OREGON LANDS ARE BEING TIED UP WITH UNDUE HASTE IN FOREST RESERVES

(Continued from First Page.) Western Senators and Western Representatives are a unit in protesting against the lavish plastering of the country with withdrawals that include not only forest ands, but countless acres of purely grazing lands, and lands that legitimately belong to the settler and to the agriculturist. The policy of withdrawals is not criticlass; it is the manner of applying this policy; it is the abuse of the privilege that

mplained against. And it is an evil

that cannot too soon be corrected. Withdrawals are made for one purpose only-to head off speculative entry. No will condemn that purpose. It is wight and proper that every effort should be made to prevent speculators acquiring if there is no interference final reports title to lands which are eventually to be right to use every means to curtail the lieu land abuses. And if the temporary withdrawals were made to cover only forested lands, and perhaps interior grazing areas that must ultimately be brought within reserves, in accordance with the present forestry policy, there would be no objection. But when Tom, Dick or Harry goes into section 4, for example, and finds timber thereon, and recommends the withdrawal of the entire township, without first acquainting himself of the character of the remaining 15 sections, he is carrying the matter to the extreme. Yet that the lands now withdrawn will likely be is what is being done every day.

Land Never Carefully Examined.

True, very often more than one section in a township will be examined, but never the land so carefully gone over as to enable the party making the examination gards grazing within its limits. Examto tell, even approximately, what lands are valuable for forestry purposes, and what lands are utterly worthless as such. | within the Blue Mountain withdrawal This is why so many millions of acres in Oregon are now withdrawn from the reach | to graze for years. The department has of settlers-bona fide settlers, actually degirous of making permanent homes. And stock interests of Eastern Oregon are dethere is no officer in the Government serv- manding that this range shall not be to in Washington today who can tell taken from them. Yet the Bureau of what lands included in any one of these withdrawais are truly worthy of permanent reservation, and what lands should be restored to entry. Therein is one of recommend restricted grazing in all other the gravest evils of the present withdrawal system

If there is one branch of the Government service that is mismanaged-that accurately-it is the administration of ber growth is small, where streams have public forest lands. Instead of being under the control of one department and tically exhausted, notwithstanding there one bureau of one department, there is a are unmistakable signs that in the past division of authority, endless complication in administration, and, to some extent, duplication. This condition cannot Order will never come out of chaos as long as these methods are pur-

No Man in Full Authority.

As things stand now, the Secretary of interior in person for one, the General Land Office for another, the Geological Burvey for a third, and the Bureau of Forestry for a fourth, have a hand in the management and control of forest reserves, and public forest lands. There is no head; there is no man in supreme authority whose word is final in all cases, Where the lesser authorities disagree the President decides.

The forestry service in the Geological Burvey is a farce and should be abandoned. It is a fifth wheel, worse than useless. To prove this: The Oregonian correspondent called at the bureau to ascertain, if possible, on what showing of that office large forestry withdrawals had been made in Oregon. He learned nothing pertinent, because there was not an official in the entire survey who knew anything about past recommendations, or who could go to the files and find any years been without a head.

Henry Gannett, a most estimable man, is credited with being Chief of this bureau. But he has been detailed to assist in taking the census of the Philippine Islands, and has been gone lo, these many months. He will return within a month or two to his former position. In his absence the work of the forestry division was entrusted to F. H. Newell, the man charged with carrying out the provisions of the National irrigation act, and withal, one of the busiest men in Washington. His entire time has been absorbed with the work of his own office. He could not be expected to run a second bureau, and naturally the work of the forestry division fell into the hands of clerks. Most of these are merely stenographers, simply parts of a machine, and with the motive power removed, what have they accomplished? They have appeared with painful regularity at the disbursing office twice each month, and that is about all.

Of the clerks, superior to those just referred to, but one knows anything about the records of the forestry division, and as he is detailed on reclamation work in the West, no one behind knows anything of what has been done, or how anything has been accomplished. It is a pitiful sight to gaze upon this division and to think the Government is obliged to pay out many thousands of dollars each year and get no return of value. Yet that is what is being done.

