EXTENSIVE TOUR ON $40

TWO SALEM BOYS SEE ENGLAND [illegible] SCOTLAND ON THIS AMOUNT.

[illegible]on Stock-Ship, Live at [illegible]es, and Ride 1200 [illegible]n Bicycles.

[illegible].—(Special.)—The new [illegible]en at Harvard crossed [illegible]England and Scotland [illegible]e expenditure of only [illegible]t an American boy [illegible]f travel if he will ex[illegible]nuity and economy. [illegible]en, B. B. Barker and [illegible]re for a number of [illegible]illamette University, [illegible] to a large body of [illegible]Oregon. As a supple[illegible]ive studies in history, [illegible]mics, they desired to [illegible] in the land in which [illegible]s made and the best [illegible]re was written. But [illegible]ung men who had no [illegible] at their command, so were compelled to devise means of traveling at much less than the usual cost. With true Western spirit they decided that "roughing it" would enable them to get the most out of their limited supply of money at the end of a school year, and they began their travels on that plan.

Worked for Ocean Passage.

To secure cheap transportation across the Atlantic they engaged for service as cattlemen on one of the large cattle steamers running to Liverpool. They were two of 12 men who had charge of 850 head of cattle, and among the 12 were about half a dozen other students. The steamship company agreed to give them $10 in cash, their board and free transportation home again as compensation for their 12 days' services in feeding and watering the stock. Their work was not at all disagreeable, for the ship was built especially for the cattle trade, and was kept perfectly clean and well aired. They worked six to eight hours a day. The food provided was not very satisfactory, but by tipping the chief cook they got some extras in the way of good meat, vegetables and coffee. Bunks were provided for them, but after taking a look into them they decided to sleep in the hay, and found their improvised beds as comfortable as could be expected. The ship also carried passengers, and because the cattle ships run very smoothly they attract many wealthy travelers. The cattlemen of course are not allowed on the passengers' deck. The rule was suspended in the case of the college students, however, for the boys formed a quartet and did some singing that caused the passengers to insist that they be permitted to come on deck. Their singing furnished the chief entertainment during the voyage, and they were always welcome wherever they went on board the ship.

At Liverpool the tourists spent a day and then started on their bicycles for London. They took a southerly course, going through a part of Wales, visiting Shrewsbury, Worcester, Stratford - on - Avon, Gloucester, Bristol, Stonehenge, Rugby, Oxford, Salisbury, Winchester, Eton and Windsor Castle. Through letters of introduction to the secretary of the American Legation they secured special privileges in many of the public places and spent several hours in the houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the National Art Gallery, the British Museum, Hampton Court, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower all received their due share of time and study during the 10 days they spent in the largest city in the world.

Secured Meals at Private Houses.

From London the tourists sped northward on their wheels, passing through the Counties of Essex, Cambridge, Lincoln, York, Durham and Northumberland, and stopping for a brief visit at all cities or places of historic interest. While studying particularly the architecture of the great cathedrals and castles they found also constant interest in observing the customs of the people in both city and country. Both for the purpose of economy and of learning more about the thought and life of the people, they took their meals and spent their nights principally among the country people. Even in towns they found lodgings in private dwellings wherever they could in preference to going to the public inns or hotels. In passing entirely around the Island of Great Britain they had many experiences, some not very pleasant at the time, but all increasing their knowledge of the world and of that part of it in particular. No hour passed without their learning something of interest and often something that would be of practical use to them in their future work. Whether studying the details of the conflict that took place three centuries ago at Naseby when Cromwell's "Ironsides" won their victory, or driving a close bargain with a shrewd housewife for meals and lodging, they were acquiring a knowledge that cannot be learned from books. All the pages of English history they had read in school never meant so much to them before as they did after they had crossed the ground at Runnymede where King John granted the great charter 700 years ago in obedience to the demand of the people. Months could have been spent with intellectual profit in that Motherland of the American people, but the tourists' time was limited, and they hastened on into Scotland. Of their trip through that country Mr. Shepard says:

"Scotland possesses a different though no less absorbing interest than England. The might old castles at Edinburgh, Stirling and Linlithgow, rich in historic associations, long antedating the union under James I, in 1604, might alone form the material for a volume. The stores of Mary Queen of Scots, and Bruce become living realities as one inspects the rooms made famous by the intrigues of Mary, or views from the heights of Sterling, the field of Bannockburn on which Bruce achieved his victory.

"The lake country of Scotland, while not equaling in stupendous grandeur or awe-inspiring sublimity the scenery of the Rockies or the Cascade Mountains, possesses a charm of picturesqueness and beauty which exceeds all power of description. We crossed the pretty little Loch Katrine, made so famous by Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' on the dainty little steamer Sir Walter Scott. Ellen's Isle was pointed out to us, and we almost expected to see the shallop rowed by the fair daughter of Douglas put out from its emerald shore. Loch Lomond and the Trossacks were equally beautiful.

