### MUST MOVE LIVELY

Otherwise Oregon Will Get No Irrigation Help.

WAITING FOR THE COUNTIES

Executive Committee Will Wait Until February 5 for Other Reports of Local Projects, Then Will Send to Washington.

"Yes, I notice that the Department of the Interior expects us to present applifor irrigation works, if we want said President A. H. Devers, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, yes-terdsy. "I can see the force of his sug-gestion that we take action if we want Government sid. We have had this in mind for some time, and have been shap-ing our movements with a view to getting Oregon applications before the depart. Oregon applications before the depart-ment. We have some on hand now, and have decided to walt only two weeks longer for the presentation of local schemes. Then we will forward what we

"We had to stir up the various county organizations in order to get these appli-cations. The only county to act in accordance with the resolution of the irrigation convention was Klamath. Now that we are after the others, more are coming in Our executive committee will do its share to have Oregon adequately represented in applications for the Government irriga-

Secretary Has Three Reports

Reports concerning lands requiring irrigation through Government ald are arriving at the office of Secretary James M. Moore, of the Oregon Irrigation Association, but so far have come only from Klamath, Crook and Harney Counties. It is especially requested that reports from representatives of Umatilla, Baker, Wasco, Grant and Malheur Counties be sent to Secretary Moore not later than Febru-ary 5, as they have to be carefully considered at a meeting of the executive com-mittee of the Oregon Irrigation Associa-tion before transmission to Washington, C., so that Government officials can arrive at an estimate of the appropriation required to Irrigate Oregon's arid lands The 60 days' time allowed for the preparation of these reports expired January 20.
Klamath County's report, from J. Frank
Adams, of Merril, follows in part:
"I send you a picture of my flume across
Lost River. It is 540 feet long, 32 feet wide

and three feet deep. The ditch leading up to it is 60 feet wide and three feet deep, on K grade of seven-tenths of a foot to the mile. You will see by the picture that the mfle. You will see by the picture that the water divides at the east end of the flume and drops into our old ditch about 2500 inches of water. The drop is four feet. The old flume is to the left. The new flume is not finished, only having a part of the side bearing when we get the new of the side boards. When we get the new ditch extended as far as it will be built, the flume will be taxed to its full capacity. We expect to irrigate from the new ditch about 7000 acres. At present we irrigate about 2000 and about 3000 with the old ditch. Our company has been in the busi-ness for 17 years, and we have made a once sandy desert into an alfalfa field. We take our water from Little Klamath Lake and cut through a dividing ridge 18 feet deep and one mile long. We contem-plate improvements to cost about \$5000, by which we will get water as late in the season as we wish it. . . We have be-tween 40,000 and 50,000 acres of land in this tween 40,000 and 30,000 acres of land in this county that ought to be reclaimed by a proper irrigation system. The land I have reclaimed is being sold at good figures, but the land above the ditch is not worth anything. I think, to place this matter properly before the Government officials, the land to be improved should be sure. the land to be improved should be surveyed, plotted and valued and the cost given of the construction of ditches and tumes. Our County Board is mostly in favor of cutting down all expenses, and does not do much for the development of

Crook County's Report. Crook County's report, in part, is as fol-

county at large."

"Crook County, Oregon, has an area of more than 5,000,000 acres, equal to that of the whole State of Massachusetts, and more than that of the States of Con-necticut, Rhode Island and Delaware combined. Of this 5,000,000 acres, about 1,000,000 are within the boundaries of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and the Warm Springs Indian reservation. Of the 4,000,000 acres in this county available for settlement, fully one-half or 2,000,000 acres is capable of being irrigated if the waters which fall upon its surface and flow down its streams are properly conserved. "The region lying between Crooked River and the Deschutes is a vast plateau

