COL. DOSCH BACK

Director of Exhibits Returns From St. Louis.

TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Says Exposition of 1905 Will Be Great Success.

MUCH MORE SPACE NEEDED

New Building to Be Erected Will Have to Contain One Hundred Thousand Square Feet to Give All the Room Desired.

Full confirmation of the optimistic reports from St. Louis regarding the general tendency toward participation in the Lewis and Clark Exposition is made by Colonel Henry E. Dosch, director of exhibits, who returned to Portland yesterday morning, after several months of labor in the enterprising Missouri metropolis.

To use figures, there are applications on file for 100,000 square feet of space that does not yet exist at the Exposition. This does not include music, educational displays and furniture, which produce a goodly total aside from the rest. The new building recently provided for was originally intended to contain 60,000 square feet of additional space. The prospects are now that it will have to be increased beyond this size.

This is one of the problems which must be worked out without delay, and with the exhibits headquarters in Portland the department will be at a considerable advantage. Colonel Dosch will take up the important question of additional space with the executive committee at once, as well as a number of other important questions. He will open the headquarters of the exhibits department in the Stearns building this morning.

Colonel Dosch brings an interesting announcement of the final disposition of the Foreign Exhibits and Liberal Arts building, stating that the present Foreign Exhibits building will be given over entirely to the use of the Oriental and the Liberal Arts to European exhibitors. American manufacturers will be cared for in the new building, which will be known as the Manufacturers, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries palace.

Attendance Will Be Large.

That the attendance at the Exposition is to surpass all expectations, Colonel Dosch is confident. The tide of popularity has turned toward Portland in a phenomenal manner during the past few months. When he first took up his labors at St. Louis the present seemed gloomy, and the happy climax of the past month hardly seemed probable at that time. Regarding his work in St. Louis and that of his department, Colonel Dosch made the following statement yesterday:

Owing to very unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed and confronted all exhibitors at St. Louis early in the Summer, the outlook was very discouraging, and at the end of four months' strenuous labors it seemed that I had gone on a wild-goose chase, and would have to return home empty-handed, when gradually the tide began to turn, inquiries in person and by mail coming steadily, and applications for space were being filed, slow at first, but enough to afford some encouragement. The seed that had been sown was beginning to bear fruit. For the last two months it has kept us busy day, night and Sundays, and we were literally overcrowded with work. It was not long before we had secured more European and Oriental exhibitors than the foreign building would hold. After going carefully over the situation with President Goode, we concluded that the only way out of the dilemma was to use the so-called Foreign Exhibits Building for Oriental exhibits only, the Liberal Arts building for European exhibits, which, of course, caused a call for a new building. President Goode laid the matter before the executive committee, requesting such a building, which, I understand, has been granted.

More Space Needed.

But right here we are confronted with another problem. The proposed new building, which is to be known as the Manufacturers', Liberal Arts and Varied Industries Palace, contains only 60,000 square feet floor space, including aisles, while we have on file applications covering over 100,000 square feet, exclusive of the educational, music and furniture exhibits, for which a gallery must be erected. Even if I select only the very cream of exhibits, I feel that this building should be larger. This overcrowded condition prevails in all our exhibit palaces, which caused me to return home sooner than I had contemplated, to consult with our executive committee, leaving the finishing work to my chief aid, Mr. Hardt.

I am not unmindful of the fact that there is a tendency at all expositions to overreach, and that it is far better to have more exhibitors than floor space than it is to have more floor space than exhibitors, and therefore cheerfully acquiesced and agreed with Mr. Goode when he said: "Let us have this new building of sufficient size, and rest there."

While I do not wish to sharpen the edge of expectation, I feel warranted in saying that our Exposition, while not so large as some others have been, will be National, International and Oriental, educational, interesting and instructive, fully covering the scope originally contemplated, and in keeping with the territory we represent.

In the earlier part of my stay at St. Louis, I visited Ottawa, Canada, and officially invited the Dominion Government to participate in the Exposition, presenting our claims to Premier Sir Wilfred Laurier, his Ministers, and especially Parliament itself, which was in session at that time. All appeared very much in sympathy with the movement, but, owing to the extraordinary demands for funds for the Manchester, London and Belgian expositions, in which they had decided to participate, and the strong political controversy which arose over the unfortunate Lord Dundonald affair, the matter was allowed to rest, but now that the skies have cleared, Sir Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, under whose auspices all exhibits are made, assured President Goode, on his recent visit to St. Louis, that they had finally decided to participate unofficially.