No Apparent Record of Work. Your correspondent was told that there

"are three or four field representatives of the forestry division now making examinations in the West." When he asked who they are and where they were engaged the answer came, "We do not know." If those representatives are accomplishing anything no one here knows of it; if they are reporting no one can tell to whom; there is no apparent record of any work being done, only the recerd of pay.

Yet this is the bureau that originally ecommended many withdrawals for forest reserves in Oregon and other Western States; this is the bureau that insisted upon early action, and considered its own scant knowledge sufficient to justify final action; this is the bureau that has been largely shorne of its power and in light of actual facts should be shaven still closer.

The Bureau of Forestry is also badly erippled at this time. Gifford Pinchot its chief, is in the West, and the next its men of prominence now in Washington, but not the man in charge of forest reserve withdrawals, and accompanying records, was found in his office and consented to state the attitude of the bureau as he understood it.

Responsibility for Withdrawals. According to this official, an enthusiast, by the way, withdrawals in Eastern Oregon were made upon the recommendation of Mr. Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot has with their expert knowledge of forestry problems, discerned the need of extensive | merits of a scientific training, he does not

forest reservations, both in Eastern Oregon and in the Rogue River country. He said that no withdrawais were ever recommended until the field agents had carefully examined the lands and found them fit subjects for reservation.

"In many cases," said he, "the preliminary reports are so carefully prepared, after detailed examination, that they form sufficient basis for ultimately creating forest reserves. Nevertheless, it is the policy of the Forestry Bureau to re-examine all tracts after they are withdrawn, to determine accurately what areas should be permanently reserved, and what portions of the withdrawals should be restored to entry. This work is being carried out in Oregon now, and will be made, particularly as to the Blue ught into a forest reserve, for it is Mountain withdrawal, during the early part of the Winter. When these reports are received, Mr. Pinchot will recommend to Secretary Hitchcock that definite areas be reserved."

There are, as yet, no final reports at the Bureau of Forestry, showing exactly what areas, in the opinion of the bureau's representatives, should be reserved. As the examinations are concluded, the parties will come in and prepare their reports in Washington. In the absence of these reports, it is impossible to say, even approximately, what proportion of restored to entry.

The Blue Mountain Reserve.

Before a Blue Mountain forest reserve is created the Interior Department will have to determine upon some policy as reinations that have been made heretofore show that there is a considerable area upon which sheep have been accustomed been made aware of the fact that the Forestry is ready to recommend that at least a part of this range be closed against all Summer grazing, and will areas that have heretofore been free

In explanation of this attitude, the Forestry officials say there are, in the Blue suffers from over-management, to speak Mountains, many places where the timrun dry, where the water supply is practhere was an abundance of water. According to their theory, areas such as this should be strictly reserved, in order that former conditions may be restored.

The foresters say that either because the timber has been injudiciously cut, or because the land has been overgrazed, the forests have failed to replenish themselves, and the destruction of the water supply has been the result. Properly protected, they maintain that these areas now covered with scrub trees, will, in time, develop a healthy growth of young forest and a turf such as must have existed before the inroads of the stock man. When areas of this character have developed; when the young trees are of such size as to enable them to stand off the ravages of large bands of sheep or cattle; when the range is again in healthy condition, and the water supply restored, then may grazing be permitted, but not until then.

At the same time, the bureau recog nizes that there are other localities in the Blue Mountains where grazing, under proper restrictions, may be permitted even now, just as in the Cascade Reserve But it is to be inferred that if the recommendations of the Forestry Bureau are carried out to the letter, thousands desired papers. The service has for two of the sheep now dependent upon the tue Mountain ranges for Summer grazing will, when the reserve is created, be forced to look elsewhere for fodder.

