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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

Mr. Harriman's explanation for fallure by his railroad system to pay any attention whatever to Oregon during many years is substantially that he had more important things to do. Attorney Cotton's explanation, in effect, Is that it is because the United States Government has collected \$4,000,000 for irrigation purposes in the State of Oregon and has not spent it here, and that the Columbia River is not as deep as it ought to be, and the long-forgotten State Ratiroad Commission was a terrible thing; and Attorney Fenton likewise is much concerned about a 40-foot channel at the entrance of the river. The two "Billies" are great on team

We rather prefer Mr. Harriman's explanation as being the most relevant and reasonable. We haven't the slightstandpoint, the simple and exact truth. raised and disbursed the immense sum of \$180,000,000 for improvements in roadbed and rolling stock, for enlargement of terminals and for other similar purposes related to increased facilitation of business along lines already built. All this is interesting, and shows what Mr. Herriman has done and can do. Having under way such vast projects, quite understandable why he few branch lines in a remote and unimportant state like Oregon was no them. But, nevertheless, since from Mr. Harriman's statement we have, for the first time, an adequate conception at the mercy of the Mikado unless his of his enormous financial resources and | pewer were shorn. might have seemed worth his while to quiet the ceaseless clamor of a people as loyal to his system as the people of has pressed steadily forward developing from his road into these counties. Sup-Oregon by devoting a small fraction of this gigantic sum to doing for them Minor, Africa, all over the earth; and what he and everyone else knows wherever he went he found England one of the richest districts of Oregon, should long ago have been done. It is already established as a hindrance and seless to multiply figures, but it is menace to his ambition. Just as the ploproper to say to Mr. Harriman, and to neers of French and British expansion the attorneys who so valiantly champloned his policy of neglect and forget- Lawrence and the Ohio, so today those ulness, that the people of Oregon contributed no inconsiderable share of this \$180,000,000 to the coffers of the Union China. Britain, not Russia, is William's Farm products? We have butter and and Southern Pacific systems, and they find that a very small part of it has been returned to this state even for so

It may be said to Mr. Harriman in all earnestness that Oregon desires and has always desired to work in harmony with him for development of the state but it certainly feels that it has a right to receive fair and considerate treatment from him and his representatives. share. But it is not now and never was willing to accept accountability for sloth and inertia which have marked all Harriman enterprises in this state for many years-until a very recent period-and it resents, as it could resent, the effort of his paid Edward VII negotiated an understandlocal oracles to convince him-they certainly knew they could convince no resident of Oregon-that there is nothfor, and that the Harriman lines might | German. The smoldering hostility beas well pull up stakes and move over tween France and Germany has also to Puget Sound unless something is blazed up of late on account of Wildone for the Columbia River-som thing only in an indirect way connected with any possible plans of the Harri-

laudable a purpose as improving trunk

We take it, from their remarks at the Harriman banquet, that Attorneys her Oriental colonies, but she has Cotton and Fenton are both greatly encerned about the open Columbia River for its entire length, and they seem to think that the people of Oregon directly responsible for the fact that we have not now a great water highway 1000 miles long from Lewiston to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Cotton and France is for peace, and the terms con-Mr. Fenton rebuking the people of Oregon for their lack of energy in opening |

up the Columbia River is a spectacle altogether novel and refreshing. In-

deed, it is to laugh. While we are on this subject, it may as well be said that the people of Portland have done somewhat more than their share in keeping an open river from here to the sea, having raised and spent from first to last for that purpose something like \$1,500,000. They Dalles, and they have worked valiantly, unremittingly, obstinately, determinedly, in season and out, for the building of the canal at Celilo, and because of their unceasing agitation for that great project it looks now as if they had succeeded in getting it. These are things Oregon has done for itself, and no railroad for it.

If The Oregonian has presented these matters to the public with some spirit, it is because it has felt that Oregon de served to be placed in a correct attitude before Mr. Harriman. We think it impossible that he can have understood heretofore how much in earnest about its own industrial interests and the development thereof the people of this state are. Nor does he seem to have appreciated at its full measure of value the desire of his patrons to be on friendly terms with him. To quarrel with Mr. Harriman is not likely to be productive of great good to Oregon, and possibly not to him. We do not want it. We hope he does not want it. But the time is here for frank speech. That is the reason The Oregonian makes it.