Visited Louisiana.

I also visited Louisiana during the session of the Legislature, but, owing to lack of funds at that time, the bill introduced, with the consent of the Governor, for participation, was laid aside temporarily, but at the request of the Governor, the commission in charge of their exhibits at St. Louis reserved enough money out of the funds originally appropriated for the World's Fair to make a fine display of Louisiana products. On the day of my departure from St. Louis I was informed that the exhibits had already been turned over to Major Lee, of the Agricultural Department. I was also informed that what stimulated this action was the service I rendered Louisiana in persuading the Japanese Government to use their rice, a fact which has become well known in the South, many cargoes having been purchased.

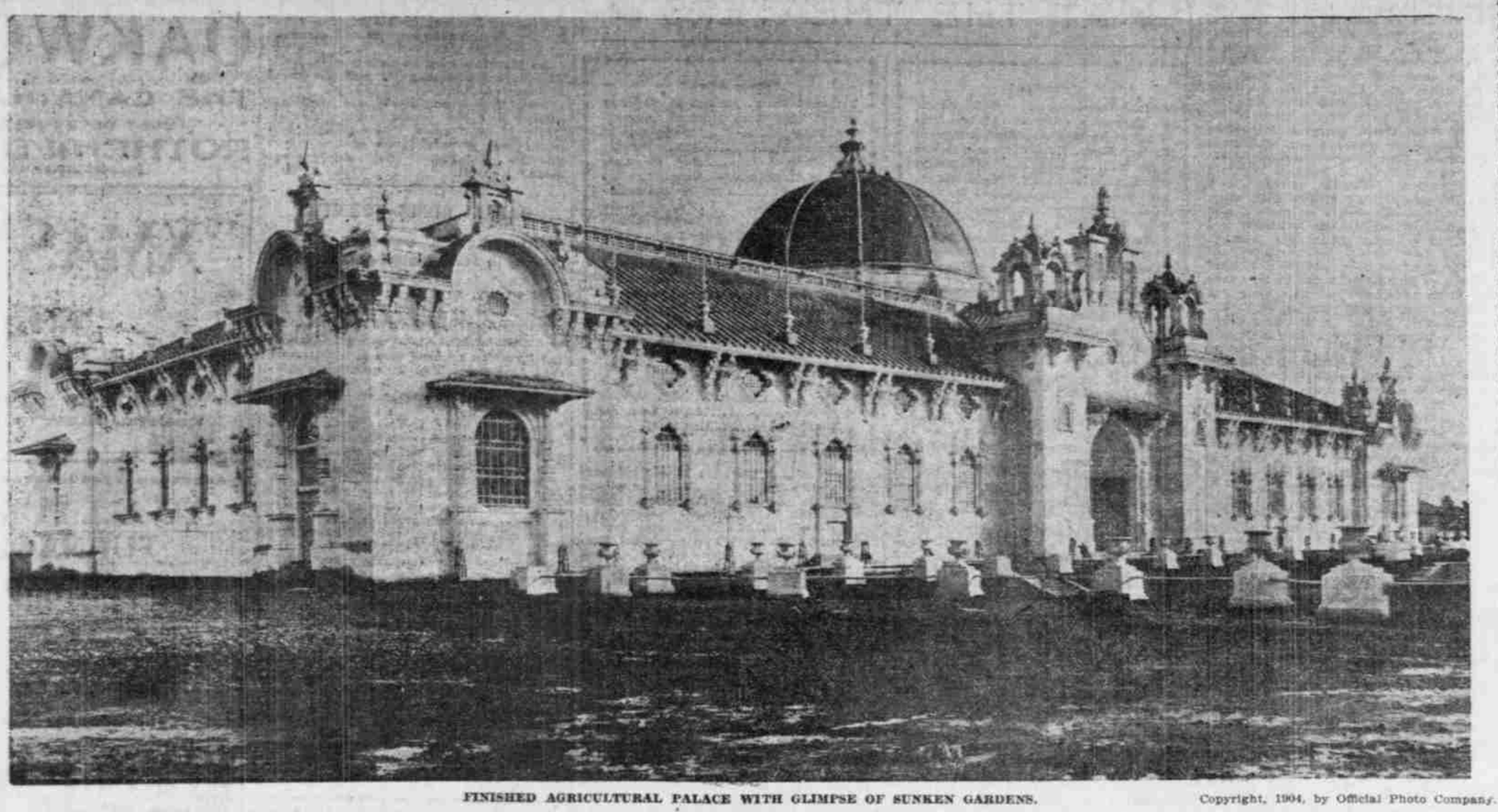
Besides these and other Eastern States, such as New York, Massachusetts, and our mother state, Missouri, who have already made appropriations, we have worked with the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Alabama and Arkansas, which are preparing to participate. Appropriations will be asked for and, no doubt, granted by their Legislatures this Winter, for the feeling among the Governors, commissioners, legislators and people generally towards our Exposition is of a most friendly nature.

