

PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

NEW STAGE SERVICE

Corporation Organized to Operate in Klamath Basin.

BUYS OUT OLD COMPANY

Promises to Make Travel in Southern Oregon Far More Comfortable—System Will Be Established by July 1.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—With 115 head of horses, enough stages and wagons to carry 100 people at one time, three of the largest liveries barns in Klamath Falls, one at Pokoama and a new motor stage station on Hayden Creek, four miles from Spencer, the newly incorporated Oregon & California Transportation Company promises to give Klamath Basin the best passenger, mail and express service possible, while overland travel is necessary. The new company is capitalized for \$25,000, of which \$100,000 is paid up.

J. M. McIntire is president and general manager; W. R. Davis, formerly at the head of the Lake Shore Stage Company, which last year operated stages between Grass Lake and Laird, is vice-president and treasurer; H. W. Straw, who for several years has conducted the Mammoth Stables, of Klamath Falls, is secretary, and the company has purchased the equipment, livestock, and succeeded to the mail and express contracts of the Oregon Stage Company, which W. E. Travis, of Portland, is the manager.

The traffic situation has been in a state of turmoil for some time past, that has been greatly to the disadvantage of the Klamath Basin. The organization of this new company was brought about after extended negotiations between the traffic representatives of the Southern Pacific, the officials of the Klamath Lake Railroad and the parties interested in the various transportation companies. The understanding is that the arrangements for the service between Pokoama and Klamath Falls will continue until the California Northwestern Railroad is completed to a point nearer Tester's Landing than the distance between Pokoama and Keen, when the entire passenger, mail and express traffic will be billed to the new road. It is expected that this will not take place before July.

In connection with the same traffic negotiations the McIntire Transportation Company, of which Mr. McIntire is president and general manager, and Charles L. Tutt, of Colorado Springs, Colo., a silent partner, is the field for handling heavy freight with 150 head of stock and flat-class equipment. Under the arrangements between the railroad and this company, freight to Klamath Falls and the responsibility for safe delivery assumed jointly by the McIntire Company and the railroad.

Upon the announcement of this arrangement there was considerable alarm felt by the individual teamsters engaged in transporting freight lest they would be entirely shut out. However, these teamsters formed a union, or an association, and are now acting through this organization to maintain their business. The new road, which will be billed, will be delivered to teamsters, having orders from shippers, at Pokoama, and that there is no intention to endeavor to control all of the traffic.

Considerable consignments of merchandise will be brought in by wagon from Astor because merchants and that on certain hauls more economically from that point than from Pokoama. Some freight will be hauled under contract by the individual teamsters.

FUMIGATION IS EFFECTIVE

Formaldehyde Vapor Found to Kill Germs of Tuberculosis.

CORVALLIS, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—An interesting experiment to determine the efficiency of formaldehyde as a germicide was completed at the Oregon Agricultural College. The tests were by members of the class in bacteriology and conducted under the personal supervision of Professor Pernot. A room in which a patient had died of consumption was used, and formaldehyde was the fumigating agent. Tuberculosis germs, anthrax, pus and other germs in cultures were put in the room before the gas was turned in, the point being to determine whether or not the germs would be destroyed. The usual application of the fumigant was made, with the result that both the anthrax and pus germs were destroyed, though the tuberculosis germs were not. Several were required to grow them again. The tuberculosis germs were destroyed.

The determination arrives at was that the anthrax and pus germs had lived through the fumigation and were in readiness to communicate disease to man.

After the application of the fumigant, germs from a piece of carpet and a bit of table linen in the room were put in culture media and within 24 hours developed. When classified, they were found to be harmless.

In a second application of formaldehyde, made with the same germs, different results were secured. More care was taken in closing apertures in the room, the walls being made so tight that there was but little leakage of the gas. New cultures of the same germs were made and first test were introduced, but under the more thoroughly applied gas, none survived. Harmless germs, however, taken as before from the draperies of the room were not killed by the application, but made quick growth subsequently, when introduced in culture media. In their report of the experiment, Calvin Ingie and Arthur Bernas, who conducted the test, say:

"From these and other tests we find that the maximum efficiency of formaldehyde as a germ destroyer can only be attained by confinement of the fumes in the room being disinfected. The precaution to close all apertures by which the gas might escape is very important. The growths which occurred from those spore-bearing, non-pathogenic varieties in no way detracts from the efficiency of formaldehyde gas as a safe and effective disinfectant, when properly used."