WILL EUROPE INTERFERE!

In their first important foreign war and destroyed their enemy's fleet. This war was fought with China. . The treaty which closed it gave Japan control of now occupy; but Russia, Germany and many and France obtained footbolds on lished at Hongkong, and the break-up ideal world, but here on earth, of the Chinese Empire was well under way when Secretary Hay interposed. would not be an independent nation to-

These facts are known to everybody. The motives of the three nations which united to coerce Japan are not so familiar to the world. All three acted from pure selfishness, but Russia, with long-sighted cunning, made the greed of France and Germany subserve her should die, ministering to his flock. own ambition. That ambition was to shooth the Chinese Empire as she had already swallowed up Siberia and Central Asia, and, with the overwhelming forces she would then control, to conquer India and dominate the whole world. Toward that end Russia marched without a check until the Japanese War broke out. All Europe was fascinated and paralyzed by her insolence and apparent power. Constantly preaching the beauties of peace. Russia was steadily eating her way into the Celestial Empire, both from the west and the north while at the same time her agents were gaining control of its business and finance. The small concessions to her allies upon the coast could easily be disposed of later. If the Emperor William suspected

the enormous ambition of Russia, he felt able to develop his own schemes of world-wide power rapidly enough to their crops and products are the little checkmate her. His aspiration for Ger- stub roads from the Columbia to Heppmany was then, and is now, exactly the same as that of Pobledonostseff and the autocratic clique for Russin. To Mr. Harriman was driven to buy, and od of running a vagrant or pickpocket displace England as the great colonial has held untouched from the time he and commercial empire was only part est doubt that he states, from his of his plan, but that part required a base in Eastern Asia, and this Russia In something like five years he has readily conceded to gain his support against Japan.

As for France, she joined the coalition from a double motive. It was, for and its north-and-south distance of one thing, a safe and efficient way to please her ally. France was at that time isolated. She scarcely ranked as half a million acres of irrigable lands, a first-class nation, and Russia was her only friend. The mere invitation to by 35; the Malheur country, with its join the coalition flattered her self-esteem, but it also promoted her interest, should think that the extension of a for France dreaded then, as now, the development of a great Oriental power. The fear of the "yellow peril" is real great matter and there need be no in France, though Americans smile at hurry about it, even after he had said it; and there is much in history to he was going to build one or more of justify her fear; but her immediate disquiet was on account of those colonies in Southeastern Asia which would lie

Since the date of that coalition of Japan, the world has changed. William the colonial power of Germany in Asia used to meet and fight along the St. face in Eastern Africa, in Persia and in dread, but he is quite willing, for all provided it does not wane too much. Germany has schemes working out in pleasing to Russia than to England; but, on the other hand, the utter downbring on a revolution in Prussian Poland. William, therefore, will counsel nothing to offer him to pay for inter- else shows clear signs of coming in. vening, while France would now decline to join in a coalition to coerce Japan. France is no more friendly to Japan than she was ten years ago, but she is much less dependent upon Russia and

in much better relations with England. ing with France soon after his accession, which events have not weakened English influence is strong in Paris. and it is both anti-Russian and antiliam's aggressive acts. Thus the motives which drew the two Emperors and the young and feeble republic toward but the well appointed guest, having an alliance ten years ago have almost disappeared. France still worries over learned that Japan is less dangerous to them as a friend than as an enemy; while, more than for her colonies, she trembles for her great Russian loans, which the approach of revolution imperils. Peace means safety to those enormous investments; therefore,

cern her little.

moral support of America, neither of which counted in the previous crisis, and it is difficult to see why she should not impose whatever conditions of peace she pleases upon her beaten enemy. Russia has no right to expect those conditions to be easy. brought on the war by her reckless disregard of treaties, promises and plain have built a portage railway at The justice. She has been utterly defeated, and now she must take the consequences.

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE.

The church adds one more name to the long roll of her martyrs. The hu man race glories in one more example of absolute devotion to duty. The return of Archbishop Chapelle to share the peril and alleviate the sufferings of his stricken flock will excite no wonder in his church; for there is no record of plague or famine when the cry of his dying people has not called the good priest home, He heard the call and obeyed it, and out of his love he came upon his death. The church will say of him that he died like a priest; the world, that he died like a hero; and the praise of the church will be of the finer significance.