By way of other exploitation and advertising an enormous amount of work has been done at St. Louis. The Oregon building seemed to be the Mecca of exposition visitors. Picturesquely situated, as it was, on a high plateau, among old oaks, elms and hickory trees, it attracted a good deal of attention, and its hospitable rooms and the veranda were thronged continually. The large sign—60 feet in length—reading "Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, 1905," we had placed in front, caused considerable inquiry, and there was distributed over 500,000 pieces of illustrated literature. It was a noticeable fact that few of these pamphlets found their way into the universal waste-baskets, like so many others, but were taken home.

There was to be seen a restlessness, especially among the visitors from the Middle West and East, seeking a change to better their condition and place their families in more congenial surroundings. The fearful storms in Summer and blizzards in Winter, together with poor crops, have done the work.

The South has been exceptionally prosperous this year, and will attract a good many people from what we used to call the "border states." The great majority have the Pacific Coast fever, and it would not surprise me if the population of the Pacific Northwest would more than double in five years.

The immense amount of publicity given our Exposition at St. Louis is now being splendidly added to by the full-page illustrated articles appearing in the Eastern journals, which emanate from Henry E. Reid's department of exploitation. All these facts combined have and are giving our Exposition a publicity not enjoyed by any other, and I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition is today better advertised and known to more people than the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was on its opening day.



FINISHED AGRICULTURAL PALACE WITH GLIMPSE OF SUNKEN GARDENS. Copyright, 1904, by Official Photo Company.

SAYS OFFICER WAS BRUTAL.

Policeman Galbraith Accused of Using Unnecessary Violence.

L. C. Ruhl has made formal charges against Policeman H. A. Galbraith, accusing him of using unnecessary violence in placing him under arrest on the night of December 15. He claims he was talking with a colored woman at Sixth and Davis streets at 10:30 o'clock that evening and Officer Galbraith came up to him and told him to move on. As he did not respond quickly to the gruff demand, he claims the officer told him to get off the street and stay off. Refusing to do this, he was placed under arrest, and as he "gently remonstrated with the arm of the law that was on his neck he was struck in the face, kicked in the back and struck on the back of the head, so he declares. Later, when he remonstrated further, he claims Officer Galbraith hit him with his club on the back of the head, knocking him senseless. He asserts the services of a physician were necessary.

The charge will be investigated by the police committee in a few days. Galbraith claims that the man was quarreling with the colored woman when he ordered him to move on and that he answered in insulting language and when taken under arrest tried violently to escape.

Ruhl states in his charge that he is a cripple and sickly. He conducts the Clarendon rooming-house at 86 North Second street. He was arrested on the charge of drunkenness and, pleading guilty, was fined $10 by Judge Hogue.

Block System on O. R. & N.

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—The O. R. & N. Co. will put in an automatic block system on the road between La Grande and Gibbon, a distance of nearly 100 miles, which will take in the Blue Mountain district. The improvement is for the safety and convenience of handling trains on this portion of the road and is authorized by the head officials to be installed early in the Spring. It will cost $120,000, and will be the only affair of the kind on any road in the Northwest.

TO LARGE AUDIENCE

Rev. Dr. Short Speaks on Choosing Husbands.

TELLS OF HOME'S SANCTITY

Popular Clergyman Gives Interesting Pointers to Young Men and Women Who Are About to Choose Life Companions.

