EARLY DAY FARMING

Methods of Hudson's Bay Men in the Early '40s.

CROPS WINNOWED IN THE WIND

British Officer Knew the Value of Oregon, but Renlized the Hopelessness of England's Cause.

SATIFUE Nov. 8-(To the Biltor.)-The Canadian employe of the Hudson's Bay Company does not seem to have used ox teams. In 1864, at least, his plowing was done by the small Indian, or slightly im-proved Mexican horse, generally in raw-hide harness. His crop, previous to ar-rival of the American homebuilders, was cut with knife or reap hook, threshed on a circular earthen floor by his brood mares and colts of various ages, winnowed in the wind if he could not command a in the wind if he could not command a fanning mill and hauled to market in a path was in the middle of the road. writer has seen the native wife of an English sailor cleaning her fusband's wheat crop by carrying it up scaffolding eight or 10 feet high so as to get sufficient advantage of the wind. Where whole wheat was used as food, prior to the building of a mill in the Willamette Valley, the outside skin or bran was besten from the grain with large wooden pestles in mortars formed by burning into the end of a large fir or pine log. set upright. This method was continued in tsolated homes, as at Clatson Plains, five or six years after overland immigra-tion began. The crop next to wheat in importance to the Canadian farm was the field pen and next to that the potato. Peas and potatoes were planted and used before wheat was introduced, pea soup being one of the staple foods used. In one thing the Canadian farmer had the advantage of the American homebuilder -namely, the plow used. His credit with the Hudson's Bay Company could secure him a plow of metal, and of the form approved by British farmers. With these agencies, the earliest Canadian tillers of Oregon soll, sided somewhat by the retired American trappers and English sailees, 130 farms in Oregon, prior to the first considerable immigration overland (in 1845), produced 25.000 bushels of wheat. This is Bir George Simpson's estimate, and is high even including the 700-acre farm at Vancouver, which was conducted on the best method practiced in North

Comparison of the American ploneer enethed with that of the most progressive and independent French Canadian, must take the narrative form. The writer himself had all to learn, had, indeed, taken only the first lesson of how to "guide the laboring steer," by driving the leading team of General Gilliam's trains in 1844 over the Rocky Mountains, He had just exercised the privilege of vot-ing for George Abernethy to be the first Provisional Governor of Oregon, at Oregon City, when he was approached by Henry Williamson with a proposal to join him as assistant, in harvesting and threshing a volunteer crop of wheat, near the orighad undertaken the job on shares, and wanted a binder, he being a first-class cradler. I told him I did not know how to make even a band. He engaged to teach me in a few minutes, and said he would allow me three bushels of wheat per day and board. I accepted his offer and we pulled ourselves up to the old mis-sion in a skiff, with Captain C. Bennett and wife as passengers, really owners of the boat. The wheat crop belonged to Dr. Ellijsh White, who was acting as Indian Agent in Oregon. Mr. Williamson ar-ranged for our board with the family of David Carter, who had purchased the mis-sion claim. He had wisely never entered the buildings for residence, but was living in part of the building erected for a ital, I think, then owned and occu-

there Dr. White, who had just returned from a visit to the Tiliamook tribe, as one point of a tour of the Santiam and Willamothe Valleys. He ascended the former to the base of Mount Jefferson, his party claimed, looking for a route into the Willamette Valley, so that immi-grants could reach the latter from the East without passing the gorge of the Columbia. I heard things from Dr. White's talk to Mr. Beers that to me have become valued points in Oregon history. Dr. White talked to impress others. His conversation seemed to be his chief stock in trade. He described the condition of the Tiliamooks as being miserable in the extreme, the children mostly naked and many of the adult men going about perfectly nude. He described in a masterly style, the tall grasses of the swale lands of the Upper Willamette, the meed stems of which reached his saddle bow, unaware, as all others were at that time, that those white swale lands are the most intractable soils in Oregon. He was looking for facts upon which to base a report of Oregon's resources, and told Mr. Beers, with evident enjoyment, the means Dr. Whitman used to the same end. When Dr. White was on his way to visit the Nes Perces, Mrs. Whitman brought to the table a plate well filled with three potatoes. Her husband remarked that it was rather shabby treatment of an officer of the United States to offer him such small potatoes. On Dr. White's return Mrs. Whitman recurred to the joke by bringing to the table a plate well loaded

with one potato.

The doctor had with him a little man, who was as yellow as an average Chi-ness, whom common report made an ex-member of the John A. Morrell gang. He is the Chapman referred to in the valuable narrative by Dr. McLoughlin given to the public by Mrs. F. F. Victor in the June quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society. This parrative mentions. at some length, Henry Williamson, whom I assisted in the honest but severe labor of wheat harvesting. Williamson talked for the truth and stood for the right always, and consequently was perhaps a mearer equal of the good doctor than either Hall J. Kelley or Ewing Young. Williamson was the first American to aseart his right to make a claim on unce-cupled lated, against Dr. McLoughlin's protest. The doctor had joined in insti-tuting the Powisional Government, but as, from the tone of the narrative, power of an autocrat, wisely and kindly ercised, it 4s true. The great majority of those who formed that government would have no sooner agreed to the idea. of the Hudson's Bay Company holding M miles of the right bank of the Colum bis, because its cattle, sheep and pigs ranged on a very limited portion of it, than they would have acceded to the company's claim to the Willamette Valley because it had leaned cattle in it. King Charles II could give no prescriptive right to the soil of Oregon, and Williamson's action and contention worked in the comcommercial power or religious grace, and it encouraged young men to power.