In these high examples of the priestly vocation like Archbishop Chapelle there is a quality more excellent than the hero's courage. The saints and sages of all times have called it the secret of happiness; the prophets have proclaimed it as the remedy for evil; the Savior taught it as the way of salvation in this world and in all worlds. In the struggle for place and money we the Japanese gained every land battle forget that it exists. The cynic, watching the harsh turmoil of labor, com merce and war, thinks he can prove that It is not and never was: but the the Chinese territory which her armies priest, dying among his people, restores our faith in love and its transcenden France joined in an ultimatum which efficacy. His deed redeems our Nation required the island empire to give up and our age from the reproach of harsh Port Arthur and withdraw from the materialism. Archbishop Chapelle in mainland of Asia. Russia then took his life and in his death shows tha possession of Port Arthur and soon now, as always since the first days of afterward acquired Manchuria by her the church, there are men ready to own peculiar diplomatic methods. Ger- deny themselves, to follow the Master in his hardest teaching, and demor the Chinese coast. England followed strate by their deeds that his precepts suit, though she was already estab- are practicable, not merely in some

Archbishop Chapelle was a great prel are, a high dignitary in the church and But for his vigorous diplomacy China a man of surpassing ability in large affairs. His activities in Baltimore Washington and in the missionary field are well known. He earned the gratitude of the United States Governmen by settling the ancient quarrels between the friars and their tenants in the Phil ippines. He attained to a goodly age in noble service and died as

WHAT CONDITIONS DEMAND BAIL-ROADS?

Serious differences are exposed be tween Mr. Harriman and his lieutenants and spokesmen, on the one hand, and the whole people of Oregon, on the other hand. The railroad men say that they have built railroads whereve there has been settlement. Oregon re plies that 59,000 square miles of her 96, 000 area are still without railroads, and will remain, even if all the projects Mr Harriman and Mr. Cotton foreshadow become facts. How can it be disputed that from the margin of the Columbia south to the California border, east from the Cascades to the Snake, not one through line of railroad is even thought of by Mr. Harriman? The only attempts to belp these settlers with ner and Condon, and the Biggs-Shaniko, or Columbia Southern road, that secured control until now. Today the promise is made, or repeated, to extend this road southward to Bend. If this Bend to Ontario, on the Snake River. is left. In this 216 miles west to east, 200 miles, lie Crook, Harney and Countles, with at least Malheur including the Harney Valley, 75 miles valleys and farms, where land is now selling at from \$40 to \$75 an acre; the great cattle and sheep ranches, such as the French-Glenn ranch, now under contract to the Co-operative Federaand irrigable lands.

Klamath and Lake Countles are to surrender them to California.

If Mr. Harriman, the Oregon president, has closed eyes to the demands and possibilities of this splendid region Russia, France and Germany against Mr. Harriman, the California president, can see three lines of road being pushed pose Oregon does lose, suppose California gains, all the trade and traffic of what then. The Southern Pacific loses nothing, for she "catches 'em a-comin' or a goin'."

For years the cry of the coast coun ties has risen. What can a railroad of Germany and England are face to ask? Timber? We have miles on miles where each one will load 1000 cars? cheese, and fruit, and wool, and cattle that, to see the power of the Crar wane, and hops, and honey, and cascara bark, and fish, and hides. Is this all? No. for here are soil and climate which in-Turkey and Persia which are no more vite to new industry. Have you minerals? Coal and iron, fire-clay, building stone, granite, marble, placer mines. fall of the empire of the Czar would quartz mines, copper. Why, then, have you not had railroads before? Becauuntil recently only the Southern Pacific Nicholas to make peace, and he cares was in touch or sight, and they never little what the terms are. Russia has take it in hand to build until some on