Dr. F. Burgette Short addressed a large audience at the First Methodist Church last night, taking for his subject "Choosing a Husband." Dr. Short deviated from the regular sermon, giving simply an address without a scriptural text. Dr. Short said on this very interesting subject:

The most sacred relation on earth is that between husband and wife. Because of its sanctity it should never be marred nor broken; but rather cultivated, nourished, beautified and made glorious on the earth. The atmosphere and character of the home depend equally upon both the wife and the husband; and their bearing toward each other largely decides the future, not only of their homes, but of other homes.

Because of the sanctity and the importance of the home, great care should be exercised in home-building. Those who anticipate and contemplate having their own homes should most carefully and wisely look for the companion who is to become a vital part in deciding the character of that place of confidence and trust. And while both the man and the woman should carefully consider the question of a life companion, I believe it a most imperative need and duty that our young women should exercise the greatest possible care in choosing a husband.

A mother once said: "What has my daughter to do with choosing a husband? She must wait until asked, and if she refuses, she may never have another chance." This is true, or at least it should be true. She should wait until asked, and unless the asker is worthy of her heart's purest love and life's noblest service, she should refuse to put her future at his disposal.

My brother, you are asking for the most precious thing on earth when you ask for a woman's love. You are the recipient of earth's most tender and sacred blessings when she pours into your life the fullness of her own sweet life. Be careful how you use it. Love it, and it will grow and love you. Disregard it, and you will crush to earth heaven's best and richest gift to a man, a woman's love.

Because of woman's place in the home and society, she should be most careful in her choice of a husband. Yes, she chooses her own husband in this country, at least. Upon the husband as much as upon the wife depends the character of the home, the position in society and the life of unborn children. Therefore, in choosing a husband, select, first of all, a manly man. One who is industrious, for money is a necessary factor in home-building. Besides that, if he be industrious he will not be associated with the men and conditions which tend to destroy personal virtue and wreck the home. No sport ever made a good husband.

If he be industrious, he should also be economical. Economy is the child of industry, and only he who earns knows the worth of money. He should also be honest. Honest with his sweetheart, himself, his fellows. No man makes a first-class husband who fails to pay his honest debts. He should also be or become a Christian. These elements will guarantee an upright citizen, kind neighbor, devoted and loving husband; and in the place he calls home love's candle will never grow dim and love's song will never die.

SPEAKS ON "THE FIRST T. P. A."

Rev. Dr. Brougher Delivers Interesting Sermon.

At the White Temple, after baptism and an especially fine musical programme, Dr. Brougher preached to a crowded church on the subject, "The First T. P. A.; or Brotherhood in Theory and Practice." He took for his text Luke 10:30-37. It was the story of the man who fell among thieves, was robbed and beaten and left for dead. The priest and the Levite went by on the other side, but the Samaritan had compassion on the wounded man and rendered him assistance.

"This story," said Dr. Brougher, "is one of the earliest records we have of the Travelers' Protective Association. This good Samaritan, I think, was a commercial traveler. He exemplified the teaching, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' He 'did unto others as he would that they should do unto him.' The church of Jesus Christ has always held ideals of the brotherhood of man. Its theories have been first-class; its practice has been lacking. The great need of the world today is not a theory of brotherhood, but its actual practice. The road from Jericho to Jerusalem is the path of life. We all belong to one of the four classes mentioned in this story.

"We may be the poor man among the thieves. There are hundreds of people today who are struggling with poverty and enduring untold hardships because of the greed and avarice of people who have robbed them of the opportunity to make an honest living.

"We may be the thieves who robbed the man and left him for dead. The uncaged criminals of society are on every hand. Not merely in the wilderness between Jerusalem and Jericho, but in our own city we find them. They are trying to make the city a place of thieves to gratify their own selfish desires. They are robbing girls of their innocence, men of their honor, homes of their happiness, and destroying the souls of young and old. They are sharpers in business and in pleasure, and are willing to rob their neighbors of all that is highest and best in life to accomplish their villainous purpose.