sloping gradually to the north, and is com-monly known as the Great Oregon Desert This plateau has an elevation of from 250 feet at the north, to 3500 feet at the south-ern boundary of the county. The soil is rich decomposed volcanic matter mixed with decomposed vegetation that it has produced for ages, and is fertile and high-ly productive under irrigation. It is now red with bunchgrass, sage and juniper trees. The juniper is a species of dwarf cedar and attains a height of 15 to 40 feet; it is an excellent firewood and is unsur-passed for fence posts. In many places on the desert this growth is so dense that it assumes almost the proportions of a forest. Underlying the soil is the original lava flow or strain of indissoluble basaltic rock. Borings have never been made to ascertain the depth of the lava, but along the banks of the atreams where it forms the 'rimrocks' it appears to be from 5 to 75 feet in depth. This plateau has an 75 feet in depth. This plateau has an area of nearly 1,000,000 acres, all Government land, and has long been the ideal field of the irrigation promoter. Water rom the Deschutes River can be con-jucted to and upon nearly every legal subdivision of this tract in canals and ditches without the necessity of constructing or maintaining expensive dams, flumes or reservoirs. This site is earnestly recommended as the most feasible location in the West for irrigation by the United States Government, the cost of construc-tion being the minimum and the benefits

at large being the maximum.

"The construction of adequate dams and reservoirs at such places is far beyond the reach of the small settler, and the cost would exceed the combined resources of all the settlers to be benefited; and until the United States Government or the state modifies its present theory not to con-atruct irrigation works for the benefit of lands already patented, existing conditions sande already patented, existing conditions will have to continue. It is a notable fact that nearly all the lands that would be benefited, or that are capable of being irrigated under the reservoir system are now held in private ownership. In the southern part of Crook County and the morthern part of Lake County lies a vast plain comprising more than half a million of acres, partially unsurveyed, and of which but little is known. The stockman and hunter, however, have known for and hunter, however, have known for years of the existence of an abundance of water at a depth of from two to six feet. in many places these subterranean water courses break through the surface and form springs that afford water for thousands of wild horses during the dryest Summer months. We invite investigation of this region as a location for Government irrigation under the artesian well

Depend on Snow.

The report from Harney County says: "Silvies Valley lice in the midst of a mountainous region which in Winter is deeply covered with snow, largely form-ing the source of the water supply of this valley. This immense waterabed covers valley. This immense watershed covers an area of 800 square miles. It is known it cures,

by all acquainted with this country that the annual snowfall averages five feet. It is estimated that the water supply is ample to fill a reservoir made by placing a dam at the lower end of Silvies Valley to feet high. Various streams will furnish of feet high. Various streams will furnish ampie water to overflow Harney Valley, during the Spring season, so that the waters of the reservoir need not be used until after the drst irrigation. Surveys show that a reservoir could be made of Silvies Valley by placing a dam at the lower end. Silvies River shows that the fall from the reservoir to the lands irrigated, would be sufficient to insure the fessibility of conducting the water over the lands in Harney Valley. Irrigable land in Harney Valley amount to TA.250 acres. Of this land about 00.075 acres are now under irrigation. The soil of Harney now under irrigation. The soil of Harney Valley is a rich black leam capable of producing hay, grain and all other agricultural as well as garden products. This vast extent of land, which can be casily and inexpensively irrigated, now supports a population of less than 40%. Once irrigated and reclaimed it would support a population of 50,000. The principal products now are wild hay, and where water can be obtained, onts, barley, wheat and rye The principal occupation now is stock rais-

DOMESTIC SCIENCE SCHOOL

#### STATE TO HAVE NEW SEAL

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Scal in Use at Present Does Not Comply With the Law Nor Form Suitable Emblem.