A page in the August number of th Country Calendar is devoted to the dandellon, not as a pest, but as a food plant waiting to be placed with spinach, the herald of the Spring's largess in green things tempting to the palate. In this number of the Calendar is a late start, half-page picture showing the dandelion under cultivation. Needless to say, the plant differs greatly in appearance from the vagrant of lawns and graph operators in their strike. No roadsides. It is not the vagrant hanging on to the skirts-a plant of societya standing in the vegetable world and winning its way to commendation through the stomach. Hear what a writer, accredited as authority upon the subject, says of this despised plant: The dandellon is not very widely grown, but beserves more attention. The best market are Boston and the currounding cities and towns. As we go outside New England the demand for it decreases. This vegetable is easily grown and has some advantages on

The writer goes on to say that from Add to this that Japan has now the sowings made in June or July, a crop

active support of England and the will be assured the next Spring and will sell readily for a dollar a bushel, and that even at 50 cents a bushel the dandellon can be grown with profit. Most housewives have experimented with this plant for food in a small way in the early Spring. But as yet, no green grocer among us has offered it for sale, and no market gardener has

ventured to cultivate it. Since we are assured by this very reputable magazine, which makes green and growing things a specialty, that when properly cultivated, the dandetion is equal to spinach as a Spring delicacy; that when blanched like celery It makes a delicious salad and that it can be grown with profit, we may look with favor upon it and sigh for the time when its winged seeds will be gathered and sown in orderly rows instead of being left to sow themselves broadcast and take vigorous root where they are not wanted.

Several months ago The Oregonian referred to the Central Oregon region and he coast region as an "undiscovered It seemed at the time an inappropriate term to apply to a section of Oregon, scarcely more than a day's drive from the populous section of the state, and yet the development of the next few years will demonstrate that the words used were entirely applicable. Railroads across Central Oregon and to Tillamook, Coos and Curry countles will open up those regions to settlement and the transformaon that will result will be amazing. The people of the Williamette Valley have no adequate conception of the wealth of resources in the coast country from the mouth of the Columbia to the California line. A few localities, where harbors have made industrial development possible, are already well known, but other portions of the state west of the summit of the Coast Range are entirely unknown, though abounding in wealth of timber and productiveness of soil. The thousands of hills facing the moist winds of the Pacific yield pasturage twelve months in the year and the time will come when their fame will be surpassed, if at all, only by that of Eastern Oregon and lands upon which water has been turned.

Formal requests from trade organizations of Eastern Oregon and Washington cities to the O. R. & N. Co. for a train to leave Portland about midnight seem to be based on a natural demand. Curiously, the railroads centering at Portland in putting on additional local trains have waited for petitions instead of anticipating the needs of the interior A notable instance is the Sunday train on the west side to Corvallis, which paid from the very start, and proved the need of its service. While earnings of new trains are problematical, there is hardly a doubt that the one asked for by the rapidly growing district east of the Cascades will more than pay its way.

If the weather bureau stations, elsewhere in the United States, are conducted on the same lines as those in Oregon and Washington with which the business community is familiar, extreme difficulty will be encountered in making any charge of scandal hold against Professor Willis Mobre, who is at the head of the department. The work of Professor Moore and his assoclates in this district has been the most satisfactory ever given by the weather bureau and something more than mere rumors will be needed to convince the general public that there has been any wrongdoing in the weather bureau department of the government service.

There is an old-fashioned police methor other undesirable citizen out of town. It seems to have lost its vogue in Portland. Therefore, we may expect to have a succession of burglaries is done a tract 216 miles long from hold-ups and thefts until there is nothing left to steal or nobody left to hold up, or until Chief Gritzmacher "reorganizes" his detective force. Meanwhile we are likely to hear any day of some sensational crime that will arouse the public to the need of action, and the police to doing their duty.

as well, will felicitate Dr. C. L. Large on his auspicious marriage. After having done so much for others in the line of pure philanthropy, it is natural that tion, with its 100,000 acres of irrigated it should occur to the good doctor finally to do something for himself. In offering our congratulations to Dr. and pass, then, unnoticed, and Oregon is to Mrs. Large, we do not venture too much, we hope, in the announcement that they are undoubtedly the bestpleased couple in the world.

Court tale-bearers at Berlin have been carrying to the ears of the Kaiser things King Edward has been saying about him, whereby the comity between nations is disturbed. Methods of backbiting village gossips evidently are effective around the German throne, else the matter would not have been treated seriously by an influential Londo

Figures on Washington's estimated population given out from Olympia by the Secretary of State are more than interesting. The rapid growth of some of the interior towns will surprise no one more than the inhabitants themselves. Our neighboring state is marching ahead in seven-league boots; still there is no need to exaggerate.