"We may be the priest or the Levite walking by on the other side. We profess to sympathize with the suffering, but we hurry along, doing nothing to help them. To pray for the needy and unemployed, and then never think of them again after the 'Amen' is said, is not sympathy. Sympathy means to share with, to suffer with, to bear one another's burdens. It means to put ourselves in the same place of our weary, burdened and heartbroken brother, and feel what he feels, and then help him to something higher and better. Many people are content to say, 'I do not injure my neighbor,' but it may be truly said, 'you do not do him any good, either.' Perhaps you do not harm a chicken, but the great question is, 'Are you a blessing to humanity?'

"In the last place we may be the Good Samaritan. He put love for his neighbor into practice. He was not deterred by prejudice of nationality or religion. He did not consult personal convenience. He did what he could to help his neighbor out of his difficulties. Love is more than sentimentality or extravagant language. Love means to serve another for his good. If the world would accept this great principle of love to God and love to man, it would transform all life's relations and give us a new world. The handworker and the head-worker would appreciate each other better, capital and labor would harmonize its differences, and every business that tends to injure its neighbor would be destroyed. The gambling hell and the saloon, and every vicious business and amusement run for the purpose of selfishly increasing one's wealth by ruining others, would be abolished forever. Grinding competition would give place to gracious co-operation, the bargain counter would be a thing of bygone days, justice would reign in law and business, and love would be supreme."

TRIBUTE TO HYMN WRITER.

Rev. G. C. Cressey, D. D., Speaks of Life of Rev. J. W. Chadwick.

Yesterday morning, at the Unitarian Church, before beginning his discourse, Dr. George Croswell Cressey spoke a few words of tribute to the life and work of the late Mr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Rev. John White Chadwick, who passed away last Sunday, was in many ways a unique personality among our Unitarian ministers," he said. "It is my impression that he went to the Second Church of Brooklyn directly from the Divinity School at Harvard; at any rate, it was virtually his only pastorate, and his name and poetical and literary fame became associated permanently with this society. For Mr. Chadwick was first of all a poet. He shares with Dr. F. L. Hosmer the laurels of our church as a writer of devotional hymns. His temperament was always more poetical than theological, more literary than philosophical. Yet his attainments in science and philosophy were not ordinary. He possessed also a keen historic spirit. His recent life of Theodore Parker is probably the best yet written of the man who, in fact, exerted the most powerful influence on the thought of liberal Christianity. Channing was its inspiration, we may say, but Parker did more to establish it on its present entirely free and inclusive basis.

"For many years Mr. Chadwick's sermons were published, one each month, and were widely read; more widely, probably, by those who had already definitely accepted the position of Unitarism than the discourses of any other minister. Personally, I have always felt that he failed somewhat to appreciate the vital facts at the root of theology, even of theologies of the older types, and accepted too hastily in their place an ethico-evolutionary basis for religion which can scarcely maintain itself under the scrutiny of logic. This, however, only illustrates that divergence of thought in unity of spirit which we not only seek to cherish in practice, but as a church to support as the ideal and only true basis of Christian fellowship.

"His was a strong, lovable personality, and his place in our conferences, in the columns of our religious journals and in influence through voice and pen upon the religious thought of the day will long remain unfilled."

Alleged Forger Is Caught.

BAKER CITY, Or., Dec. 18.—(Special.)—A man named McCleary, representing himself to be connected with the circulation department of the San Francisco Examiner, forged two checks on Manager Rowe, of the Evening Herald, of this city for $21 each which he succeeded in having cashed. The forgery was discovered before McCleary could get out of the country. He was arrested this morning at La Grande and brought back to this city. He is now in the County Jail.

EAST SIDE IS BUSY

Hundreds of New Buildings Are Being Erected.

CONTRACTORS ARE PLEASED

New Store Buildings Going Up in St. Johns, While Cottages and Fine Residences Are Being Erected Throughout the Suburbs.

Several hundred cottages are under construction on the East Side, estimated at 1000, including those building in the suburbs along the street-car lines. On Union avenue toward Highland there is a building boom, at one place there being five cottages under construction. Also in the new addition between Alberta street and Killingsworth avenue, heretofore covered with brush, building has started up. The owners of this tract are spending about $15,000 in grading out all the streets. All about the big carbarn on Michigan and Killingsworth avenues cottages are springing up. This structure is now finished, and it is expected that there will be a considerable railway center at this point.