At the request of Chairman H. W. Corbett, of the Lewis and Clark Centennial, State Senator H. E. McGinn of Multnomah County will introduce a bill in the Legislature providing for a seal for the State of Oregon. Oregon has never had seal in requirement to the law, and it is thought by those interested in the coming 1905 fair that now is the best time to select a state emblem that will be significant of events in the history of the

Chairman Corbett yesterday sent the following letter explaining the proposed bill to Senator McGinn at Salem:

Dear Sir: I inclose for your consideration, and for presentation to the Legislative Assem-bly for enactment into law, a bill for an act to provide a seal for the State of Oregon. It

supported by 33 stars. In the center, a shield, two compartments. Lower compartment—in the foreground, a plow; in the distance, mounthe foreground, a plow; in the distance, moun-tains. In the upper compartment—a ship un-der full sail. The creat, a beaver. The sin-ister supporter—a trapper in Winter hunting costume, with gun. The deater supporter—an eagle with wings displayed. The motto—alis volat proprist. Legend—seal of the State of Oregon, and the date, 1809. Field of the lower compartment, argent; field of the upper com-partment, blue.

quired to procure the seal described in the pre-ceding section, and draw his warrant on the Treasurer therefor. Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The question of the seal of the State of Oregon has always been a perplexing one, and is no clearer today than it ever was. Oregon was provided with a seal by the act of 1857, but this seal has never been used, and is objected to by many persons as being meaningless and insignificant. The first seal ever used in this state was round, showing three sheaves of wheat and a salmon, with the word "Oregon" written above. This seal was made in 1846, and was used by Governor Aberneithy as a provisional government seal. In 1884 the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon adopted a seal which is in nearly every respect the original of the new one that is provided by the bill. the new one that is provided by the bill drawn up by Mr. Corbett. The only dif-ferences are that there are 13 stars sup-porting the escutcheon in the new one

IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE LITTLE KLAMATH DITCH COMPANY.

#### MERIT OF METRIC SYSTEM

HAS ALREADY WON ITS WAY IN MOST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Consular Report Tells of Its Success in Germany, and Gives Suggestions to United States.

In one of the most interesting Consular reports that has come from the State Department for a long time Vice-Consul-General Dean B. Mason, who is at present in charge of the American Consular office at Berlin, tells about the introduction of the metric system in Ger-many. If any sort of a French invention could win the approval of the Germans it would instantly command the atten-tion of all Europe, but he says that pretty nearly all Europe is already committed to the metric system, too. That is why the present revolution has

attracted so little attention. The whole world has been looking for years for a business could be transacted, and Consul Mason thinks it lies in the metric sys-tem. In his report he says, in part: "In view of proposed legislation to ren-

the change would involve far greater ex-'In considering the question of the adop-

tion of the metric system in the United States, the one valid objection that can be raised is the difficulty of the change. Owing to different political and industrial conditions, the experience of European countries is of limited value to the United States; but their experience tends to show that the radical measure of rendering the metric system permissible for a certain period, after which it becomes the only system that is legal, is an effectual way of bringing it promptly into general use, and is far more economical and satisfactory than half-way measures. The experience of Germany also shows that an effect of the system of the syste ence of Germany also shows that an effi-cient bureau of weights and measures is one of the most potent and necessary fac-

tors in making such a change.
"While the general introduction of the metric system into the United States will undoubtedly cause temporary expense and trouble, the benefits derived from its adoption will be permanent, and a far greater population than that of the Unit-ed States at present will be materially benefited by the change."

J. W. BAILEY RETURNS.

Busy in the East on Pure Food and Dairy Business,

It Is Warranted to Cure

FREE TRI

does not do all we claim for back, and we will cheerfully THE MONEY. What can be

Dr. Scott's

Hair Brush

ONE DOLLAR

Nervous Headache in five minutes!
Billous Headache in five minutes!
Neuralgia in five minutes!
Dandruff and diseases of the scalp!
Prevents falling hair and baldness!
Makes the hair grow long and glossy!
We will send the brush postpaid for \$1.00.
THE SCOURS BLEATHE BELLY S. 55. OR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BELIX \$3, \$5, \$10.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS \$1, \$2, \$2,
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTERS, 25c.
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTERS, 25c.
DR. SCOTT'S INSOLES, 50c.
DR. SCOTT'S ELASTIC TRUSSES, \$3.
A VALUABLE BOOK FREE on application.
FOR SALE BY

FOR SALE BY BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. DR. GEO. A. SCOTT, New York,

# THEY SUCCEED

Because They Are for a Specific Purpose.

Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success. Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only. They're for sick kidneys. They cure backache, every kidney ill. Here is undeniable evidence to prove its Mrs. A. M. Weaver, of 115 N. A street,

Crippie Creek, Colo., whose husband is superintendent of U. P. R. R. quarries, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a remedy in which I have great confidence, and I heartily reindorse what I have before stated about them in our Cripple Creek papers. Some three years ago I gave them to our little girl, who was troubled with a weakness of the kidneys. A few doses checked the annoyance, and a short continuation of the treatment cured her. She has had very little trouble since, with the exception of when she caught a severe cold; then there were symptoms of a re-currence, but a few doses of the pills never fails to ward off an attack. I recom-mended them to a lady friend of mine some time ago, who used them, and was also benefited. I keep them constantly in the house, so as to have them on hand in case of recurrence. I do not hesitate to advise any mother to use them in her family where necessity demands."

Ask the Laue-Davis Drug Company what their customers say about Doan's Kidney Pills.

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Donn's-and take

#### HAND SAPOLIO

FOR TOILET AND BATH

It makes the toilet something to be enjoyed. It removes all stains and roughness, prevents prickly heat and chafing, and leaves the skin, white, soft, healthy. In the bath it brings a glow and exhilaration which no common soap can equal, imparting the vigor and life sensation of a mild Turkish bath. All Grocers and Druggists.

We Claim to Be Strictly Reliable and the Leading

## Specialists For Men

Our fees are moderate, our facilities the best, and our offices afford our patients every privacy. Moreover, We Do Not Ask for a Dollar

Until a Cure Is Effected

CIRCUMCISION Skillfully and Painlessly Performed

Affections of men, commonly described as "Weakness," according to our abservations, are not such, but depend upon reflex disturbances, and are almost invariably induced or maintained by appreciable damage to the Prostate Gland. Under our local plan of treatment, directed toward reducing the enlarged and swollen Prostate, immediate results, as indicated by increased circulation and renewed strength, are observed. Our colored chart, which we send free on application, is interesting to any one wishing to study the anatomy of the male.

TALCOTT, M. D. Special attention given to Varicocele, Stricture, Rupture, Piles, Hydrocele stagtous blood Diseases and Acute and Chronic Urethral and Prostatic In-DR. TALCOTT & CO., 250% ALDER STREET.

#### TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoes, dropsical rwellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as plies, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement. DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR EUSINESS OR MARRIAGE, MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

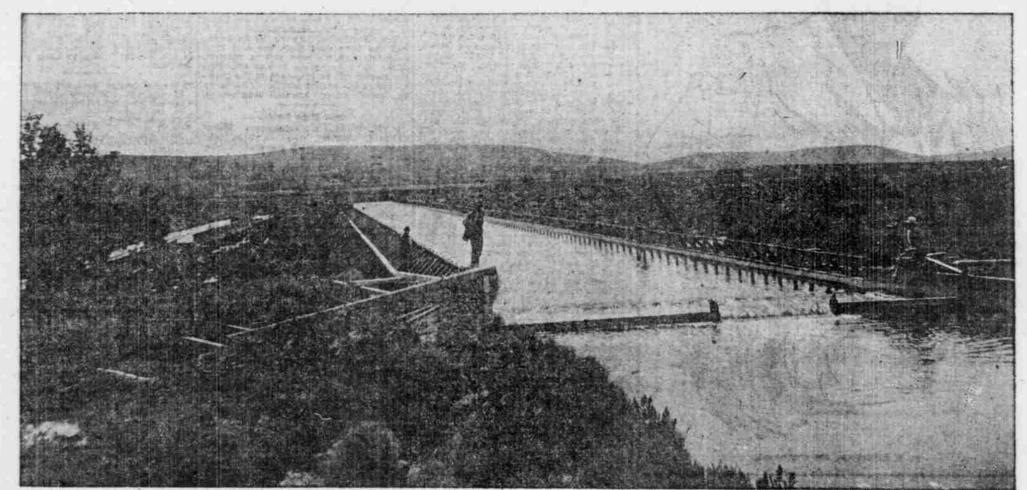
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debhity, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostruma or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment, His New 'amphiet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