LOGGERS ALL MAKE MONEY

CAMPS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN MEETING DEMAND. High Prices Paid by Mills in Chehalis County Also Increases Value of Stumpage.

ELMA, Wash., March 31.—(Special.)—The logging industry, the greatest business interest of Chehalis County, is in the most prosperous condition at present. Logs, both fir and cedar, are selling for the highest known price and the supply does not more than meet the demand. Every logging camp in the county is running full handed.

Many of the camps will increase the crews already employed. Within the past year several large and well equipped logging operations and all are making money, the big price of logs affording a good profit over the cost of logging and the value of stumpage.

A deal has been reported under negotiation for a tract of timber lying in the western part of Chehalis County, at a price of \$2 per 1000 cubic feet. This is the highest price at which timber in this county has been known to sell.

For many years loggers on the Chehalis River have had heavy losses occasioned by logs drifting on the banks and bars of the stream, during high water, there to remain for months and often permanently. The logs are left on the plowed bottom lands along the river prevent the use of considerable acreage by the farmers. At each freshet the logs have been a serious nuisance, and keep others from logging.

In order to remove the logs hung up on the river bottoms the Chehalis River Logging Company has just been organized by the various companies logging on the river. The new company has built a large acow and placed upon it a donkey engine which will be used to pull the logs into the river.

CROP PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Abundance of Rain and Snow Benefits Grande Ronde.

LA GRANDE, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—Grande Ronde's prospects for a year promise to exceed in quantity and quality all those for many years past. Much rain and snow has fallen during the winter and nearly all of it is yet in the ground, owing to the fact that the ground was frozen comparatively a short time. The wheat acreage is probably larger than for many years past, and the fall-sown grain gives promise of a bountiful crop. Farmers fear the wire worm less than for a long time.

The best acreage much exceeds that of previous years. The Amalgamated Sugar Company is preparing to raise beets for themselves more extensively than heretofore.

Laborers Are Badly Needed.

KIONA, Wash., March 31.—(Special.)—Although Contractor Waghtcock of North Coast is offering \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day for laborers, men are extremely hard to find. Farm hands are also in demand here, but cannot be secured, and some of the farmers on the Horse Heaven and Rattlesnake wheat farms say they may be compelled to take their boys and girls out of school in order to put in the crops.

duration, but he visited the leading mines of the copper belt to gather data for a paper on the Northern Pacific copper camps of this state. That Easterners would like to know more about the possibilities of securing good returns for money invested in the copper industry of Eastern Oregon is the opinion of William Pollman, president of the Baker Loan & Trust Company, who has just returned from a trip to the East.

Mr. Pollman visited many of the large Eastern cities and met many of the people who contemplate coming to Oregon this Spring, and who desire to know the opportunities offered there. As he is not a mining man, Mr. Pollman could not inform them to any great extent on the possibilities of the copper industry, but to the homeseekers he gave a great deal of information, and predicts that this will be a banner year for immigration to Oregon.

HAS A MOUNTAIN OF LIME

Big Industry Can Be Developed Near Woodburn.

WOODBURN, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—Four miles east of Scott's Mills, which unquestionably has a large bed of coal, there is a mountain of limestone of the finest kind of limestone. Forty-five years ago the first brick building was constructed in the town and the lime used came from this mountain and the stone was burned there by a man named Cooper. This vast store of limestone is still awaiting capital to be uncovered. Portland and this whole section need never have a lime shortage and would furnish a ready market for the output.

Mr. J. M. McIntire, Pacific builds from Mount Angel to Scott's Mills, or if the proposed electric line from Oregon City to Willamette Falls is constructed, transportation will be furnished for an immense bed of coal and a mountain of lime.

ONE COMPANY IS AT FAULT

FACTS CONCERNING DESCHUTES IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Abundance of Water for Power and Irrigating Purposes Along the Eastern Oregon River.

LAIDLAW, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—For the past few weeks the public press has commented extensively upon the irrigation companies of Central Oregon and many and garbled are the stories set afloat. No distinction has been made between the companies that are fulfilling their contracts to the letter and those that are in default.

A false impression has been sent abroad in these commentaries, even some of our county papers helping to convey the same impression.