All the way down the Peninsula new cottages are being built, while at St. Johns it is estimated that 100 houses are under way. Nine business buildings are going up in St. Johns. At the Portland Woolen Mills plant the force is gradually being increased, and some cloth has already been manufactured, but all the departments will not be in full operation before the first of February.

Summer-Resort Carshop's Location.

In Southeast Portland the territory between the Milwaukie road and the Willamette River is being covered with dwellings through to Sellwood. The most important project in this part of the city is the proposed Summer resort to be erected on Oak Island by F. R. Morris, of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, at an estimated cost of $100,000. As this company has large property interests in and about Sellwood it is sure to take care that this section of the East Side does not suffer.

The absorbing question at Sellwood and Milwaukie is, where will the company locate its $50,000 car-shops? While it is certain that the company will put up these shops, yet no hint has been dropped as to the place they will be built. Both places are waiting with an expectant air, as it is considered that the shops will be built this Spring to take care of the rolling stock of the various lines of this company. While Milwaukie has small hopes of securing the big shops, the people hope to retain the present plant, which covers a block and brings much money to the pioneer town. The recent election in Milwaukie shows how the people feel toward the company, as what was called the "railway ticket" was elected.

St. Johns Wants New Schoolhouse.

A special meeting of the voters of District No. 2, St. Johns, will be held in the schoolhouse Tuesday evening, December 20, at 7:45, to levy a special tax of 6¼ mills for general school purposes, and to provide means for building temporary classrooms, providing furniture and teachers. The matter of building a permanent schoolhouse somewhere else in the district, or erecting an addition to the present building, is being discussed in the district, but the majority seem to favor an addition rather than a separate schoolhouse, as the latter would be the most expensive and would divide up the work. This subject will be discussed. There is prospect that the district will receive some financial aid from the Johns estate, in the form of about $800 interest money. This will be the first cash the district has received from the Johns property, which was willed to that place for the purpose of establishing a school, and will be thankfully received, with the hope that more may be coming.

Want to Buy Park Block.

The Ladies' Civic Improvement League, of St. Johns, is making an active effort to secure the Park block, on Jersey street, formerly the property of the City & Suburban Railway Company, but recently purchased by M. L. Holbrook, for a public park. Mr. Holbrook has made an offer to sell the ground for park purposes to St. Johns for $8000, provided that $2000 be paid within 30 days. Committees from the league will endeavor to raise this sum by popular subscription, as the first installment on the purchase price. The block is to be turned over to the city and the larger subscriptions returned when the city makes the purchase. The St. Johns Water Company offers to furnish water for a fountain and irrigation of the park free of charge. The block is located in the business center of the new city, and many of the citizens think it a good opportunity to secure the ground, a portion of which may be occupied by the City Hall, which will be built under the provisions of the new charter.

To Erect $50,000 Dormitory.

The dormitory for the Columbia University, at University Park, will be built next year. It will cost about $50,000. Rev. John Zahm, who is at the head of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, which controls the Notre Dame College, has had his architect at work on the plans for this building, and everything will be in readiness to build in the early part of the coming year. At present a water tower is being constructed to supply the university with water. Rev. M. A. Quinlan, president, reports an attendance of 100 students, an increase of 10 per cent over what it was last year. "We need the dormitory," said President Quinlan.

New Buildings in Montavilla.

At Montavilla W. J. Burden is putting up 15 buildings, which will cost about $20,000. Besides these, it is estimated that 30 cottages, besides the Burden con- ts, are under construction in this su- , which make the improvements under way foot up to about $50,000. The public school at Montavilla feels the increase in population. Attendance is rapidly approaching the 400 mark, crowding the eight rooms of the main building, and the two extra classrooms built on the ground. This is an increase of about 20 per cent over the attendance of last year.

To Complete New Baby Home.

Work will be resumed at once on the new Baby Home, and it will be completed about February 1, and occupied on Washington's birthday. The past week the board of managers decided to put gas fixtures into the new building along with the wiring for electric lighting. The cost of the new home will run up to about $14,000, including the new furniture and the refitting of the old building as a hospital. It will then be complete for all its work. The new building will accommodate more than double the number of babies that the former one would.

Rebuild Long Railway Trestle.

The Portland Consolidated Railway Company will soon commence rebuilding its long trestle across Columbia Slough to the Vancouver landing on the Columbia River, where also a new approach will be built. It is intended to have this work completed before the Lewis and Clark Fair opens. The trestle is something over two miles long and has stood for the past ten years, being partially rebuilt after the flood that disrupted it.

