

IDAHO TOWN WITH BRIGHT FUTURE SHOSHONE WILL PROFIT FROM WATER POWER AND IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES

SHOSHONE, Idaho, June 27.—(Special correspondent.)—When the overland trains on the Oregon Short Line stop at the depot in Shoshone, Idaho, the passengers, if it be in the day time, lean out of the windows, or get out on the platform to get a view of the pleasant town, its shady trees and attractive homes. Stretching away on each side of Shoshone for more than 100 miles are endless plains or rolling hills covered with a dense growth of sagebrush. Green trees and grassy lawns are so rare that the travelers become tired of the almost unchanging scene, and when they arrive in this oasis it seems to them much more attractive than it otherwise would be.

Much aside from the fact that it is such a contrast to its surroundings, Shoshone is a very interesting town. It is a central point and a base of supply for a large territory, and to it many of the trains generally come for supplies, and it is probable that no other town in Southern Idaho carries on a greater commercial activity than does Shoshone, in proportion to size.

Extending north to the Snake River and its tributaries, each of which is lined with green meadows and comfortable homes, a branch railroad runs from Shoshone up to Hailey, and a large, old-fashioned white-topped stage connects with the main line in touch with other important points.

Shoshone Falls.

It is asserted that Shoshone Falls are the most remarkable of their kind in the United States. They are 20 feet high, and so great is the vibration caused by them that extremely sensitive people often become seasick when staying for the night in a near-by hotel.

One very smaller fact concerning the falls is the great depth of the water immediately above them. Soundings that have been made there reveal a depth of 20 feet, which is but 10 feet less than below the cataract. This phenomenon causes much speculation as to the origin of the great dam of rock that nature seems to have placed across the river's channel. It is supposed by some that a stream of lava was deposited in the river long after the channel was formed, while other say that the dam is a deposit of calcium carbonate or limestone, and that the water is continually building it by a daily deposit of the chemical. The latter is not probable, as the water in Snake River is not chemically "hard."

Twin Falls.

Two and a half miles above Shoshone Falls are what are known as the Twin Falls. They gain their name from a tall stone cliff that surmounts the river, at that point into two noisy cataracts. These falls are not so high as the Shoshone, being but 18 feet, but they are no less interesting.

An effort is now being made to harness these falls and to transmit their power by electricity to distant places. The water power to be obtained is almost unlimited, and in addition to its use in manufacturing enterprises it is believed that it will be used on the higher country to pump water for irrigation.

There are many places where an abundance of water is found at a moderate depth below the surface of the ground, and it will undoubtedly be found often practicable to bring a large supply of it to the surface for use on arid lands. That is one method of many that is being considered in reclaiming the sagebrush wastes.

Largest Canal in America.

That which will add in the growth of Shoshone more than anything else is the gigantic canal that is being taken out of Snake River some distance above Twin Falls, and which is known as the Twin Falls Canal. When it is completed it will be the largest irrigating ditch in the entire world by the great canal from the Nile River.

The Twin Falls Canal is being made 80 feet wide on the bottom, and will carry a stream ten feet deep. On the surface of the water the stream will be 120 feet wide. Some idea of the great width of the canal can be obtained when it is known that a modern railway coach, placed lengthwise across the bottom of the ditch, would lack about five feet in touching the sides.

FOR REVENUE SERVICE.

Examination of Candidates for Cadetships Soon to Be Held.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on July 29, examinations will be held in Portland, Astoria, Baker City and Salem for positions as cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service. The examinations will be held for three days, and any boys between the ages of 18 and 25, and not less than 5 feet 2 inches high, can present themselves. The time and place for the examinations to be held in this city will be announced later by these officers. The commission's announcement says:

The examination will consist of the subjects mentioned below, which will be weighed as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Arithmetic	5
Algebra	10
General geography	10
Geometry	10
General history and Constitution of the United States	5
Physics	10
General information	10
Trigonometry	15
English literature	10
Grammar, rhetoric and composition	20
One modern language—French, German or Spanish	5
Total	100

The marriage of a cadet will be considered as equivalent to his resignation. While it is not a prerequisite to eligibility, all applicants who have served in the Revenue Cutter Service, as deck officers of sea-going vessels of the United States merchant marine, should file with their applications certificates showing that they have received instruction in a vessel with whom he served or from the Ship Masters' Association. It is proposed to give applicants credit for such service when satisfactorily shown.

Cadets may be commissioned by the President after two years' satisfactory service. The salary of a cadet is \$500 per annum and one ration per day.

A recent act of Congress provides that Captains in this service shall rank as Lieutenants in the Army, First Lieutenants as Second Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants as Third Lieutenants, and that commissioned officers in this service shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are provided by law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army. This act also provides for the retirement of officers in this service at the age of 64 years with 75 per cent of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired.

There are in the Revenue-Cutter Service commissioned officers as follows: Captains, about 25, at a salary of \$2500 per annum; First Lieutenants, about 38, at a salary of \$1800 per annum; Second Lieutenants, about 38, at a salary of \$1400 per annum.