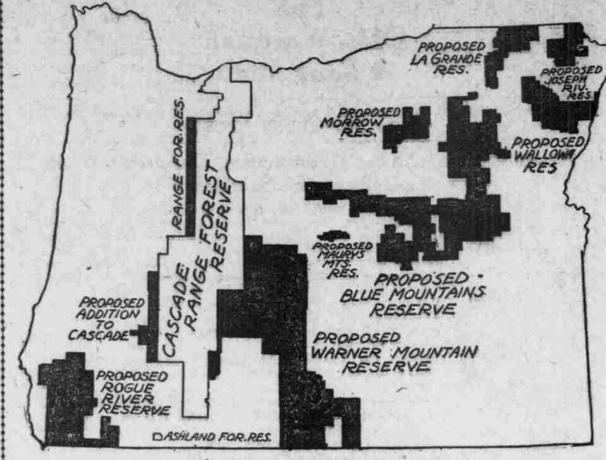
> Claims for Lieu Base Cause Alarm One fact seems to alarm the Forestry Bureau, especially so far as the Blue Mountain reserve is concerned. Field representatives have reported from time to time, finding within the limits of the present withdrawal, settlers' cabins, hastily constructed, having but one opening. the door, and on the whole, uninhabitable These cabins, they report, have been erected by parties who went on the land shortly before the withdrawal was or-They, of course, initiated rights dered. to the land, but are not actual "bona-"Ado" residents. These men have located on lands which cannot be profitably logged, because of the distance from market and yet lands which cannot be cultivated because there is not sufficient water to raise crops. The one inference is that these settlements were made for the purpose of obtaining Heu base, and for that purpose only. In face of these discoveries, the Bureau may be counted upon to rec ommend that all lands, held by settlers of this class be excluded from the reserve when it is created, and this recommendation is very likely to be followed out.

Richards the Practical Official, But there is one practical official who is to be heard from before the forest reserves are created in Oregon, or any other Western State. That is William A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office. True, his say is not final, but his recommendations are worth much. A Western man, fully acquainted with conditions on the public domain, in the vast forested regions, and in the stock country, he views forestry problems from the standpoint of a practical Westerner. He is not narrow, he is not prejudiced, he is not jealous of the power of other officials; he is fair and broad-minded; he is a man of sound judgment.

So far as proposed new reserves in Oregon are concerned. Commissioner Richards has as yet had little say. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, his superior, he has ordered withdrawals recommended by the Bureau of Forestry, Whether he deemed all of these withdrawals expedient, is another question. Commissioner Richards does not believe

in the policy of making withdrawals before reserves are created; he believes in using every means within the power of the Government to head off speculation in public lands; he believes in abating the u-land evil, but it is equally true that ranking officials are in the field. One of he does not favor wild withdrawals of lands that are not now and never will be valuable for forests and can never play an important part in the protection or pernetuation of the water supply.

There is nothing of the theorist about ommissioner Richards. He holds his own opinions which he formed during his training in the school of experience. He has had the advantage of coming constantly in touch with local sentiment, and in addition, he has been made familiar with acted on the recommendation of his rep- the theories of scientists who are dabbling resentatives in the field, men who have in problems that are largely entrusted to gone over the respective tracts, and who, his department to manage and control. While he is willing to acknowledge the



RESERVES, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE, IN OREGON.

In the above outline map of the State of Oregon the present Cascade forest reserve is included in light lines. The reserves under consideration are indicated by the black patches. An idea is thus obtained of the extent of the tracts proposed to be taken from settlement, in comparison with the entire extent of the state's territory.

is all. Theory that does not work out means nothing to him.

Commissioner "Moving Slowly." This is the man into whose hands will eventually go all reports of the field parties of the Forestry Bureau, the Geological Survey, and of the few field representatives of the Interior Department who are likewise engaged in examining withdrawn tracts. And those reports will have the closest scrutiny before they

"I am going very slowly in recommending the creation of new forest reserves," said the Commissioner, "During my term in office I have recommended but two new reserves, both in South Dakota. They embody but a few townships in the aggregate. And they were not recommended intil this office fully understood the necessity for reserves, and was convinced that all lands involved were actually valnable for forestry purposes."

In that instance, Commissioner Richards ascertained the status, not only of every township recommended for reservation, but of every quarter section. He learned what lands had passed from the Government and what lands were yet a part of the public domain. In one instance, he found settlers on four quarter sections; in the other, settlers had taken up 200 acres. All these settlements were bona fide, and were included in the reserves. But that is the extent of the lieu base that was created.