"I care not," said the famous Sam Ward, lobbyist, "who makes the argument before a Legislature, just so you leave the wining and the dining of the members to me." He never made the blunder of inviting his friends to a

nouncement that Secretary Shaw will begin working next Fall for the Pres idential nomination in 1908. If he fail, no one can blame him for making a

labor cause is promoted by an act that puts human life in jeopardy. dependent for re-election as District Attorney for New York. Now we shall

service at Spokane will not aid the tele-

What does Mr. Harriman want with 40-foot channel at the entrance to the Columbia? He is doing very little to utilize the 24-foot channel.

Automobilists are not the only mer

OREGON OZONE.

A Missourian has discovered a method of raising corn without irrigation even in the dryest weather. He plants potatoes, onions and corn in the same patch. The onions bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such quantities that the roots of the corn are kept moist, and a big crop results. It is a wonder that some one did not think of this simple method long ago. The ears of the corn must have been stone deaf

At a recent church gathering one of the ministers protested against the singing of those beautiful words: Have you had a kindness shown?

Pass it on, pass it on! in Sunday school to the familiar tune

Here's to good old Yale-It is quite evident that a song censor is needed in that Sunday school.

A Lendon newspaper, with the largest circulation in Great Britain, has been calling upon King Edward every day for two weeks to step down from the throne and let the people establish a republic. Still we see no cataclysm of monarchic wrath smiting that editor. King . Edward sits placifly upon his throne, smokes his customary brand of clears, reads the daily papers and the tuppence-hapenny magazines, enjoys life and lets other folk enjoy life. What matter if one journalist be dissatisfied with King Edward? Let him be. That doesn't worry His Majesty. Edward is a good King; he attends strictly to his own business lets other men attend to the public business and the world wags on. If an editorial of the nort mentioned had appeared in a German or a Russian newspaper, the whole establishment, from the editorin-chief to the office boy, would now be clanking chains, gnashing teeth, raging and imagining value things. Which shows how much better it is to be English if you want to revolute.

When Mr. Kalusna, of Evanston, Ill. grew tired of married life and sold his wife to his friend, Mr. Stepheniac, Mrs. Kalusna made no objection. She prepared to leave her unhappy home and go with her purchaser; but when she learned that she had brought only \$5, while the household furniture was offered for sale at \$50, she flatly refused to be sold. The lady was quite right. Surely no gentleman of gallantry will insist that she was a spite ful creature, though disobedient she was. No self-respecting wife should permit herself to be appraised at a mere one-tenth the value of the household furniture.

We have the word of the Sacramento Union that "Luther Burbank has opinions not only on the culture of plants, but also on the culture of children." Since Mr. Burbank has produced the spineless cactus and the thornless rose, may we not hope that he may produce the squall-less infant?

In a book just published by a Nev York physician there is a list of 16 rules, which, if followed closely, will insure long life. Here are some of them, with comments:

"Live in the country." This is excellent advice. Rent your three-room flat to the peanut-stand man on the next corner, or lock it up for the Summer, and spend six months in your bungalow at the seashore or in the mountains, or at your Italian villa a few miles by the past we may expect a refreshing outside the city. The country life, with ing and other innocent diversions, will fortify you for your six months of store-clerking or street-carring.

"Change your occupation often." Good! Quit working on the railroad at \$1.25 a day and work at bank presidenting for a year or so; then make another change and become president of the Equitable, or go and dig the Panama canal, or manage the New York Subway. A constant clinging to one occupation is too monotonous.

"Allow no pet animals in living coms; they are apt to carry about disease germs." Very wise advice, and this is intended for the rich. Keep the Angora cat in the cellar with the vegetables, and make the poodle pup stay in the kitchen. Also, hang the parrot's cage out on the front veranda, so that Polly's prattle may drive the neighbors to the woods-which will do them Here follow a few more rules for

long life, which are not in the book: Hide in the fence corner when the Grim Reaper begins to what his scythe. Quarrel with all the undertakers in town and determine that you won't patronize them.