As the result of this examination, it is expected that about eight or ten appointments will be made some time during the coming summer to the position of cadet.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated without regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules. Applicants should apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the

ABOUT SCISSOR BIRDS.

Naturalists Say No Such Species Exists as Farmers Name.

Several complaints from persons in different parts of the country in regard to birds nipping the blossoms off cherry trees have been received and published by The Oregonian. A member of the John Burroughs Society is of the opinion that but little importance should be attached to these complaints, as they are indefinite and unsubstantiated by facts.

MISSIONS TO JAPANESE

COMMISSIONER DOSCH WRITES OF THEIR WORK.

Education and Religion Go Hand in Hand—Japanese of All Shades of Color.

OSAKA, Japan, June 29.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of May 6 is copied an editorial from the Washington Post, evidently inspired by recent events along this line in Germany, and one which is well worth studying from the other man's point of view. Here it is:

The fact is that missionary work as it is prosecuted today cannot easily be justified. There is a certain impotence in Americans, for example, going to Germany or Mexico or China or Japan or

CATTLE THIEVES ABROAD

Many Valuable Animals Missing in Vicinity of Gresham.

GRESHAM, Or., June 29.—(Special.)—Cattle thieves seem to be doing a thriving business in this part of the country. At least 21 head of cows and heifers are

missing between Mount Tabor and Powell Valley, all of them having disappeared within the past two weeks. Fourteen head were taken on Tuesday and Wednesday last, among them being some of the best cows in the vicinity. A systematic search for ten miles around has failed to discover any trace of them, and the suspicion is growing that the cattle have been driven over the Cascade Mountains or else have been slaughtered in the woods and sold in the Portland markets. Nine of the animals were taken from near Eusseville, four from Powell Valley, the same number from near Troutdale and the others from this vicinity. It is thought that fully half a dozen more will never be found, as every owner of stock is rounding up his herds, and some are missing but may be found within a day or two.

FOUNDATION FOR NEW DEPOT.

A foundation of piling, 40x100 feet square, has just been finished for the new depot building which the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company will erect at this place. Such a foundation was necessary as the land was filled in with many cubic yards of earth when the deep cut was made leading through the spur across the Henry Metzger tract. The extension of Cleveland avenue is about ready for travel from the center of town to the new depot site, and work on the depot will commence in a short time. A commodious building will be put up and a switch put in. It is intended to have all the depot buildings along the line ready by the time the track is ready for business to the terminus at Springfield.

WILL MOVE ROCK-CRUSHER.

The second mile of crushed rock road on the Base Line road will be finished in about a week, after which it is the intention to move the crusher to the gravel pit near the eight-mile post. The machine will be placed alongside the road and the rock will be brought to it on cars and run into the pit upon a track. There is an abundance of rock in sight to cover a remaining four miles to Mount Tabor, and the machine will be kept running until the work is completed.

BRIEF NOTES.

Numerous small celebrations and picnics have been arranged for next Saturday. Several balls are scheduled, as well as people will enjoy themselves just as well if there were a celebration in Portland.

The rural letter-carriers have received official notice of a holiday on the Fourth. This will be the first vacation since Thanksgiving day.

Ford Metzger's saloon was robbed on Friday night. A piece of the front door was cut out, an entrance effected. Not much of value was secured, as there was no money in the register.

A musical entertainment will be given by Portland talent at Metzger's Hall on Tuesday evening. The proceeds to be devoted to completion of the Methodist parsonage.

Thomas R. Hewitt is putting up a new building, 33x44, on the burnt district, to take the place of the one recently destroyed. He will occupy it with a grocery and butcher shop.

Mrs. E. L. Thorpe, who was seriously ill for nearly four months, is able to be out again and is recovering rapidly.

Metzger & Stone are putting up a new sawmill near the Sandy River. It will be in operation within a few weeks.

Road supervisors in every district are busy improving their county roads. They are endeavoring to get the work done before haying commences, while men and teams can be had.

Lord & Thomas' Calendar.

The issue of a yearly calendar dating from July to December is a novelty. It contains some very interesting photographs of Chicago and New York.

Their new lithographed calendar for the succeeding twelve-month is received, with that most fortuitous of mottoes, "Avertit Juculociously," standing boldly out in gold and colors, indicative of the proclivities of Messrs. Lord & Thomas in the promotion of their clients' interest.

It is a fact well known among general advertisers in newspapers, magazines and on the billboards that business intruded on Lord & Thomas gets before the right people in the right way for effecting profitable results. They give the same care to the small advertisers as to the greater, and have developed many of the present day successes from very modest beginnings. That is advertising judiciously. They furnish preliminary plans for an advertising campaign without charge to all who solicit their help.

Essems, No Cure, No Pay.

Your doctor will say, "Give me money if I cure your skin disease." These Pills cure all skin diseases, Itches, Urticaria, and Boreas, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases, by contract.