It has gone out that there is an insufficient water supply for the Deschutes Valley, when as a matter of fact there is more water and it is easier to handle than in any other section of the Pacific Northwest.

The Deschutes River, with its tributaries, has an unending supply of water, and of the best quality. It is free from any mineral deposits detrimental to its use in irrigation.

There is a natural reservoir in the lava beds above the intake of the various systems, and as soon as the river has reached a certain low stage this reservoir begins to discharge its stored water into the river in such a volume as is sufficient not only to irrigate the entire valley, but to furnish power for all of the mills, factories and electric railways which we hope to see developed in this great valley.

The misapprehension of conditions has gone into the press by reason of the failure of the settlers and the company on the Columbia Southern irrigation to have a satisfactory understanding in the work of reclaiming that segregation.

The determination, however, affects but a small section of the valley, and under all the other systems the work of reclamation is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The development is something wonderful.

The Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, which has the largest Cary Act project in Central Oregon, is giving complete and satisfactory attention to its segregation, and development work on the individual tracts is remarkable. Deeded lands under this company are being sold at a high price, \$50 per acre, and many settlers are coming in this Spring, making investments and building homes.

The segregation is on the east side of the Deschutes River, with Redmond, Laidlaw and Bend as its trading centers.

On the west side of the river is to be found some of the finest lands in the state, and the most susceptible to irrigation. It is said by those in position to know that these lands on the west side of the river are the best irrigation projects in the state. There are a large number of private systems of irrigation on this side, as well as the Columbia Southern segregation, in which the trouble is found.

On all these other systems the work of reclamation and development is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The settlers are well contented and are improving their lands and building homes, but the free advertising this section is getting by reason of the misunderstanding with the Columbia Southern is anything but enviable.

However, the facts on the Columbia Southern segregation are not so bad as pictured by some of the articles, which have recently appeared, your correspondent venturing the assertion that there is but very small percentage of the settlers who would dispose of their holdings at anything like the actual cost.

This segregation, which is one of the largest in the state, is being developed by the Three Sisters Company and by them sold to the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company. This company held the project for some time and collected large sums of money and then sold their interests to the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company the old company being still in existence.

W. A. Laidlaw is the principal shareholder in the present company and was the principal shareholder in the old company. The Columbia Southern segregation is the contention of the settlers that these two companies, the names of which are so near alike that they are frequently confused, are not the same. The company, took over the segregation from the Three Sisters Company with the intention of making some quick money, doing so as cheaply as possible, and an examination of the construction work will con-

OIL NEAR ONTARIO

Petroleum and Gas Indications in Malheur.

LARGE TRACTS UNDER BOND

Portland Company Secures Control of Promising Properties and Will Soon Commence on Their Development.

Don Carlos Boyd, of Ontario, Or., who is the Imperial Hotel, holds an interesting story concerning the development of newly-discovered natural gas and petroleum deposits in Malheur County.

"The Oregon Savings & Trust Company has secured a large tract of land adjacent to Ontario for natural gas and oil, for more than a year," said Mr. Boyd. "Having become satisfied that the land was promising, it had asked the Ontario people to bond for its use 500 acres of land, known to be available for their purposes. The citizens of Ontario have not only secured the number of acres required, but had secured 500 more acres to the amount, making a total of 1000 acres.

The Portland company stipulates in its agreement with the owners of the lands bonded that it will begin development work within 60 days of the date of agreement, and for that sum of \$200. The company agrees to sink a well on each 20 acres of the 1000-acre tract, and machinery for that purpose has already been ordered from the East. The lessees are to receive one-third of all profits from either oil or gas."

Mr. Boyd said that gas is existing in several places in Ontario, several children controlling the gas for lighting and cooking purposes. On the "K. S. & D." ranch, six miles south of Ontario, there is a well which is producing, having a decided petroleum odor.

Natural gas is found in some places in Malheur County at a depth of 300 feet. Standard Oil Company experts who have examined the field say that it is rich in petroleum gas.

The Oregon Savings & Trust Company is the owner of the best land, and several other outside companies found out that fact too late.

The foothills near Malheur contain large quantities of shale rock, of a kind which extends downward to a depth of 100 feet, which fact was discovered by the Standard Oil Company. As a result of the excitement over oil in Malheur County, prices of land have materially advanced, and Mr. Boyd says that that part of Oregon has a remarkably rosy future.