"Securing lodging with private families we found quite practicable in Scotland, and some of the most pleasant experiences of the entire trip we associated with the evenings spent before the broad fire places in the little cottages of Scotch working pople. The Scotch, above all others, have the happy faculty of making a way-worn traveler feel perfectly at home.

"The run down the west side of the island to Liverpool was quite as enjoyable as the ride through the Eastern counties. The visit to the great Glasgow University, the descent into a coal mine at Kilmornock, the pilgrimage to Ayr, the home of Bobby Burns, and to the old Alloway kirk, through whose windows Tam o'Shanter saw the dancing ghosts and boulets—all will be remembered with keen interest."

Rode 1200 Miles on Bicycles.

The last day's ride to Liverpool covered 108 miles, and the tourists found their steamer ready to sail on the return trip to Boston. In accordance with the agreement they received free transportation home, and landed in Boston 61 days from the time they started. They had spent 42 days in Great Britain, riding 1200 miles on their wheels and spending about $40 each. This brief account of the vacation travels of two Oregonians does not pretend to describe the varied scenes they witnessed nor to mention even a smal part of the places of interest they visited. The story indicates what young men with plenty of energy and little money may accomplish in the way of seeing what is worth while in the world if they are willing to make the necessary sacrifices of convenience. Mr. Barker, whose aptness in making good bargains made him business manager for the trip, kept an account of his own expenses and distributes them under the following heads: Lodging, $16; meals, $15; transportation for wheel across ocean and back, $7 50; tips, $4; incidentals, $3 50. The tips referred to were given principally to guides who took them through places and buildings where they required information. The incidentals include several theater tickets in London. It is needless to say that the young men did not give money to every one who asked it. Where they could get along without a guide they did so, and at all times they refused to be made the victims of people who think the tourist is legitimate prey. In Western language, they depended upon their "nerve." They consider their trip one of the best investments they ever made. Mr. Shepard has recently accepted the chair of history in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo. Mr. Barker has engaged in the practice of law in Chicago.

SALEMITES WHO TRAVELED TO EUROPE AND BACK ON $40

W. J. Shepherd.

B. B. Barker.

MUCH TIMBER IN STATE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON WASHINGTON FORESTS.

Henry Gannett Estimates Standing Timber at $195,687,966,000 Feet B. M.—Amount by Counties.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 10.—In his report revising his estimate of the timber stand in the State of Washington, Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, discusses in detail the timber resources of the several counties of the state. This part of his report is summed up as follows:

Adams County, he says, contains no timber whatever, excepting strips of willows, alders and aspen along the few streams. Asotin has a tract of 105 square miles of merchantable timber, mainly pine and red fir, aggregating 79,400,000 feet, with about 2,000,000 feet additional on the cut area.

Chehalis was originally heavily forested, mainly with fir in the interior, and with spruce and cedar upon the coast. The burned area is trifling, but lumbering has been carried on extensively upon the streams flowing into Gray's Harbor, and especially upon Chehalis River, nearly one-tenth of the timbered area having been denuded of its forest. There is now a merchantable timber area of 1714 square miles, 140 miles having been cut. The total stand is 27,632,828,000 feet.

Chelan County is sparsely timbered, the total stand, largely yellow pine, being but 3,095,430,000 feet. This timber, however, is scattered over an area of 2665 square miles.

The western part of Clallam County is still an unbroken forest, but that section bordering on the Sound has been extensively cut and sustained further injury from extensive fires. The timber area is 1870 square miles.

It is estimated that there are 25,742,775,000 feet of merchandise timber in Clallam County, of which over 11,000,000,000 feet are hemlock, 6,500,000,000 red fir, 3,000,000,000 lovely fir, and between 2,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 each of spruce and cedar.

Clark County was originally covered with heavy forests, with the exception of a few small prairie tracts. But little timber has been cut in the county, lumbering being principally confined to the line of the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad. On the other hand the timber in more than two-thirds of the county has been destroyed by fire. The standing timber is almost exclusively fir, with little cedar and hemlock, and no spruce. The timber area is now but 119 square miles, the stand being 711,552,000 feet.

While the southern slopes of the Blue Mountains in Columbia County are heavily timbered, the timber area is restricted to 164 square miles, and the stand limited to 182,500,000 feet. There have been no burns in the county. There is on the cut area standing timber to the amount of 60,000,000 feet, which should be added to the above figure to give a correct total.