MISSIONS TO JAPANESE

woman to the same plane with man. This is perhaps the most herculean task confronting Christianity. No country can rise to the highest plane of civilization unless the gentler is on a perfect equality with the sterner sex; for the mothers make the nation and not the father; the spirit of loyalty and devotion is imbibed from the mother's breast; morality, true man and womanhood and everything that makes life worth living is instilled into the young heart and brain at the mother's knees. Said a famous Catholic prelate, "Give me the religious training of a child to its seventh year and I do not care who will follow." Knowing that the seed planted there will germinate, grow and never die. Conversion to any belief, whether in Japan or at home, comes not so much from eloquent arguments, logically presented by learned pulpit orators, as from the actions and lives of the men and women engaged in the work. "Do not cheat," but be dishonest yourself; "do not lie," but tell falsehoods yourself; "do not hate," but hate yourself; "be gentle and forgiving," but not forgive, yes, and even forget an

consideration and attention impossible but a few years ago. Hence, educate and elevate the mothers that are to be; instill into them the highest aims of life, to be transmitted to their sons and daughters at their knees; reach the rising generation through the hearts of the mothers and in time Christianity may find an open door and a welcome within, and let us hope that the peace, happiness and contentment of these people may be preserved.

One fact, perhaps little known, is that the complexion of the Japanese varies very much, and thus we are enabled to tell from what part of Japan our visitors hail. The lightest complexioned Japanese are accredited to Kyoto, the large silk manufacturing center, and I am told that these various shades are entirely due to the water they drink in their respective districts; while the smallest men and women come from the south, who, however, are also credited as the bravest and most courageous of all Japanese, therefore make the best soldiers and sailors. Their fearlessness, endurance and pluck is said to be due to the victory over China in their recent unpopularity. The darkest is from the North, of which we have a great many just now. At first glance they resemble our Indians, the same long black hair, high cheekbones, firm chin, stoical countenance and sinewy frame. They wear blankets of various dyes, and if they were turned loose on the Umattila reservation it would be difficult to note any difference. Their language, too, is not unlike our Indians'. I have wondered if there is not a kinship between them.

As the boat-racing season is now on, allow me to report a little innovation which I observed, and which might well be adopted by our boat clubs. A few days ago there was a boat race just above our house, in which the crews had entered, wearing, respectively, green, yellow and red vests. The course was half a mile around the stake boat and return. Both sides were crowded with spectators, and with people far beyond the course, and of course it was impossible for all of them to see the finish. As soon as the winning boat—that of the red crew—passed under the stake, in order to notify all spectators at once, a shell was fired, similar to day fireworks. Upon bursting it displayed a large red flag, suspended to a parachute known as the Anson, and instantly a shout arose all along the line. Had either of the other crews won, their respective colors would have been shown by their green or yellow flag. The idea is novel, and well worth consideration.

HENRY E. DOSCH.

THE CITY AND VICE.

Mr. Bain Undertakes to Tell What Is the Matter.

PORTLAND, June 29.—(To the Editor.)—I read with interest the Oregonian's editorial of Sunday entitled "Something Is the Matter—What?" May I suggest an answer?

I have no intention to become a defender of the Chief of Police, for I think you do not put the present situation one whit stronger than it deserves, but there is something behind it which merits attention.

It is evident to any one who has considered the present state of affairs that the demand has been made and pressure brought to bear upon the executive force of our city for "a wide-open town," and the town is open—"wider open than it has been in 25 years," as a citizen remarked to me the other day. The burglaries and hold-ups which have become so unpleasantly common recently are but the natural accompaniments of the wide-open town, and as long as we tolerate the latter we shall assuredly have to reckon

with the former, whoever is Chief of Police. Let us begin at the right end, and put a stop to the gambling, prizefighting and general immorality which are already giving us an unenviable reputation abroad, and the safety of our citizens will be accomplished with comparatively little demand on the services of the police, as far as the burglar and the highwayman are concerned.

The more desperate forms of crime follow upon the permitted crime in a community as surely as night follows day, and cannot be stopped while those in authority willfully allow or wink at that which they know they ought to prohibit.

JOHN BAIN.

SPEND FOURTH ON COLUMBIA.

Make the Trip Down the River on the Popular T. J. Potter.

At 1:30 Saturday afternoon the T. J. Potter leaves for North Beach. You cannot spend your Fourth in so enjoyable a manner as to make this trip. Allows you Sunday at North Beach. For particulars ask at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets.

Great nerve and bodily strength is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.



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MORE RUBBERINGS

Into the Future With the Cushions of Comfort.

Accidents have developed that live wires may be laughed at by those who wear new rubber.

Put money into a stocking, but not into a rubber stocking—the rubber heel is the newest cure for varicose veins.

Leather heels are bad enough, goodness knows, but people who get into trouble wearing them have trouble enough without buying rubbish rubber to help them out of their difficulties.

Order by the name—O'Sullivan.

O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels are the best, but cost you no more than the rest; 3c pair—plus price of attaching.

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Give a woman a beautiful head of hair, and she is the belle of every town. Use this beautiful hair regenerator. It restores color, softens, and makes the hair shine like gold. It is the best and most economical way of restoring color to the hair.

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