Don't worry about dying; living has worries enough to satisfy any reasonable person, and the worrles you don't use yourself you can give to your

The Fields of Far Away.

Ho, for the Fields of Far Away! Let us go back there, brother mine; Let us return for a dresm and a day. Back where the beckoning vistas shine:

Out where the road leads forth and far Into the Bourne of the Days to Be; There where the wralths of our mem-

ories are, Lifting a finger to you and me!

Down in the Fields of Far Away. How are the loved ones holding out? What are the old folks doing today? What are the boys and the girls

about? Still does the mother sit and croon Ballads of love to the brother wee? Still does the father's fiddle atune Stir with its melodies you and me?

Lo! in the Fields of Far Away, Father's asleep-and the grass above! Mother-bless her !- is bent and gray. Let us go back, and take our love; For you are the brother once so wee And we are the children that used to

Mother is waiting for you and me, Back in the Fields of Far Away. ROBERTUS LOVE.

At Saratoga. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Saratoga season opens with the id" clear off, as they say. At the races see how much New York likes being Monday \$250,000 is said to have changed hands in the betting on the Saratoga \$10,000 handleap. And at night all the gambling joints in town were wide open and full of business. Governor Higgins says that if the lid is off it ought to be put back on again, but he will wait for

WHY THE SUMMER IS HOT

This Pioneer Says It Is Due to the Absence of Smoke, Which Tempers the Sun's Rays-Hot Days in Former Years.

ent in the history of Oregon since the first settlement. I'll admit that it is ly I ever remember of experiencing due alnly to one cause—the smoke, thanks to our laws and the faithulness of the Forest Rangers.

virtually the making of our crops—in that it tempered the sun's rays. The Summer of 1883 was also very dry.

15th of September

moked glass. Only a few times that Summer did a south wind, for a day or two, drive the smoke northward and give a clear sky. The fires were on the Cascade Mountains, south of Mount Hood and sometimes a strong northwest wind brought the cinders of leaves, etc., some 40 miles to the agency. September 1 of Warm Springs Indian warriors, who took part in celebrating the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It commenced raining that night and ended the smoky

Going back to "pioneer days" I rememer that in Oregon City where we then lived during the Summer of 1849, it was so smoky that we could hardly distinguish the houses on the opposite side of Main street. The fires that year were, I think, mainly in the Coast range and western Polk and Benton Counties.

I have heard some oldtimers declare that the heat was so intense that it cooked the oysters in Yaquina Bay, a pretty "hot" story. During the Summer of 1855 a terrible forest fire raged in the Coast mountains,

northwest of Forest Grove, Washington County. Night after night during the harvest days, we could see from Fred Grove's place the blaze of the burning timber around the headwaters of Gale's The Summer of 1859 was very reek. dry, so much so that the grain crops were almost a failure. Here in Linn County, old settlers tell me that when cradling the short strawed-grain it would pull up by the roots. We had no machinthen for harvesting grain, save some "chaff pilers" to do the threshing a machine for threshing, but not winnowing the grain. We usually trampedout the grain with horses. 7 (1859) after excessively cold weather during February and March, it cleared up the first of April, and from that on to in August we had only a few light showers. The night of August 3 commenced raining and gave days of heavy showers, but did no dam-age to speak of. From that on we had beautiful Fall and ac open Winter. The third and fourth of July, 1866, were extremely warm days. Company B. First Oregon Infantry, was then on the home-ward march from Fort Boise, Idaho, and on those two days made the march from the Payette River to the Weiser River. The afternoon of the fourth a thunder

If I am not mistaken it was September the 18th, 1868, that was called the "dark day" in Oregon. There were fires in the Cascade Mountains, westward from Mount Hood. There was a very strong wind from the northwest, so much so that it carried cinders to Dayton, Yamhill County, and our place three miles south of that town. It was so dark that breakfasts were eaten that morning by

lamplight as late as 8 o'clock.

The days of forest fires and smoky weather are, we may hope, well over even though there have been many more seasons when smoke was thus a Taking one year with another we have no need of smoke to hide, what we y call, our "Italian skies" temper the Summer's heat. Judging rain toward the last of this give us added cause for thankfulness that we live in "God's country." as the Willamette Valley was often named by those delving years ago in the mines of mountainous idaho. Ours is "God's coun-try" now and we call it "Peerless Ore-CYRUS H. WALKER.