What was done with regard to the South Dakota reserves will be done with every reserve that is created in Oregon, A drawal, showing the vacant public lands, the lands taken up by settlers, school again be attempted. lands and lands granted to railroads or wagon roads. The Commissioner will also have before him reports showing the character of each quarter section, and can tell whether the lands are necessary for forest and water protection, or whether they are legitimately subject to settlement. He will work out each case as separate and distinct problem, not in haste or at the urgent request of some official or some individual, but as the representative of the public, seeking to serve the best interests of the community at large.

Against Their Reservation.

If the Commissioner finds most of the lands within the exterior limits of any withdrawal have passed from the Government, even though the lands be valunble for their timber, he will most likely recommend against their reservation. He may favor the reserving of the vacant ands, together with a small part of those that have been taken up in one way or another, but in no instance will be recommend action which will create lieu base on a wholesale scale.

There are instances in Oregon where

withdrawals containing large grants are now pending, and where the creation of forest reserves is probably important. A portion of the withdrawn lands have been entered, and yet their value in assisting in preserving the water supply is such that the Government would be justified in allowing their owners to select other tracts in lieu thereof. This is true only of lands in localities where water is of paramount importance, and where the supply can only be maintained through Government control of lands previously entered or disposed of, in conjunction with tracts still vacant. In these cases, Commissioner Richards will be willing to include the most desirable private lands in a public reserve, if he can do so on his own terms From the scant information now available, it is safe to predict that there will be no large forest reserve created Southwestern Oregon. More than half of the area covered by the recent Rogue River withdrawal is included in the railroad grant, or has passed into the hands

a question in that region as it is east of the Cascades, although the timber stand is valuable. "You may rest assured that we will proceed with the utmost caution in recommending a reserve under those circum stances," said Commissioner Richards. "We are not going to lay ourselves open to the charge of playing into the hands of land grant roads. There has been too much of that in the past; whether intentional or not, I cannot say. But there is going to be no repetition of the mistakes

of settlers. Water supply is not so grave

that were made when the original forest reserves were created. Benefit to Holders of Grants.

To create reserves on the lines of pend ing withdrawals would benefit not only the Southern Pacific, whose grant covers the greater portion of the Rogue River withdrawal, but the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military road, the Oregon Central military road and The Dalles military road, all with grants, would be benefited to a great degree. These roads, or their grants, penetrate several of the withdrawals, and the min-

concede that science is all, or that theory | ute those granted lands are brought with- | ever be. The Bureau maists that large in a reserve the value of the lands increases from \$1 to at least \$5 an acre. Not that the land is altered, but it would be converted into lieu base, and would then be the equivalent of an equal area of the very best vacant public land in the United

States. The Willamette Valley and Cascade road, for example, or, rather, its grant, comes partly within the Blue Mountain and the Maury's Mountain withdrawals, as well as crossing the proposed addition to the Cascade reserve. The Oregon Central road runs completely across the Warner Mountain withdrawal, and that portion of its grant, if brought within a reserve, would give this company thousands of acres of lieu base, many times more valuable than the land as it stands. The Dailes military road runs through the Blue Mountain withdrawal, and that corporation would be benefited in a like manner, but to a lesser degree.

These facts are to be considered with the greatest care before any of the granted lands are reserved. It was the intention of Secretary Hitchcock some time ago, in creating the Blue Mountain reserve, to exclude every acre of land in private ownership, when he came to establishing the final boundaries of reserves.s Thi it is found, cannot be done, and some adjustment must be reached, whereby a part of the granted or settled lands can be brought within reserves, at a minimum loss to the Government. It was at one time suggested that where grants cross withdrawals, reserves could be created on the "checkerboard plan," as was done in the San Francisco Mountain reserve in complete chart will be made of each with- Arizona, Experience has demonstrated that that plan is a fallure. It will not

Probable Policy of Exchange.