Dr. Walker, 149 First St., bet. Alder and Morrison, Portland, Or.

partment, blue. Sec. ?. The Secretary of State shall be re-

# The Relation of Food to Health or Disease. PORTLAND, Jan. 28—(To the Editor.)— Since the days of Solomon the efforts of the best points of the territorial seal of June The Relation of Food to Health or Disease. Di



WHICH HAS CHANGED A 7000-ACRE DESERTINTO AN ALFALFA FIELD.

pen in master hand have at some time been put forward to solve this problem: 'Health and Happiness."

We're not expected to know all things but we can study them together. And as we wander around in the garden of thought, in the language of the poet, "we will gather our posey of other men's flow ers; nothing but the thread that binds them is ours." But now difficulties arise, for our field is so broad that we scarcely know what to select that will be of the most practical use. One of the first things that impresses us is that this responsibillty, with almost every other since Adam's fall, has been laid at woman's door, for in answer to the question whence comes disease. Plato, Seneca and Milton give the answer; "From the kitchen." So many dishes, so many diseases; new con coctions, new disenses—such a quantity and variety of food and drink mixed up in one heterogeneous mass, regardless of the elements it contains or of the elements necessary to build up the various functions of the body, is suicidal, and it is no wonder that so many carry with them a veritable hades on earth. The wonder is that, under such circumstances, any stom-ach is able to do its work at all. Add to this the adulteration of foods with polsonous preparations and deleterious methods of preserving and coloring, and we have our appalling phalanx. In many of the towns and cities women are studying do-mestic economy, and including in their studies and investigations the subject of pure foods, and man, ever the champion of his sister when her cause is just and he is reminded of his duty, is putting forth his efforts to provide food in its highest perfection, and woman, his help-mate, should study the best methods of preparing it to bring it to its highest nu-tritive value. If our brother will put into our hand pure, clean food, and the power

to demand such, we will wield it right

and make of earth a paradise. Dr. Brenton, who has made a study of the physiology of digestion, says: "The craving for stimulants is, in a majority of cases, evidence of an impaired vitality and deficient nerve force, the result of de-fective nutrition." He also says: "Good cooking is one of the most effective means cooking is one of the most effective means of satisfying the craving for drink, and especially the sanitary cook, who leads people into healthful habits of eating and drinking, working and sleeping, of recreation and study." Glorious work for women to open up the avenues by which this life-giving element may eventually find its way into the homes where the brains shelter the morbid germs of envy. brains shelter the morbid germs of envy, hatred and malice. What higher and more pressing social duty? And if woman comes forth in her armor of truth and thrusts her "shining lance" full and fair against the flood gates of ignorance, she will need a work sharper over the world will send a wave singing over the world that cannot but make its influence felt in the repression of sin and conquering of misery. But woman should not be left misery. But woman should not be left alone to solve this problem of health and happiness. Under existing circumstances, it should have the supervision of the law, it should take its place in the schools, and the potential homemakers should be taught the first principles of physiology, chemistry and domestic hygiene, with practical applications to enable her to enter the duties of homestowers wife. ter upon the duties of housekeeper, wife, mother and nurse intelligently, and all the children should be given a course in materia alimentaria. Until this is done, economy of food in its highest and best sense will not be accomplished. Above all these beauty has true to true intelescent. they should be taught the true philosophy of life which teaches us to bring to its highest state of perfection those things over which we have control. Let us approach this work with reverence and try to complete the physical structure and crown it with a dome worthy the indwelling of the immortal soul. To do this we must first find out with what material this

structure was commenced, for we must continue the building with the same. Here in Portland is a small company of carnest women, who are conducting a School of Domestic Science, and who invite all women to join with them in this