RICH MINES OF JOSEPHINE

Salt Lake Expert Tells of What He Sees in Southern Oregon.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Aug. 6 .- (To the trip through Josephine County has shown me the wonderful mineral resources of this southern portion of the state. From Sucker Creek to Schelly Creek, a distance 35 miles, is a well mineralized belt. which, when opened up, should equal any metal-producing district in the West. Comparatively few mines along this belt are in operation, the principal being the Briggs property, the Takilma Smelting Company's properties and the Monumental mine

From the first over \$20,000 in gold nuggets has been extracted and the progress.

On the Monumental 30 men are a work and a large body of gold-bearing fron sulphides has been opened up, over 50,000 tons of ore are in sight. averaging \$12 per ton. Extensive tests being made at different reduction works to determine the most economical method of treating the ore. The principal mining district how

ever, is that in the vicinity of Waldo, where the Waldo Mining & Smelting Company and the Takilma Smelting Company are working their proper-iles. The principal mine is the Queen of Bronze, from which 5000 tons of ore have been shipped to the Takilma smelter this senson, and about 5000 tons more are in sight ready for shipment.

The Takilma smelter consists of a 42x36 Holthoff blast furnace, supplied with air from a No. 4 Connersville blower, and has a daily capacity of 150 of the man that people depend upon tong A complete sampling mill, electona A complete sampling mill, elec-tric light plant and pumping system have been installed and work has been The superintendent of the plant is W. S. Keith, E. M., a well-known British Celumbia smelter-man, who has practically solved the successful treatment of the alumina-magnesia ores of Southern Oregon at the Takilma smelter. The matte produced is shipped to Tacoma for conversion to blister tained from the Wilkinson Coal Comof Wilkinson, Wash., though small portion of Belgium coke is also

From the excellent showings aiready made it is reasonable to predict that the Illinois River mining district of Southern Oregon will equal any of the

E. REYNOLDS, E. M. Salt Lake.

HERE'S A NICE SKIN GAME How an Illinois Visitor Was Held

Up in a Barber Shop.

THE DALLES, Or., Aug. 2 .- (To the Editor.)—I am tarrying here for a few days after a visit to your Exposition, which I regard as matchless for heauty and merit. But after reading the Ore-gonian concerning the bunco man I thought a brief note might enable some an official notification, and then give thought a brief note might enable some one to profit by my experience, which, by the way, was very small compared

ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1966 - (To the Editor.) , to that of others. My theory has been mmon remark that we are that there is no danger of thes and hot Summer without mals of prey if a man, day or would just "keep in the middle of the

rule of safety is a back number in this age of "frenzied finance" and this age of "frenzied finance" and "commercial strenuosity." When I landed at the Union Depat in Portland The Summer of 1873 was a very dry I thought I must put on my "best bib one, but smoky, so much so that it was the common saying that the smoke was Illinois to advantage, for I surmised that Portland and the Exposition h ry. Grant and Logan. So I first inquired for the street-car line for the Exposi-It tion. Walking toward it from the deand the longest term of smoky weather for the street-car line for the Exposi-ever known as my memory recalls. It tion. Walking toward it from the de-extended from early in May to about the pot on the left-hand side of the street, ember.

I came upon what seemed to be an avthe Warm Springs Indian erage barber shop that was at that Agency, and remember how, morning time in charge of a white and colored after morning we could see the "sun man, the white seeming to be in spots" on the sun without the use of charge. I had been a patron of the tonsorial calling for about 40 years, and as a rule the service has its scale of prices the world around. I got a shave and shampoo, when the berber suggested a 'tonic' for my hair that would keep it in good condition after it dried. When I was brushed I put my hand in my pocket for a half dollar, when he stopped the performance by putting in my hand a ticket calling for I looked about for the 95 cents. I looked about for the "cash" man, but seeing none, he said, "just pay it to me"-and I did. Now, that is a very small bunco, but I put it down in my account book "bunco No. 1." It was an ordinary shop, an ordinary service, but far above the average in the grade of its "hold up." "Keep in the middle of the road," day or night out we must keep our eyes open all the same. I feel that my pocketbook was the safer after that, which had in

The good advice of the best person heaven and earth ever knew cable in Portland just now: and earth ever knew is appli-Watch. L VILLARS, Pastor M. E. Church, New Lenox, III,

WHAT UTAH HAS DONE

Has Remembered Jefferson in His Great Work of Discovery.