Building Notes.

Plans are being prepared by Architect Emil Schact for two-story flats to be erected on East Seventh and Morrison streets. The cost will be about $20,000.

Architect Hefty has prepared plans for a two-story store and rooming-house, 100x54, to be built for Cord Sengstate, corner Larrabee street and Holladay avenue. Cost about $10,000.

Plans are being prepared for five nine-room houses on Hancock street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh. One will cost $7000 and the other $3500 each. The entire contract will cost about $21,000.

GREAT COPPER DISTRICT

In Snake River Canyon, In Oregon and Idaho

MR. J. W. ELLSWORTH, of a family long and widely known in Oregon, yesterday gave The Oregonian the following statement about the copper mines along Snake River:

"During July and August, in the great canyon of Snake River, between Baker County, Oregon, and Washington County, Idaho, the temperature is half tropical. The surface of the river channel is 1700 feet above sea level. For 100 miles the channel is more or less of a canyon, mountains of Oregon and Idaho towering thousands of feet above the river's narrow valley. In this vast hothouse of nature are grown to luscious perfection wonderful peaches, 50-pound watermelons, 14-pound clusters of grapes and all sorts of bush and vine berries. Vegetables attain a size and flavor which is phenomenal. Even peanuts and almonds are produced plentifully.

"For 50 miles along the huge gorge of the Snake River Canyon there are millions in copper, gold and silver, awaiting railroad transportation to transform this section into the most wonderful producing copper districts the world has ever known. Some day a tunnel will pierce the Idaho mountains, in the Seven Devils section, tapping the vaults of hundreds of copper ledges, such as the Royal Peacock and Blue Jacket. This working passageway will be one and one-half miles in length, attaining a depth from the surface of over one mile. There will be plenty of water power from this tunnel to economically operate an electric railway to Snake River.

"A force of men is kept busy at the world-famed Iron Dyke, 89 miles from Baker City. The property is near Homestead postoffice, on the Oregon side of the Snake River. Three main tunnels pierce this mountain of metal. Tunnel number three passes through a copper ledge of 72 feet, assaying in copper, gold and silver an average of $25 to the ton. Four hundred feet higher up the mountain are tunnels number one and two, cutting through 72 feet of copper ore. Think of it! Millions of tons of copper ore are accessible in the Iron Dyke alone. The ore is worth $20 a ton right along.

"This is a quarrying property. There are hundreds of others in Idaho and Oregon. Work is progressing on the railroad down Snake River, leaving the O. R. & N. at Huntington. This railroad, with 26 miles of grading and tunneling already finished, will open up a greater copper bonanza-field than that around the vaunted Hecla and Calumet, Michigan, from which tens of millions of dollars' worth of copper have been produced to enrich the world.

"This whole Oregon-Idaho country is seamed, interlaced and cobwebbed with copper ledges of value immeasurable. Along Snake River, for 33 miles below Homestead, Or., are monster copper ledges. Even with expensive teaming for 40 miles and thence shipment east by railroad to smelters, returns have run from $30 to $40 per ton from the Seven Devils, Idaho, country, near Cuprum, Landore, Decorah and Helena. This record was made before the construction of the smelter of the Ladd Metals Company, in the Seven Devils country, at Landore. The smelter, of 40 tons capacity, is simply intended as a developer of the fact of the country's superb metal wealth. Landore has a population of 500.

"Along Snake River snow seldom whitens the ground. The coldest weather in a recent Winter at Camp McDougall, five miles from the Iron Dyke, on Snake River, was only 20 degrees below the freezing point. Hence the 48 McDougall Copper claims, from whence surface ore goes, 55 per cent copper, can be worked the year round.

"'George the Greek,' discoverer and original owner of these claims, sold out to Mr. McDougall. The Greek is 80 years old. The story goes that 'Greek George,' the white-haired giant, is passing his sunset years in Greece, that peerless land of ancient warlike glory, classic literature and art, symmetric men and women.

"The Lewis and Clark Fair will have an incomplete mineral display from the Eastern Oregon gold and copper fields if a suitable exhibit is not included from the Snake River copper bonanza land."