Fires have been extremely disastrous in the timber of Cowlitz County, denuding 385 square miles. Lumbering has been carried on along the Columbia and Cowlitz River, where about 82 square miles have been cut. There is remaining a timber area of 646 square miles, containing a tsand of 67,492,647,000 feet, mostly fir.

Douglas County is almost treeless, only about 1 per cent of its area being timbered. Its timber, mostly yellow pine, is estimated at 31,000,000 feet. Ferry County has an estimated stand of 1,666,500,000 feet, three-fifths pine and one-fifth each fir and larch. Its timber area is 2270 square miles. Franklin County is utterly timberless.

Garfield County has but 149,700,000 feet of timber, scattered over 128 square miles. Pine is most abundant, red fir and larch existing in lesser quantities. Island County, once entirely covered with fir forests, has been completely denuded by the ax. There is 430,000,000 feet still standing on culled land, the trees being of medium size.

The forests of Jefferson County are remarkable because of the large proportion of hemlock and lovely fir, more than half the forest being of these species, while of fir, elsewhere the most abundant species, there is comparatively little.

Much of the eastern part of King County lies high up in the Cascade Range, where the stand of timber is light. The county was originally heavily forested, but the trees have been largely removed by fire and the ax. Although Kitsap was originally entirely covered with heavy fir forests, the trees have almost entirely disappeared from the shores and the islands bordering them. There have been but few fires, but nearly half the country has been logged. The standing timber consists entirely of fir.

The plains portion of Kittitas is without timber, except a narrow strip along the Yakima River. The mountains are timbered scantily with yellow pine, fir and larch. The cutting has been done west of Ellensburg, and along the line of the Northern Pacific.

The western end of Klickitat is well timbered; the eastern portion is without forests. A few small areas have been cut, and along the Skamania border disastrous fires have done considerable damage.

More than one-third the timber area of Lewis County has been burned, while the cutting has largely followed the the cutting has largely followed the Northern Pacific. Being mountainous in parts, and spreading out into vast plains elsewhere, the timber stand is comparatively light.

Yellow pine is the prevailing timber in Lincoln County, and is found mainly along the Columbia and Spokane Rivers. It has been extensively cut for cordwood and saw logs. The present stand is very light. Fires have done little damage to the forests of Mason County, but timber cutting has been extensive. The forests have been removed from the shores of Hood Canal and other inlets of Puget Sound, as well as from the interior. Nearly two-fifths of the area has been logged.

As yet no lumbering to speak of has been carried on in Okanogan County, nor have the forests suffered in recent times by fires. Originally the entire surface of Pacific County was covered with fine forests, composed entirely of fir in the interior and cedar and spruce near the coast. Logging has been carried on along the Willapa and Nasel Rivers, and to some extent along the coast. Fires have not been especially prevalent or destructive.

A considerable area of Pierce County has been logged, including nearly all the islands, large tracts around Tacoma, and others along White and Puyallup Rivers. This county has been singularly free from fires. The islands of San Juan County were originally covered with a heavy forestry, composed of red fir, exclusively, but, being easily accessible, the entire area has been logged.

The same is true of the islands of Skagit County, and of the lands lying along the coast. In recent years fires have destroyed the most valuable forests of Skamania County, ruining the timber upon more than half the area of the county. But little timber has been cut, except along the Columbia River. The forests consist largely of fir and hemlock. The amount of cedar is trifling.

Logging has stripped two-fifths of the area of Snohomish County of its original timber stand; burns have not been destructive. Much of the area of Spokane County was originally timbered, but this has been largely cut away to supply the needs of Spokane and other towns. Very little timber has suffered from fire.

Nearly all of Stevens County is timbered, but nowhere densely. Burned areas are more extensive there than in any other of the eastern counties, and there has been considerable cutting in scattered localities. Both white and yellow pine occur in abundance, along with red fir, larch and cedar. In some sections pine constitutes 96 per cent of the stand.

All the forests in Thurston County, in the neighborhood of Puget Sound, have been cut away. But little timber has been destroyed by fires. Despite much lumbering, and somewhat destructive fires, more than two-thirds of the area of Wahkiakum County is still covered with fine forests. Half of the remaining timber in Walla Walla County is pine, the balance fir and larch. This is all residue left after the original logging.

The forests of Whatcom County were probably originally as dense as those of any other county in the state, but they have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The amount of timber that has been logged is small compared with that which was burned. Whitman County is practically logged out. The western portion of Yakima County is timbered, but not heavily. The logging has been upon the Naches River; no burns are reported, except in the southwest corner of the county.

Youngest Volunteer Major.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Major M. D. C. Wright, who held a position on the Board of Review in the United States Pension Office, is dead, aged 60 years. Major Wright bore the distinction of having been the youngest Major in the volunteer service during the War of the Rebellion, and served with distinction gallantly with the Army of the West. He was a native of Iowa.

