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900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Signature of **Dr. J. C. Heppner**
NEW YORK.
146 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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LETTERS ON CURRENT TOPICS

Portland Accused of Monopolizing Fair Visitors—Complaint Against Rates on Branch Railroad Lines—Champoeg Celebration at the Fair, September 15—Merits of Flax Culture Explained—Payment for Use of Convict Services.

TOLEDO, Or., Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—From The Oregonian we glean the fact that the attendance at the Lewis and Clark Exposition has passed the 1,000,000 mark, which doubtless assures its financial success. That the State of Oregon will be greatly benefited by the Fair, all must concede. That the Fair managers and the enterprising citizens of Portland have done all in their power to bring people to Portland, there can be no doubt.

But lest we forget, it is well to remember that the real purpose of the Fair was to advertise Oregon, with the view of populating its hills and valleys. When we say Oregon we mean the whole State of Oregon; not Portland, the Cascades, Seaside or any certain locality. We presume that those who have the management of this great enterprise are doing the best they can, and the writer well knows that it is an easy matter to look on and criticize what other persons are doing in the management of their affairs. But as the question of the Fair management is open to discussion to every citizen of the state, from the fact that the State of Oregon has \$500,000 invested, the people feel that it is not a private show, and therefore have a good right to criticize it in a friendly way.

The sentiment all over the state seems to be that the Fair managers are not taking enough interest in getting the visitors from other states to see all parts of Oregon. They seem to think that their duty and trust is discharged when the people reach Portland, and are satisfied for them to remain there. We all concede that Portland is a rich and beautiful city, and are all proud of it and of its live, progressive citizens. But were it not for the little streams of commerce that flow into Portland from all portions of the state, it would soon be as silent as the City of the Dead. Build up Oregon and you build up Portland.

We all know that the scenery along the Columbia River is the finest in America, and that if a farmer burns a patch of brush in the good old Summer time, he is trying to build a home for himself and family he is liable to raise a smoke, and that that smoke is liable to get the Eastern tourist and the Mammas from getting a clear view of Mount Hood; but it was not altogether scenery that Lewis and Clark, or the grand old pioneers who settled Oregon, were looking for when they blazed the way to this country. Just at the present time, and for the next six weeks the good people of Oregon are willing for the poets to sing of all the beauties of nature if the real horny-handed son of toil who comes to Oregon to buy a home and become an actual settler can be shown the real thing and posterity given a trip through the Willamette Valley or the great forests in the coast counties of Cook, Linn, Lincoln and Tillamook, or the wonderful fruit lands of Southern Oregon, or the great inland empire of Eastern Oregon, where there is room for thousands of men to hew out homes for themselves and posterity.

Excursion trains should be run out of Portland every day to some portion of Oregon. What inducements are there, or what does an Eastern farmer see or find to induce him to settle in Oregon if he returns to his home without ever seeing the country? It is true, he can go to the Fair and see fine displays of everything that can be raised here. It is also true that he could have seen this at the St. Louis Fair without ever coming to Oregon. What the intending settler wants to see are the hills and valleys where these fine products are raised. Mohair looks well in a booth with a blue ribbon around it, but the farmer who contemplates settling here would be better pleased to visit the oak hills of Polk County and see it growing on the goat's back, and the same may be said as to

the wool in Eastern Oregon. A hog vine hung up in a booth does not look to a farmer as it would in the hop center of the world in Willamette Valley. The people of the state feel that they have lost one good opportunity of advertising and telling the people of their own locality by reason of the action of the managers of the Fair in making their special days at the Fair so soon after the opening thereof, and some even claim that that was done to swell the gate receipts, that when they had their special days there were no Eastern people present, and that while they all had an opportunity to blow their own horn, there was no one to hear them.

The Eastern visitor comes through the greater portion of this state by night and does not see the resources unless he makes special trips out of Portland. The average visitor is shown the Columbia river as far up as The Dalles and down to its mouth, the City Heights and the Oaks. This is proper as far as it goes, but it does not seem to satisfy the farmers from Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas, Illinois or old Missouri, who are looking for homes.

In Lincoln County we live to some extent on scenery and climate, with the City of the Dead; but it is hard for the prospective settler when he looks at the rocky cliffs of the Columbia or at the peaks of the Cascade mountains to picture out a happy home there. It does not seem to satisfy him. He cannot live on scenery alone. But a few years later, after he has located in Oregon and is a sheeping, a mine, or mill owner, or has a dairy farm, then he will take his family for a vacation to view all the wonders and scenery of the Columbia. He will help build an electric road to Mt. Hood.

For the present give us tollers to subdue the wilds of Oregon; capital to develop our water power, build our railroads and manufacture our forests into lumber and to open our mines and Oregon will soon be one of the first states in the Union.

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services of F. X. Matthieu, at the historic convention held May 2, 1904, at Champoeg, now in Marion County, for the purpose of settling the question of national control—whether the Oregon country should be given to Great Britain, according to the proposition of one-half of the members of the convention, or whether it should become and remain a part of the United States.

While the celebration may be said to be intended to commemorate the event itself, all its features and ceremonies are to be in honor of Mr. Matthieu, the only survivor, and the one to whom, more than all others, is to be credited the great and lasting benefits to the United States resulting from the action of that memorable convention.

