dime apiece, peanuts accepted in place of cash. As the regular and proper means of locomotion are not acceptable for the little one, he has adopted a new one. Whenever he wants to get to the far side of the cage, he gets on his mother's back and makes a pass for her ears, and having once got them in his grasp, he directs her movements by various pulls and tugs. When the old lady gets to the proper place he rolls off her back onto the ground.

He can pick up a peanut shell and find out that it is empty just as soon as his mother can. He cannot chew anything harder than his paws yet, for he has no teeth with which to chew. All his nourishment comes from the place where nature intends that it should for the first few weeks of his existence, and it is in liquid form. It is well worth a visit to the heights to see this young monkey, for he is said to be the only one in the Northwest.

BEDBUGS AND ANTS.

One application of Avenarius Carbolineum, the wood preserver, will rid your house of bedbugs and ants. Fisher, Thorsen & Co., Front and Morrison.

Meier & Frank Company

New Dress Skirts, Walking Skirts and Walking Suits.

McCall Patterns and Publications, 10c and 15c—None higher.
Trunks and Traveling Bags of every size and description.

"Hourly Sales" Today

Printed list of items in detail given out at the door.

8 to 9 A. M.
Crash Toweling 3c
Fancy Beltings 17c yd
Brooms 13c

9 to 10 A. M.
50c Croats 35c
60c Pictures 29c
Crumb Sets 16c
Children's Vests 3c
Toilet Soap 3c Cake

10 to 11 A. M.
Children's Dresses
$1.25, $1.75 kind.....75c
$2.75 to $3.50 kind.....$1.15
$2, $2.25 Waists 90c
Beds 20 per cent off
35c Ribbons 22c yard

11 to 12 A. M.
20c Handkerchiefs 9c
$3 Trimmings 29c yd.
Battenberg Doilies 9c
Emb. Beading 8c yd.
Napkins 3c Each

12 to 1 P. M.
Dover Eggbeaters 6c
Sheet Music 3c
50c Suspenders 25c
Letter Paper 13c lb.
Men's, Boys' Shoes 80c

1 to 2 P. M.
Umbrellas 69c
Men's Kerchiefs 7c
Men's Shoes 95c Pair
Men's Hose 18c Pair
Tea Pots 89c

2 to 3 P. M.
7 Spools Cotton 25c
Etamines 79c yard
Pillow Tops 11c
Lace Panels 59c
$1.25 Pictures 69c
Ladies' Aprons 16c

3 to 4 P. M.
50c Silk Organdy 27c
60c, $1.50 Drawers 43c
$1.50, $1.75 Waists 65c
Ladies' 35c Hose 22c
100 lbs. Sugar $4.15

4 to 5 P. M.
Ladies' Wash Skirts
$4.00 grade.....$1.45
$2.00 grade.....95c
Lace Sale 14c yard
Nazareth Waists 12c
Boys' Suits 65c
Ladies' Shoes 95c pr.

5 to 6 P. M.
Feather Pillows 88c
Men's Shirts 35c
Tablets 3c Each
Bureau Scarfs 8c

August Linen Sale

Continues through the month.

Meier & Frank Company Meier & Frank Company

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN PORTLAND MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.

Substitute for Demonstration by Train, Which Cannot Be Carried Out This Year.

James W. Abbott, who represents the Roads division of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast section, arrived in Portland yesterday afternoon from Puget Sound, and is at the Portland Hotel. Mr. Abbott formerly resided in Grant's Pass, so he is pretty well acquainted with Oregon. He expects to arrange a good roads convention here in October. His present home is in Denver. In an interview regarding his present mission, Mr. Abbott said:

"I am here to confer with the representative citizens of Portland with reference to holding a Government good roads convention in this city during the week October 13-18. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Martin Dodge, director of the roads division, early in the season planned a good roads campaign in the Northwest. A great deal of interest in the subject has been manifested by the people of this section, and earnest appeals have been coming for a year past, urging Director Dodge to come out here and build some object-lesson roads. No portion of the United States has been more alive to the importance of this great subject. Perhaps the strongest good-roads speech ever made in the United States was delivered by Mr. Tongue, of Oregon, during the late session of Congress.

"Something over a year ago the National Good Roads Association operated a good roads train over the Illinois Central Railway, and later in the year another train over the Southern Railway. Director Dodge accompanied these trains and co-operated with the National association in the work. So valuable were the results obtained in this train work that the Governors of several of the states asserted that it was the most important industrial movement ever undertaken in the South. Owing to the assistance of the good roads advocates in Congress under the leadership of Mr. Tongue, the appropriation for this division was somewhat increased and Secretary and Director Dodge decided to undertake the operation of a Government good roads train on some large railroad system.

"Having determined upon the Northwest as the field of action, Director Dodge, Commissioner Richardson, of the central section, and myself went to St. Paul early in July and arranged with the management of the Great Northern Railroad for the train. This train, the most complete ever equipped for the purpose, will consist of 10 freight-cars and a buffet sleeper. It will carry every variety of the latest and best types of roadmaking machinery. On the buffet composite sleeping and dining-car will be the most expert operators for all the machines, a superintendent of construction, Government engineers, stenographer, members of the press, Director Dodge, Commissioner Richardson and myself. The machinery will be assembled and the train will start from Chicago the latter part of August and come to the fair grounds, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, where a stop will be made for the week, September 1-6, during the entire season of the Minnesota State Fair. A piece of sample road will be constructed on the fair grounds and a convention held. This convention will be a kind of Summer school of highways, or good roads Chautauqua. Over 10,000 invitations will be sent out by the office at Washington to County Commissioners, Road Overseers, Mayors of cities, civil engineers, County Surveyors, and all classes of citizens who take an interest in this subject. The Governor of the state has issued an invitation under seal which has been published in every paper in Minnesota. The press are giving the matter the widest publicity. At the convention addresses will be made by some very prominent speakers. Much of the discussion will be informal, in the nature of questions raised and answers given by some expert. It promises to be a very memorable convention.