HEEDS SETTLERS' REQUEST

Attorney-General Examining an Irrigating Company's Books.

SALEM, Or., March 31.

Attorney-General Crawford is inspecting the accounts and books of the Columbia Southern Irrigating Company today, but he will not make known the developments as a result of the examination for some time. The irrigating company is being sued by the State Land Board at the instigation of the settlers of Crook County, who claim that they have paid into the coffers of the concern \$200,000 for the reclamation of their land by irrigation and allege that no work has been done. They want to know where their money has gone, and for this purpose the Land Board at its last meeting passed a resolution appointing a committee to act for the Water Users' Association of Crook County, consisting of Attorney-General Crawford, E. B. King, W. E. Guerin, Jr., and John K. Kollock, and empowering them to examine the company's books which the latter refused to comply with, stating they will submit to an examination only by the Land Board or the Attorney-General.

About 14,000 acres of land is involved, and the water is to be taken from Tumalo Creek, which the settlers allege will only irrigate 12,000 acres. This is Chamberlain has received several angry letters from the committee of the Water Users' Association, in which they bitterly denounce the Columbia Southern irrigation company, compelling them to perform their contract or refund the settlers their money.

EUGENE WANTS NEW STATION

Citizens Plan to Make College Town More Attractive.

EUGENE, Or., March 31.—(Special.)—The citizens of Eugene are interested in the building of a new station, the construction of which will likely be commenced within the near future.

The plan of the citizens is to work in the city and the surrounding territory, and the general plan has been submitted to the local agent, Mr. Gillette, who has willingly taken the matter up. The plan is to build a station in the city, and the citizens are expected that good results will follow.

Details are not ready and will not be taken up until the Southern Pacific office has approved the plan. The plan is to build a station in the city, and the citizens are expected that good results will follow.

The citizens are actively planning improvements in that part of the city adjoining the present station, and when the paving of Williams street is completed the new station will be a great improvement to the city. The plan is to build a station in the city, and the citizens are expected that good results will follow.

HOQUIAM SEEKS PUBLICITY

Commercial Club Will Get Out Advertising Booklet.

HOQUIAM, Wash., March 31.—(Special.)—The Commercial Club of Hoquiam has decided to advertise the resources of Hoquiam throughout the East, and in the near future will get out a valuable booklet on the city and the Gray's Harbor country in general. The booklet is being prepared by a great number of the city's business men, and the Commercial Club has decided to sing its praises throughout the East. The city now has a population of 9000, and its growth during the past few years has been surprising. Probably no cities on the continent have greater payrolls than Hoquiam and Aberdeen.

Located with city limits adjoining, supplied by the same electric light and gas plants, connected by an electric railway with a good service, there is no reason why the sister cities should not some day merge and become one of the great cities of the Pacific Coast.

For the exploiting of the resources of Hoquiam and Gray's Harbor, Secretary A. C. Girard has started in this kind of work on the coast. During the month of February the total cargo shipments of lumber from this port, the output of 17 mills, was more than 35,000,000 feet of lumber.

REVIVES RAILROAD RUMORS

Northern Pacific Seeking a Route Through Astoria County.

LEWISTON, Idaho, March 31.—(Special.)—Oscar Kettleison, who owns a ranch at Alwop, nine miles below Clarkston, Wash., on the south bank of the Snake River, has received a letter from the right-of-way department of the Northern Pacific road at Portland, asking that he will take for a 500-foot strip of land through his holdings for railroad purposes. With the exception of that strip of land, and another little tract, he will take for a 500-foot strip of land through his holdings for railroad purposes. With the exception of that strip of land, and another little tract, he will take for a 500-foot strip of land through his holdings for railroad purposes.

The overtures made to Kettleison for a right-of-way through his property have given rise to a rumor that the Northern Pacific really intends to build a road along the south bank of the Snake River from Riparia to

LEWISTON, CREDENCE IS PLACED IN THE RUMOR

Shoeshoerers at Carson, Wash., are preparing to spend a considerable sum in building additions and improving the hotel grounds at that place in anticipation of the greater business with the advent of the North Bank road.

HOTEL FOR CARSON SPRINGS

HOOD RIVER, Or., March 31.