Where it is deemed advisable to bring granted lands into new reserves, in Ore gon or elsewhere, endeavors will be made to contract with the owners of granted land to allow them to relinquish their original holdings, and select in lieu thereof tracts of equal area, but also of equal value, outside of forest reserves. This has been done in the past, in a few instances, and the experiments have been a success. There is hope that it may be done in Oregon, with equal success. Such a plan is equitable; it gives the owners a fair value for lands relinquished to the Government, yet it protects the Government in the exchange,

As far as Oregon land grants are con cerned in pending withdrawals, it may be predicted that there is to be no hasty action in making agreements with private land-owners. No plan of exchange has yet been outlined, but in due time, if future reports show that any considerable portion of the private lands within the limits of intended reserves are needed for reservation efforts will be made to induce such owners to agree to a fair exchange, value for value. Contracts of this sort will be insisted upon before any such lands are brought into reserves, and will therefore be binding over and above the general provisions of the lieu land law But a system of exchange that would ap ply to one grant, would not necessarily apply to all, and separate schemes may adopted in the end.

Rogue River May Get Reserve. On condition that the Southern Pacific or its grantees consent to an equitable exchange of lands, as indicated, it is probable a reserve will be created in the Rogue River country, for the protection of that timber is considered essential. Naturally, under special exchange agreements based on lands in this grant, the private owners would be permitted to make lieu selection of more valuable lands than holders of tracts within the grants east of the mountains. However, the exchange problem has not yet reached, and no details have been determined upon. It is a grave problem, and will have long and careful consideration before it is turned into policy.

For the reason stated heretofore-the lack of reports-it is impossible to predict what lands, now withdrawn, will be restored to entry. The mere declaration of one representative of the Forestry Bureau is the only thing authoritative that can be had as to the intention of the department in withdrawing for forestry purposes lands that are now utilized only for grazing, or lands having only a growth of scrub trees. It is the purpose of the Forestry Bureau, if it is permitted, to make forests where none now exist; to restore streams that have been destroyed; to restore ranges long since denuded; all objects worthy of commendation, but will they succeed? Are the objects for which they are striving paramount to interests now being served?

Most Important Industries,

The Bureau insists that agriculture and forestry are destined to be of greater importance to the development of Eastern Oregon than the stock industry can | business. T. W. Bracking, 41 Years of Age, Supposed to Have Been Mur-

AGENT FOR CORRESPONDENCE

SCHOOL DROPS OUT OF SIGHT.

I MISSING AT PENDLETON

dered or Committed Spicide. PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 6,-(Special.)

-T. W. Bracking, traveling agent for the International School of Correspond-ence, a resident of this city, is missing, and fears are entertained by his family that he has been foully dealt with or put an end to himself. He is a man of 41 years of age, of exemplary habits. He left the house yesterday morning, saying he was going to the postoffice to get his mail, make a few collections for his cor pany and send a remittance to headquar-ters. His mail is still in his box at the postoffice, and the police have not yet postoffice, and the police have not you been able to throw any light on the dis ppearance.
Five months ago the family moved to

Pendleton from Moscow, Idaho, for the reason that this was a more central point to work from. Mr. Bracking spent at home only two days out of each mouth, and, the domestic relations being of the happlest kind, he has rarely been absent more than an hour at a time during these homecomings.

He had made but few friends in this

city, and these were principally Oddfellows, in which order he is now in good standing in Moscow Lodge.

When he left home he had considerable money upon his person, and this fact rather inclines the family to the belief that he has been done away with. He was not of a despondent turn of mind; therefore they cannot be made to think that he has committed suicide, nor can they be made to believe that he has left the community. The search made so far has not been

thorough, owing to the darkness, but nothing can be learned of him from any of the resorts of the city. The case so far is baffling the Sheriff's office, as well as

SHOT WHILE ON HER KNEES. Mrs. Griffith Says Her Husband Is Crazy.

blanket withdrawals are not retarding

development, but rather tending to pro-

flying high, too high for the commu-

all that has been done, and to point out

what will be done, or rather, what is

likely to be done. It is for the Western

men in Congress to bring about a change

in the system, and to make it apparent to

business has been carried to a perilous

POPE WANTS TO LEARN.

til Detnils Are Mastered.

report that Cardinal Moran, of Sydney,

papal secretary of state, it can be said

that Plus X has taken no decision re-

garding the appointment of a state secre-

tary. A cardinal, who is on the best terms

with the pontiff, having been one of his

warmest electors, said today to the Asso-

"The holy father desires to become mas-

ter of the whole mechanism of the Vati-

punishment. On the contrary they will be

"The new secretary of state will choose

men entirely trusted by him and who will

be capable of collaborating with him in the new direction of the Vatican's policy.