FRANCES MORELAND HARVEY.

grand work

almost every emirent mind and eloquent 18, 1854, and of the state seal provided for in he act of June 2, 1859.
In regard to this matter, I respectfully call attention to the following note on page 497 of the Dendy and Lane code, one of the distinguished compilers of which was prest-



Fig. 1. Governor Abernethy's Provisional Scal.

seal was not continued as the seal of the Oregon' for 'the Territory of Oregon.' In de to the obscure and meaningless state-particularly is the loss of the sagacious



Fig. 2. Seal of the Territory of Oregon.

beaver to be regretted, the most appropriate that could have been selected from the treasury of heraidry. It is to be hoped that the Legislative Assembly will yet restore him to his proper place in our coat-of-arms." As the seal of the State of Oregon will be emblazoned upon the monument to Lewis and Clark which we shall erect in the City Park



Fig. 3. Scal of the State of Oregon a Provided by the Law of 1857.

of Portland, it should be official, and, above all, symbolical of the early history of our commonwealth. Yours very truly, H. W. CORBETT, President, The bill inclosed reads as follows:

A bill for an act to provide for the seal of A bill for an act to provide for the seal of the State of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, and, also, be it emacted by the people of the State of Oregon: Section 1. That the description of the seal of the State of Oregon shall be an escutcheon

ure of the Indian is made into a trapper. effort has been made to ascertain from He was away somewhat longer than was and a small dividing line is placed across commission agents. Importers, etc., in expected, and his many friends began to he center shield.

.

The territorial seal of 1854 was used fo a number of years, and in 1857 the follow-ing scal was adopted, but never used:
An escutcheon supported by 21 stars, and divided by an ordinary, with the inscrip-tion, "The Union." In chief, mountains, an elk with haunching (branching) antiers, a wagon, the Pacific Ocean, on which a a wagon, the Pacine Ocean, on Ameri-can steamer arriving. The second quarering with a sheaf, plow and pickax. Crest, the American eagle; legend, "State

Owing to the muddled state of affairs existing at that time, the old territorial seal of 1854 was still used until June 2, 1859, when the seal now in use was received, and since that time it has been the official seal of the State of Oregon, though seal is in use at the present day by the

Secretary of State. In the first place, the seal has only 32



The Scal That Is Used by the Fig. 4. Secretary of State.

stars, and has a hayrake in place of the pickax. The spread eagle at the top faces the wrong way, and there is a sun, crowd-ing out the two ships. The words "Seal of the" and "1859" are also not provided



Fig. 5. The Proposed New Scal. for in the law, and on the whole it may

be said that the seal is in no way what It should be, Since 1859, when the present seal was put in use, there have been other seals of the state, but they have all been as faulty as the one now used. One has 30 stars, one 38, and even today the seal of the Adjutant-General has only 21 stars, and the Supreme Court 21. One seal was dated 1857, and was discarded, only to have the

next one made with both a rake and a

pickax,
During the changes of 1857 and 1859 the
motte of the state, "Alls volat proprils"
("She files with her own wings"), was
lost sight of, and the meaningless label, "The Union," was substituted. The motte appears on the old territorial seal, which is by far the most significant and of the best general design. A strong attempt will be made to secure the passage of Mr. Corbett's bill, so that during the Fair the people will not be obliged to say, "Oregon has no official seal."