The management of the mineral springs at Carson, Wash., is preparing to spend a considerable sum in building additions and improving the hotel grounds at that place in anticipation of the greater business with the advent of the North Bank road. The curative qualities of the springs at Carson are said to rank as high as any in the country and medical men widely in hopes that they may fall into the hands of the Government and be declared public property or be purchased by an experienced hotel man who will accord guests courteous treatment and ordinary conveniences.

GRADUATE ANOTHER BUSINESS STREET

SOUTH BEND, Or., March 31.

STOCKMEN SAY BUT LITTLE OPEN RANGE REMAINS.

Grazing Rules of Forestry Department Have Set Aside Very Laws of Nature as Effecting Reserves.

FACE SERIOUS SITUATION

JOHN DAY, Or., March 31.

As the season for turning livestock on the range approaches, stockmen are anxiously inquiring what shall be done with their herds. With the end of winter comes the end of the feeding season here, and no forage is provided for Spring and Summer use. The public ranges have been enclosed in forest reserves and withdrawals to such an extent that but little open range remains. And it is mostly within those areas, comprising the foot-hill ranges, that early Spring and late Fall ranges is produced. The grass is short-lived, growing well whether pastured or not as long as rains and some warm weather prevail, but dying and drying up with the heat and drought of early Summer. The more enduring bunch grass grows pretty well through the Summer and loses none of its high nutritive value through drying in the Fall. Thus the foot-hill range is fit only for Spring and Fall ranging, while mountain range is most valuable in Summer and valley range and pasture in late Fall and Winter.

These are Nature's laws of production, which point the way to the most economical methods of use. But the grazing rules of the Forestry Department attempt to set them aside, and administer arbitrarily rules at utter variance with Nature's plain intent. Stock is forbidden the use of reserves until late in Spring and early Summer, and this is why stockmen are sorely puzzled to know what to do with their stock. Even though feed were to be had it is impossible to extend the feeding season until the middle of April and make any profit on the stock. As the croppers express it, the stock would eat its head off.

Nor is this all. Ranges have been allotted men from remote parts of the state, who resident owners and taxpayers have been absolutely denied all admittance. One well-known case is that of a very successful and patriotic citizen of the county. He told me that he dreaded the time when the season finally opens and Columbia River stockmen drive their herds by his flocks onto ranges that he has used for many decades, where the same management and his own humiliation when he was compelled to answer their inquiry as to when he was going onto the reserve by saying, "I am not allowed to go at all."

I do not feel that the ranges were overgrazed, a cut must come somewhere. But was not the declared purpose of the reserve to aid the small resident owners and home growers by safeguarding and insuring to their use the resources of the reserves? It should be remembered that the character of soil, climate and markets for such a range are very different and exclusively a stock country. What agricultural pursuits are followed are solely in the interests of the live-stock industry. Thousands of acres of hay are sold to stockmen and fed to home-grown stock every Winter. So that every decrease in the number of horses, sheep and cattle in Grant County means a decrease in the value of agricultural products, and these twin industries are the foundation of all commercial and industrial prosperity, as well as the basis of taxation. The present policy is very life of the community, social and political, are bound up in the stock industry.

On the other hand, growers from the Columbia country are engaged in a business not at all essential to their success. Ranges are arable, climate favorable and markets convenient, making an ideal agricultural country. Douglas Belts, president of the State Wool Growers' Association, has reduced his herds, plowed up his range, and says that he has more money in his pocket than he has in his range. He goes as far as to advise other sheepmen to do the same. These facts show where the cut in allowances should be made, and not on the stock industry.

Senator Fulton has recognized these facts which seem to have escaped the grazing officials' notice, and advises stockmen to allow stock to drift upon reserves. He says there is no law making such a practice a crime. Stockmen here believe him, and the time is drawing nigh when a test is to be made. The department recedes from its position. But few people will blame growers who turn their stock out on ranges which are not intended to be "forest lands," yet for purposes of administration, are classed as "forest reserves" or "temporary withdrawals."

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A SQUARE DEAL ALL AROUND

Some Fine Square Pianos to be Sold by Eilers, on a Basis That Will Give Anyone a Square Deal, Both as to Price and Terms.