The new secretary, however, is almost sure to be an Italian, as that has been the tradition for centuries. Cardinal Mo-

ran, notwithstanding his ability, his lib-eral turn of mind and his exact acquaint-

chance than any other foreigner.

ence with modern problems, has no more

"This is why Monsignore Merry Del Val, who has often been spoken of for the position, is unlikely to be chosen, he being a Spaniard. Besides his appoint-

ment, even if made after being appointed a cardinal, might be considered as an of-

fense to the sacred college as it would im-

ply that among its present members there

s none worthy to occupy the position." Bishop Hendrick, of Cebu, P. I., and

Monsignore Hendrick, the bishop's broth-er, left this morning for Venice.

BISHOP LOSES HIS SALARY.

French Premier Punishes for Denur

ciation of the Government,

Urges Agreement on Macedonia.

CETS ITS FIRST LUMBER.

Tongue Point Lumber Company Has

a Very Complete Plant.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 6 .- (Special.)-The

Tongue Point Lumber Company's new mill cut its first lumber yesterday after-

noon and will now be operated continu-

ously, although it will be several weeks before the plant will be running to its

full capacity. The mill, which was built by George W. Hume, of San Francisco, and will be managed by his son, W. R.

Hume, is the finest equipped plant of the

kind on the Coast and equal in size to any in the state. When in full operation

ber per day.

will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of

No pains or expense were spared in

building the mill and its cost complete will exceed \$250,000. The plant occupies

about 21 acres of ground and is conve-

niently situated for handling rail or cargo

grounds.

clated Press correspondent:

mote the welfare of the country.

esters are overdoing matters.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 6.-Colone "We are looking far into the future," is the way they put it. "We are taking steps Griffith, a millionaire resident hark Commissioners, has been arrested on the charge of assaulting his wife with murderous intent. Mrs. Griffith is in a hospital suffering from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the head and a place with Nevada as above mentioned compound fracture of the shoulder-blade, or a second game played at Berbales. of this city and a member of the Board of now that will benefit Oregon in the distant future, as well as the near future. The people don't understand." And that is about right. The Bureau of Forestry is nity. Its intentions are good, but like She was shot last Thursday evening in her room at a Santa Monica hotel, where any other class of enthusiasts, the Forshe, with her husband and 15-year-old son had been spending the Summer. In her statement to the District At-This full review of the situation in Washington is necessary to fully explain

torney, Mrs. Griffith said her husband shot her after forcing her to answer at the pistol point some irrational questions as to her faithfulness and knowledge of any attempt to polson him. When he shot she was on her knees.

She jumped up and ran to a window out of which she jumped, falling on a roof some it feet below, fracturing her shoulder-blade. Mrs. Griffith wanted a charge of insanity preferred against her husband. Colonel Griffith insists that his wife was wounded accidentally. He was here the country at large that the forestry extreme. Forestry is a good thing; forest reservations are serving a good purpose, but there is danger in excesses, in this, as in other lines. The people are the ones to was wounded accidentally. He was bendbring about a change, and they can do it ing over a trunk, according to his story. when he heard the report of the revolver and turned to see Mrs. Griffith fall to the floor. The weapon, he says, was one of his own, which Mrs. Griffith came across through Congress. It is up to them to act, gathering together their effects for packing. How it was discharged Colonel Will Not Appoint New Secretary Un-Griffith does not know, as he asserts that his back was turned. ROME, Sept. 6.-With reference to the

He denied that there was any possible cause for a quarrel between himself and Mrs. Griffith, and declares that reports Mrs. W., has been offered the post of of his having fired the shot are absolute-