PORTLAND, Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.) -he Sunday Oregonian illustrations of the various state exhibits at the Fair are both interesting and instructive and are timely move in the right direction. Not the least attractive is that of Utah. Its educational exhibit, to which attention was not attracted by the Sunday article, particularly that from its manual train-ing schools, admonish us that the older states of the West may have much to earn from the younger, and auggest whether or not-our own school system with its "higher education," might not well be simplified into more practical

I write to say, however, that Utah has ietly and unostentatiously reminded us that in our apotheosis of Lewis and Clark we have unconsciously ignored the mast spirit of our invasion of the Northwest. In the collonades of the Government building is a tablet by which we are told in substance that Jefferson supplied the shower came up and tempered the weathountry, Lewis and Clark showed the ay. With this exception, I find no emphasis of Jefferson's connection with the historic event which we are honoring, mave as furnished by Utah. Over the en-trance of the Utah building (which, by the way, in its exterior is a reproduction of Washington's Mount Vernon home) is fairly good plaster bust of Jefferson flanked on either side by like busts of Lewis and Clark. Beneath is a fac-simile eproduction in part of Jefferson's final etter and instructions and authority to aptain Lewis, writ with his own hand. as he describes it. "to give more entire satisfaction and confiden may be disposed to aid." It has remained to Utah to supply that

which seemingly has been

Where Are the Portland

PORTLAND. Aug. 3.—(To the Editor.)—
I have greatly enjoyed the fine concerts
given by the present band at the Exposition in the evenings when it is cool and why there is not a greater percentage of that 110,500 Portland people going, turn about, so that there is a good audience all the time. I can assure them they are missing some very fine music and a pro-gramme varied to suit any taste. It may have been a mistake for the management to grant a concession for reserved seats near the stand, but, as it has done up: I think they will be much better patronized than they are, if the management will be more liberal with the free seats placed advantageously. If they get a good crowd there the patronage of reserved seats will certainly increase and it will not be nec essary to help them in ways which tend rather to drive people away from that vicinity. I hope to see larger and appreciative audiences in the evenings from now on, made up of people who live here as well as visitors.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

A HUMAN PRESIDENT. Chicago Evening Post It means much to the country, doubt-less to have a strenuous President; it

means much more to the country

have a human President. The States has a human President. Theodore Roosevelt made a visit to the crippled children's hospital at Coney Island. One of the elements of strength in Theodore Roosevelt lies in his doing such things unheralded. Not a whit would be have cared if the news of his visit to those stricken children

had never found its way beyond the walls of the institution.
It was the intensely human side of Theodore Roosevelt that sent him to the bedsides of the suffering children. No American ever thinks twice about the President's motives where his heart

The President heard of the children at Coney Island from Jacob Riff, his friend, another man of human impulses. Sympathy sent him to see the cripples,

upbuilding effects. One child called him "papa." It was a sound that was no stranger to his ears. What the President said to the child was inaudible, but every parent can supply the words.

Hypocrisy hides its head in the front of Theodore Roosevelt's humanity. His human side is his best side, and it makes the people hold to him.

Word to the Wise Is Sufficient.

Starbuck Star. There is a black, lawless Holstein cow roaming the streets of Starbuck that is creating a lot of ominous comment and excitement among our natives, and, unless she reforms and ceases to riddle shade trees and fences, and upset houses and overturn sidewalks, she is liable to awake some balmy, glorious morning and find herself in a lamentable state of chaos. A malicious, accomplished brute she is, highly educated in all the arts that go to make a villainous and de-spisable cow. Endowed with a 30-inch tongue, and the power of balancing on her hind feet, she can easily reach the top-most branches of any tree in the state; consequently, after one of her as-saults, there is little left of her victim but history and roots. For the benefit of cow and owner, this article is published No charges.