Geneva Strike Collapsed.

GENEVA, Oct. 12.—The strike has collapsed, the strikers' syndicate having called upon all trades to resume work. The striking employes of the street-car line resumed work this evening. There were some disturbances here last night. Shots from revolvers were fired and some persons were wounded, but today there is complete tranquility in Geneva.

Christian Missionary Subscriptions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The subscriptions obtained at the two meetings of the Christian Missionary Alliance, held today, amounted to $60,000. The Revs. A. B. Smithson and Henry Wilson were the speakers.

There are said to be 3,000,000 French-Canadians resident in America, of whom 1,288,000 are in the United States and 140,000 in Michigan.

ATHLETICS AT CORVALLIS

Grandstand Erected—Football Men Hard at Work.

CORVALLIS, Oct. 10.—(Special.) — The work of building a grandstand on the athletic and drill grounds at the Agricultural College has been completed. The structure will accommodate 600 people. It is covered, and three sides are inclosed. It faces the football field at the center, and is the best viewpoint for the baseball diamond, track and gridiron. The grounds are also inclosed by a newly-built eight-foot fence. The improvements are on grounds naturally adapted to the purpose, and the whole forms conveniences for athletics far better than any college field in the Northwest.

The football men are at daily practice under direction of Coach Herbold, who is popular with the men and in whom the latter have unbounded confidence. There is, however, some disappointment over the failure to return of Walters, McAllister, Thurston, Scott, McBride and other old O. A. C. players, who were expected back. In consequence the squad at present is made up of new men, except Captain Gault and Bronaugh at center. While the team is lighter than has been turned out by the college in past years, the lack of weight is expected to be overcome by fastness of play. With a large amount of green material it is believed, however, that the team put out will at least be a credit to the athletic spirit of the institution.

A fact that will tend to weaken this year's team is that the college has been practically out of athletics for the past two years through action of the board of regents directed to elimination of professionalism. Stringent rules for the purpose are in effect, and the team is made up strictly of bona fide students, each of whom is taking the full and regular course at the college. This course is adhered to in spite of knowledge that the same conditions do not universally prevail.

Of games, four have been scheduled so far—with Willamette University, Saturday, October 18, with Albany College, the University of Oregon and Pacific University at later dates. Games with Whitman College and the University of Washington are also probable, as correspondence on the subject is now in progress. The O. A. C. team has a credit of one victory over the University of Washington, but has never met Whitman College. Today a mass meeting of the student body was held and the chief theme of discussion was football, over which much enthusiasm prevails.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

The Twitch Family in Their New Apartments.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Twitch—I think we are going to like this flat.

Mrs. Twitch—It is certainly quieter than the one we left.

Mr. Twitch—Anything would do. I don't understand how any human being can live along the Illinois Central tracks. We practically lived in a railroad station. John, stop rattling those spoons. I'm nervous as a witch tonight. Nellie, you forgot to give my bromide.

Mrs. Twitch—The new girl will be here on Monday.

Nellie—What's her name, ma?

Mrs. Twitch—Hilda.

Mr. Twitch—Then she isn't Irish. That helps some.

Mrs. Twitch—I don't know as Irish girls are any noisier than Swedes.

Mr. Twitch—Did you tell her that I'd just come from a sanitarium and that there MUST be quiet around this house?

Mrs. Twitch—I did, my dear. Nellie, please stop drumming on your plate or your father will go up through the ceiling. Nobody thinks about MY poor nerves, but I'm just as nervous as a woman can be.

Mr. Twitch—I wish you felt the way I do just once.

Mrs. Twitch—Well, let's not talk about it. It reacts on the children.

(Silence for a few moments.)

Mr. Twitch—You tell Hilda that when she drops a dish to drop it in the kitchen, not in the dining-room. Mary was worse than the trains—breaking things right alongside your chair.

Mrs. Twitch—I'll warn her, my dear.

Mr. Twitch—Make it strong. Tell her that if she makes a sound coming into the dining-room I'm liable to attack her with the carving knife. That's no joke, either.

Mrs. Twitch—Well, well. Let's say no more about it.

Nellie—Hilda is going to have a lovely time.

Funeral of Alexander Muir, Sr.

The funeral of Alexander Muir, Sr., was held yesterday afternoon at Dunning's undertaking chapel, East Sixth street. Mr. Muir was 77 years old. Lone Fir Cemetery was the place of burial.

President Took Long Drive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President took a long drive today out through the city, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt. The President's condition is said to be satisfactory.

A Kentucky young woman was dangling her hand in the water of a small stream recently, when a three-pound bass, attracted by the sparkling stone on her finger, grabbed finger and diamond. The woman landed the fish without difficulty.

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