> NEVADANS MAY COME NORTH. Figuring on Football Games With

Northwestern Institutions. WASHINGTON. Seattle, Sept. 6 .- (Special.)-It now seems quite probable that the University of Ne-vada football team will make a tour north can before appointing a secretary of state. Meanwhile all officials employed by playing a series of games with the colleges and universities in the Northwest. The only opportunity that the Nevada Pope Leo XIII have been retained as none better than they could help the new pontiff in carrying out his purpose. The new secretary of state will gradually replace them. But their removal will not be a institution is given for games is with Stanford and the University of Califor-nia. As these contests are pulled off early out competition for the remainder of the rewarded for their services by promotion.

During the last month a number of comnunications from Nevada have been received by General Manager Laube. The men from Reno, up to the present time, have been making every effort to fill out dates for a northern trip. Word came last Friday, however, that Nevada wished above all things to open relations with Washington and if they were not able to secure enough games to pay their expenses north they were very desirous of bringing Washington south. The date that the men of Nevada prefer is a Thanksgiving game in San Francisco. The Washingtonians have arranged for that game in Seattle and if they are to meet the southerners it will have to be earlier in the season. However, as a trip to California is now being contemplated it is possible that relations may be opened

and hearts light.

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE. "Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully

all the time, and I had terrible head-"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to

strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss Karr. Bollman, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City.—45000 forfeit if original of above letter proxing genulaeness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

or a second game played at Berkeley against the U. of C. The past week has been a busy one on

the 'varsity campus. The gridiron has been plowed up and at least six inches of the ground will be sifted and freed from rocks and stones. In the past Washington has had one of the poorest athletic fields in the state, but by the opening of the first semester she will have the best. The old football room has also been re-paired; the old lockers have been torn out and new ones put it. Each locker is about six feet in height and all are arranged so that the suits can be thoroughly dried by steam two or three hours after they have been turned in.

DISAPPOINTED AT WHEAT YIELD, Twenty-five Bushels an Acre Looks Small to Palouse Rancher.

COLFAX, Wash., Sept. 6.-(Special)-W. J. Hamilton, a pioneer of Whitman County, who has a farm of 1200 acres on Union Flat, ten miles south of Colfax, Union Flat, ten mines south of collax, has just threshed his crop of 400 acres of wheat. The entire lot averaged 25 bushels per acre. Mr. Hamilton had 500 acres in grain, a part being oats and a part was cut for hay. Speaking of his yield he said:

That is the poorest crop I ever raised in this country. I have been fars that place more than 29 years and never had as low an average yield in all that time. My oats only yielded 50 bushels per

When reminded to would be considered a good yield in untry other than the Palouse, Mr.

"I know that, but it is a small crop for the Palouse country. Last year much of my wheat yielded from 40 to 56 bushels and I never, in more than 20 years, had

as low a yield as 25 bushels on that Mr. Hamilton always Summer fallows

his land and sows his wheat in the Fall. He has several hundred acres planted already, a large portion of which is up and growing nicely. He was one of the first white settlers in this section and secured the first marriage license ever sued in Whitman County. Mr. Hamilton has made an independent fortune farming and has lived in Colfax many years. Charged With Criminal Assault.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Frank Adams, a waiter at the Occidental Hotel, was arrested last evening on an informa-tion charging him with criminal assault on Ida Nyland, a 15-year-old girl. He is confined in the County Jail, in default of \$1000 bonds, to appear for a preliminary hearing in the Justice Court on Tuesday. D. E. Huntman, another walter, is being held under \$250 bonds as a witness.

up this year.

The game between Stanford University and the University of Washington, which and the University of Washington, which

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SCRUBBING FLOORS is play for The Gold Dust Twins.

GOLD DUST

cleans more thoroughly and quickly than soap or any other cleanser. Makes floors bright

OTHER GENERAL Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, olicloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, GOLD DUST cleaning bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest coft soap-

Made by THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago - Makers of PAIRY SOAP. GOLD DUST makes hard water soft