It will be remembered that the convention was composed of one hundred and two delegates, determined frontiersmen, and that at first they were equally divided. Fifty-one were in favor of hoisting the British flag and proclaiming allegiance to it, while an equal number were for adding the area to the American Union. Through Mr. Matthieu, at that time by birth a British subject, and his friend, Peter Luice, a Canadian Frenchman, who spoke none of the English language, and who was induced by Mr. Matthieu to change his attitude upon the question, the vote stood fifty-two to fifty in favor of the United States. Since that day Mr. Matthieu has been an honored citizen of that government to which, through his influence, came the sovereignty of the Northwest Empire.

To honor him and to commemorate the important event, the celebration is to be held. To it the people of the whole Northwest are most cordially invited. The Exposition management and the committee having the ceremonies in preparation indulge the hope that a very large number of citizens will honor themselves by being present to participate in the effect we shall make appropriately to celebrate the event and publicly to proclaim our grateful recognition of the heroic services to our common country, of our beloved, venerable citizen, F. X. Matthieu.

PARKS IN CROWDED CITIES
Minneapolis Man Asks for More Recreation Grounds.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—The rapid growth of our large cities is more evident and year by year the congestion in the downtown districts becomes greater. We can hardly realize the suffering and exhaustion that the residents in those districts have to endure in the hot weather. Happily, small parks and recreation grounds, are becoming more general, but it is absolutely necessary in many of the cities that there shall be more of such breathing places, and I sincerely hope that the citizens, as far as possible, will provide such places, where it is possible.

In most cities are many vacant lots that could be secured for park purposes; and the benefit to the public, by securing such places would be incalculable. We fill our large cities with the young men who have obtained their health and vigor from the fresh air of the country towns; let us in return, as far as possible, give them the same privilege in the cities.

PAY FOR USE OF CONVICTS
Salem Attorney Commends Governor for Check of Graft Evil.
SALEM, Or., Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—A Salem dispatch announces Governor Chamberlain has discovered that in order to entertain a visiting son of Superintendent James, of the Penitentiary, two prison officials went on a fishing trip and took with them as servant, a 32-year man, whose term of servitude lacks nine years of having expired. We are further informed that it was the intention of those prison officials to pay for the services of the convict at the rate of 35 cents a day, but that, Governor Chamberlain compelled them to pay \$2 a day and, severely reprimanded them.

I am under some personal obligation to Governor Chamberlain for this, his official endorsement of my contention that, where a convict is employed in the service of an officer of the Penitentiary for the personal benefit of that officer, the Prison funds should be reimbursed at the rate of not less than 25 cents a day for each day a convict is so employed. The session laws of 1902 provide that the minimum rate for each convict hired is 35 cents a day and the maximum rate shall be the largest amount obtainable by the Governor for the services of the convict. The code provides that the officers of the Prison shall not receive the labor of any convict for their profit or benefit. And now, when two inferior officers of the Prison use a convict the Governor goes the limit and charges \$2 a day for the services of that convict. Inasmuch as these inferior Prison officers concede that they should pay 35 cents a day for the use of the convict, I feel that my position in this matter is sustained by the Prison officials, as well as by the Governor.

The fact is, the superintendent and the warden daily use from five to seven convicts to wait upon themselves and their families in the capacity of menials. The question as to whether they should pay to the betterment fund 35 cents a day for each convict so employed is now before the Supreme Court of this state and I take this method of directing the attention of the court to the fact that the Prison management and the Governor now concede that for the services of those convicts the officials should pay. As these officers since their appointment have consumed enough labor at the minimum rate of 35 cents a day to amount to a little over \$1000, it will be seen that the betterment fund under this ruling of the Governor, could be benefited to a considerable extent. The friends of the superintendent

will not object that the salary paid to the superintendent will not justify the expense of paying for servants at the rate of 35 cents a day each, for the reason that at the present time the superintendent receives a salary of \$125 a month, his daughter (as matron), \$40, his 18-year-old son, (as guard), \$50, while another daughter, enjoys a salary of \$50 a month for services performed in the office of the Adjutant-General. This makes a total of \$265 a month which this family draws from the public revenues of the state, and in addition thereto it is furnished at the state expense all the table luxuries obtainable, laundry work, servants, coachman, hostlers, teams, and house furnishings of every luxurious kind. And the state with a lavishness, swelled by these officials to the highest point of hospitality, generously extends its favors in like degree to the unemployed members of this family and all visiting relatives and friends. Truly a great and growing state is expected to support such official in a style befitting the dignity of his official position.

Does not the Governor yet know that Port Orford is the grandest harbor south of Puget Sound on the entire Pacific Coast, and the only one except the Sound

on whose deep waters the largest ships of the world can ride safely at anchor? It is only heavy southwest storms of Winter that our harbor gets rough, and this will be remedied when our ditatory Government repairs the breakwater here, as contemplated.

Come and see the next time, Governor, and get your eyes opened!

NEW "POTTER" SCHEDULE.
Additional Trip to the Beach Arranged for Popular Steamer.
The T. J. Potter leaves Ash-street dock for Astoria and North (Long) Beach points as follows: Tuesday, August 29, 1:30 P. M.; Wednesday, August 30, 2:30 P. M.; Thursday, August 31, 3:15 A. M.; Saturday, September 2, 10 A. M. Particulars and O. R. & N. Summer book at City Ticket Office, Third and Washington streets, Portland.

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That's the question in Gloves. No where between London or St. Paul furnishes the equal of either. What Gordon Gloves cost in London is unimportant. London Gloves in St. Paul cost \$2.50—Gordon Gloves \$1.50
By H. H. W. W.

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