Fourteen fine square pianos take up room at our warehouse that we need urgently for new goods arriving; will rent any of them at \$1.50 a month; will sell for \$2 a month. Prices as follows: A superb Chickering, worth \$150, now \$84. Another Chickering, older, worth \$120, now \$62, and a very fancy full round-top Chickering, almost modern, worth \$200, now \$95. A Hallé & Davis, in fine order, worth \$75, now \$26. A Hartman, excellent, worth \$100, now \$56. A Baldwin, excellent, worth \$75, now \$26. A Steinway, in very fine condition, worth \$125, now \$58. Another Steinway, a little older, but also in fine order, worth \$80, now \$44. A Guild & Church, worth \$70, now \$38. A Haven & Son, worth \$60, now \$28.

A \$20 bill (or payments) will take a Schults & Rudolph, good tone, genuine Rosewood case, and a \$10 bill (or payments) will take a Pearson. The other \$20 bill will take a Steinway & Son piano and \$45 for a \$75 Emerson.

Carson are said to rank as high as any in the country and medical men widely in hopes that they may fall into the hands of the Government and be declared public property or be purchased by an experienced hotel man who will accord guests courteous treatment and ordinary conveniences.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

The Way Via Billings

Northern Pacific-Burlington through trains via Billings travel the shortest route from the upper Northwest to many principal cities and gateways in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. The map shows the Burlington's direct way to the East and South from Billings, Montana.

It's the natural and logical route to much important territory.

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Restore Strength
Dr. Miles' Nerve cures diseases brought on by mental and physical exhaustion. So many ailments are nervous affections that you can hardly miss it if you try it. In any event its strengthening influence upon the nerves will be of great value to you.

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For Corvallis, Albany, Independence, Salem—Steamer "POMONA" leaves 9:45 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Salem and way landings—Steamer "OREGON" leaves 9:45 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Foot Taylor Street.

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"EMPRESS" Line of the Atlantic

Nothing better than our new express steamers, the Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland (14,500 tons), Quebec to Liverpool in six days; less than four days to London, and passing the Panama Canal. Comfort, elegance and safety. Send for illustrated prospectus. Agents: F. B. Johnson, Pass. Agt. 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

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Sail for Eureka, San Francisco and Los Angeles direct every Tuesday, 8 P. M. Ticket office 132 Third St., near Alder. Both phones, M. 1314. H. Young, agent

Nothing less than the genuine value and fine quality of the Chancellor could have kept it the favorite brand of so many thousands of smokers year after year.

CHANCELLOR Cigar

"Oldest and Best" has recently become a "Triangle A" brand—which is but further assurance of improved quality and better value than ever. Made in several sizes, sold at 3-for-25c, 2-for-25c, and 10c straight.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
Manufacturer

Alaska 1907 EXCURSIONS

5 TRIPS

S. S. Spokane, June 14, 25; July 12, 26; Aug. 9.

NOME ROUTE

S. S. Senator June 1
S. S. President June 4

S. E. ALASKA ROUTE.

Skagway, Sitka, Juneau and way ports. Sailing 9 P. M.

H. S. S. Co's. Humboldt April 2-12-22
Clifton, Astoria, Sitka April 7-21
City of Seattle April 17-27

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTE

Sailing 9 A. M.

City of Puebla April 5-20
City of Topeka April 10-25
Umatilla April 15-30

City Office, 240 Washington St.

San Francisco & Portland S.S. Co.

Operating the only direct passenger steamer from Alameda, San Francisco and S. F. M. S. S. "COLUMBIA," Apr. 5, 15, etc. S. S. "COSTA RICA," Apr. 10, 20, etc. From Spear-st. Wharf, San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

S. S. "COSTA RICA," Apr. 6, 16, etc. S. S. "COLUMBIA," Apr. 11, 21, etc. JAMES H. DEWSON, Agent, Phone Main 208. 248 Washington st.

Restore Strength

Dr. Miles' Nerve cures diseases brought on by mental and physical exhaustion. So many ailments are nervous affections that you can hardly miss it if you try it. In any event its strengthening influence upon the nerves will be of great value to you.

"I was very nervous, could not sleep, was tormented with nervous headaches, and my nerves were in a state of extreme weakness. My druggist told me that Dr. Miles' Nerve was good for nervous affections, so I purchased a bottle and took the pills for headache and the Nerve regularly. In one week I felt much better. It seemed that I was living a new life. I do not feel that I can again relapse into the physical wreck that I was before taking them."

J. M. PERKINS, Senn, Ark. If first bottle fails to benefit, money back.

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