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent billous attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

commission agents, importers, etc., in Germany how far the use of English weights and measures in the United States is considered a hindrance to the trade between the two countries; and what results have been obtained by the introduction of the metric system in Ger-many, and the value of these results as bearing upon the question at issue in America. Considerable difference of opin-ion was found among the parties interrogated as to the extent of the hindrance caused by the use of different systems in the two countries. "On August 17, 1868, the law was pub-

uary 1, 1870, and obligatory after the 1st of January, 1872. Whether the Congress of the United States can or ever will take such radical action is an open question, and the results of the adoption of the metric system by the American Government for itself cannot be gauged by Ger-man experience; but in case it is even-tually decided to render a system of weights and measures obligatory throughout the United States, the experience obtained here has a certain value. Accordtained here has a certain value. According to testimony obtained at the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and through other reliable sources of information, the general use of the metric system in wholesale business was introduced promptly without serious inconvenience or opposition, and with very entisfactory results. "Whether the metric system could be introduced as promptly and easily in the troduced as promptly and easily in the United States as was done in Germany is questionable, as Germany is a much smaller country, and the German people submit more readily to governmental in-terference and guidance. On the other hand, the American people are certainly less conservative and quicker to adopt new ideas than the Germans in 1872. Prior to the introduction of the metric system, the zollprund, which is equal to half a kilogram, had been introduced by the custom-houses, and was in general use throughout Germany, but the German currency of 1872 was not based on the decimal system, as is the case with the American currency. It is questionable whether the retention of the pfund and some of the other old measures was of advantage. Professor Carstens, who is an authority and who published several books on the subject, protested against the retention of any of the old measures in a pamphiet which appeared in 1868, and his prediction that this half-way measure would be pun-ished by delaying the complete adoption of the decimal system has been verified by "While German experience as to the dif-

ficulties incident to the introduction of the decimal system may be of limited val-ue, there can be no question as to the great advantage derived from the change. On this point, public opinion is practically unanimous; whether it be the experts of the bureau of weights and measures, busi-ness men, or manufacturers, only one opinion has been found, and when the radical advantages of the metric system over the weights and measures formerly in use are considered, this unanimity is almost a matter of course. It is only those who have used the metric system after having been accustomed to the use of other weights and measures who can realize fully its great superiority when calculating or computing.

"The metric system has spread with ever-increasing rapidity throughout the civilized world. It has been adopted by the European states, with the exception of England and Russia, and by most of the South American states, by Mexico, and even by Turkey and Egypt, Unless the even by Turkey and Egypt. Unless the American people are willing to see the civflized nations using one universal system of weights and measures and the United States and the more backward countries like China adhering to their old and clumsy weights and measures, it is likely the metric system will have to be adopted. Bot hin England and Russia the sentiment in favor of the metric system seems to be growing steadily, and it is likely that it may be adopted in these countries with-in the near future. It is probable that the agitation in favor of the adoption of the metric system in the United States will continue, and that, if it is not introduced now, it may be introduced later on, when

expected, and his many friends began to wonder what had become of him when he showed up yesterday in good spirits.

Mr. Bulley went from here to Kansas
City, where he did his share toward securing the 1904 convention for Portland. Then he steered his course for Chicago, where he attended the executive committee's meeting of the National Associa-tion of the State Dairy and Food De-partments, of which he is president, at which meeting St. Paul was chosen

the next gathering place of the associa-In company with the rest of the members of the executive committee he went to Washington to look into the many pure food bills now before Congress, and make recommendations on them to Secmake recommendations on them to Sec-retary of Agriculture Wilson, Mr. Balley

then decided that he would go to the best place on earth, and in consequence arrived home yesterday morning. Exhibits Splendid Gold Specimens. M'MINNVILLE, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.) M. U. Gortner, secretary of the Manhat-M. C. Gortner, secretary of the Mannat-tan Mining & Milling Company, has re-ceived some splendid specimens from the Manh@tan mines, from Malheur City. The quartz will assay from \$200 to \$1990 a ton. The gold can easily be seen with the naked eye. The company is running a tunnel at a depth of 200 feet, which will be com-pleted about April 1.

lished which made the use of the metric system permissible in Germany after Jan-

and to