"We requested the Great Northern Railway to bring us through to the Coast, so that we might hold in Portland and other cities similar conventions and construct similar object lessons, but the officials, while manifesting the keenest interest in our plans and entire willingness to come, expressed their conviction that the season was too far advanced and decided that we must defer until some other year. Director Dodge, unwilling to give up a campaign in this section this year, and realizing that it will probably be impracticable to come next year and perhaps for a long time, determined to come without the train and hold conventions at a few points.

"I have just come from Seattle, where the Chamber of Commerce is very much alive to the importance of this subject, and has arranged for a convention to be held October 9-10. I am here to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and citizens for a similar convention for Oregon."

FOR TERWILLINGER TRACT

H. C. Breeden Considers an Ideal Exposition Site.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the location of the Lewis and Clark Exposition is a subject of public discussion, and numerous places have been brought to the public attention through your columns, I ask a brief space in your valuable paper to refer to a situation which in my mind is superior to any other that has been mentioned. I refer to what is known as the "Terwilliger tract," in South Portland. This tract, I believe, contains several hundred acres, 75 or 80 acres being in high state of cultivation and lying almost level. It is accessible at the present time by the Fourth-street railway, the Jefferson-street railroad street cars, the river, also the Riverside boulevard. It has Bull Run water and electric lights. The distance from the center of the city is much less than Willamette Heights, City View Park or the Peninsula. There are no drawbridges to cross, or expensive railroads to build, nor would it be necessary to expend a large amount of money in grading and preparing the grounds for the Exposition buildings. I believe that one of the prime factors for the success of the Exposition is to have the grounds accessible and easily reached by all means of transportation. In this particular instance, without any further expenditure of money, it can be had. I do not know whether or not the grounds could be secured for such purpose, but it surely would be worth the time of the committee to investigate. If it should become necessary to purchase a portion of this tract, after the Exposition, it could be used as a public park. In this way the city would become possessed of property for money expended, while, were they to expend the same amount of money for grading, assisting transportation companies, and many other expenses that would be necessary for the numerous sites that have been mentioned, they would have little left for their outlay. From a scenic point of view, there is no place around this city that can surpass, or even equal the vista unfolded from the hilly portion of this tract.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, having attended the Centennial at Philadelphia and all expositions down to the one held in Charleston, I am most forcibly convinced that in order to secure extensive and desirable exhibits one of the features absolutely necessary is the means of transportation and the least possible expense to the exhibitors, i. e., we must locate our fair to suit the convenience of the exhibitors we expect to assist us, as heavy machinery and extensive buildings cannot be successfully located excepting upon level land, where foundations are secure and other conditions favorable. H. C. BREEDEN.

WANT OREGON MINERALS

Exhibit Is Asked for International Mining Congress at Butte.

A letter has been received by Philip S. Bates, who has ben appointed a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce to the International Mining Congress to be held at Butte, September 1-5, asking what exhibit Oregon would make at the congress. The letter will be considered by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting tomorrow, and some action may be taken. The letter received by Mr. Bates was as follows:

"I have just received official notice from Governor F. W. Hunt, of Boise, Idaho, that they are preparing and will send forward in a few days under the care of the Hon. J. A. Lippincott, State Senator, a fine display of the mineral from that state. What is Oregon going to do? Please let me know at once. I am erecting in the exposition building at Columbia Gardens very artistic tables upon which to display all exhibits. I will also make arrangements for glass cases which will be under lock and key, in which to place the more valuable specimens. I am anxious now to know just how much space I will have to arrange for Oregon, so please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

"Mr. Charles M. Reeves, secretary committee on state and territorial exhibits, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, will be here in the interests of that institution, and deliver an address upon its importance, and from my standpoint I think it would be greatly to the interests of your state, considering the fact that you propose holding a Lewis and Clark Exhibition, to be well represented. I have also a letter from Professor J. A. Holmes, chief department of mines and metallurgy, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, telling me that he will also be here as a delegate from that institution; also from the State of North Carolina, and will deliver an address, the subject of which will be "Great Expositions as Factors in Promoting Mining Interests of the Country." In this paper he will describe the various factors, such as mining journals, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the local mining associations, the Government and state geological surveys, the railways, etc., which will all be co-operating during the next two years in a general movement for promoting the mining interests of this country.

"I consider this session of the mining congress to be the most important meeting ever held in the United States in the interests of the mining industries, and as Oregon is a mining state, and looking forward to a greater development in this respect, that it is an opportunity that should be beyond all question utilized to the greatest advantage."

COMMUTATION TICKETS TO THE COAST.

The O. R. & N. Co. has made a $15 rate for individual five-ride, round-trip commutation tickets, Portland to North Beach and Clatsop Beach points. These tickets will be good any time from date of sale up to October 15, 1902, and will be honored in either direction between Portland and Astoria on the boats of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the White Collar Line, the Vancouver Transportation Company and on trains of the A. & C. R. R. Tickets now on sale at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington.

Write Ray & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah, for all kinds of produce, grain, alfalfa seed, potatoes, cabbage, etc. Inquiries promptly answered.