one to run by a small stream fed by springs riving in Mission Bottom. His apple orchards of seedlings was 11 or 15 years old in 1865. He was miller in his mill and master on his farm, and, judging from the number of Indians around him, he must have been open handed He had not taught his numerous slaves, hire liggs or retainers how in blood crain with had not taught his numerous siaves, hire-lings or retainers how to bind grain with its own straw. They went to the woods and got hasel rods for binding, making sheaves they could hardly lift. A thun-der storm came up one day just after noon, and Gervals voice rang out, sum-moning the lary gang to put these mon-strous afteaves into hand stacks. But dinner had been too recent and beef too abundant to set lively work. The way abundant to get lively work. The way Mr. Gervals used his fists and feet was a cantion to these "native lords of the soil." He looked larger as a farmer than

Notwithstanding the number of Indians about him, Mr. Gervals found it economy to hire us to cut and bind part of his crop, paying us \$2 \(\tilde{\text{D}} \) per acre. He was a man of great natural intelligence, and took strongly to Williamson, of whose controversy with the Hudson's Bay Company's officer be must have been a warpany's officer he must have been aware. I heard recitais of his early life by Mr. Gervals to Williamson. At 20 he left his Canadian home and killed buffalos on the Arkansaa, for the New Orleans market. When he heard that Mr. Hunt, Astor's partner, was at St. Louis engaging men to go across the Rocky Mountains and down the Columbia Valley, he offered to join the party. He made hunting trips into Eastern Oregon, across the Columbia via the Bantiam drainage when his children, now grown to manhood, were young.

I spent the afternoon of the day we were stopped from harvest work by rain ob-serving the motly squad of native helpers, their rags and tags of ciothing, meetly dirty shreds of the white man's manufacture, the very ornaments of their headgear, bright-colored tags of red or bits farmel. Among them was Thomas Ad-arms, who had been taken East by Jason Lee for exhibition as a sample of the Oregon Indian, needing the power of the Gospel. He had degenerated to Tom, but still tailed in faith and Declina and but still talked in fairly good English and liked to do so. He was also comparatively neat and clean of dress. He said he had learned one thing by going with Mr. Lee. He knew that many of the Indians were "grand scames," but many white men were "grand scamps, too." To evidently proud of his knowledge. Tom was Late in the evening of this day, after

I had watched the Indians performing

the abandon of children, the sky cleared

elr various dances and games with all

and the nearly full harvest moon shone bright and clear. I left Gervals and Wil-llamson at their customary enjoyment of interchange of instruction, the younger man being as able to give the elder points in farm management as the latter was to deal with the privations and dangers of the hunter's life, and went to the White place to see what the rain and wind had lone for our grain shocks, intending to sleep at the White cabin. The moon gave ample light for me to see the broken shocks. It must have been near midnight when, as I was inishing my reconstruc-tion efforts, I heard voices near me, and, looking, saw two persons coming towards ms. The moon was in their faces and they were too much engrossed with each other to be observed. I stood still behind a shock and they passed quite near. I am outto contain the man was Too. quite certain the man was Tom Adams and if so, equally certain he was doing the night's work of "a grand scamp." The pair had evidently come from the Ger-vais farm, like myself, since nightfall, and were going in the direction of some Indian camps near the White cabin. I returned to the Gervals farm early next morning and the bright sun had already made cutting and binding grain practicable. In the evening I left Gervals and Williamson at their usual enjoyment and retired to bed in the roomy upper story of the very roomy house. Before I got to sleep the shricks of a woman in disworn out horse mill. These were repeated so often that I could not think of sleep, and got up and went downstains to find Mr. Gervals quietly talking as if nothing and got up and went downstairs to find Mr. Gervais quietly talking as if nothing unusual was occurring outside. I called his autocompanies and be made the sign of indifference and contempt, called a shrug, but went on with his talk. I went to investigate for myself, and found an indian dragging a squaw by the hair towards the horse manger of the gin shod. Indians were sliently looking on. At every pull the words in the first owners a look and the shores of the service mentioned were the large and be allowed a voice in its management. Four years ago it was understood, as it was this year, that the solid to the Government. "Upon the arrival in this port of all south was unchangeable, so we will leave them out of consideration. The other states, in all of which there was a possibility of change, gave the Republican ticket about 5,900,000 votes; for Bryan about 4,200,000 votes. While we have not woman uttered a fresh outery. As I got behind the man he drew a knife. already taken out a spring dirk which I carried as a pocket-knife, and touching him from behind on the shoulder, told him that if he struck the woman I would strike him. He was surprised. but I think not disappointed to be thus induced from public murder of his wife, who, he said, had behaved "masatthee" (bad). It did not occur to me then to connect Mr. Adams' night wandering with this scene, and I do not know that it did. I relate the story as a sample of Indian life-so common as not to disturb -Mr. Gerwals-amid which Jason Lee

La De Root and Delore, and assisted Da-vid Carter with a crop of 14 acres of Spring wheat on the old mission claim. Williamson advised me to buy the mission claim for a promise-to pay 500 bushels of wheat when I should raise it on the place, Williamson becoming my silent partner. Our last harvesting was done for Mr. Matheny, on what is now the town of Wheatland. I was yet inside the field when Lieutenant William Peel, with a cavalcade of officers, midshipmen and marines from the British sloop-of-war Modeste, came in sight from the south. They had been making a tour of observation of the Willamette Valley and its inhabitants—had gone up on the east side and were returning on the west. I was probably the only one on the American side of the two parties here meeting, who understood that the young man at the head of this party was the son of Sir Robert Peel, then Premier of England. Neither Williamson nor I connected Peel's visit at that time with the action of Williamson in building a claimholder's cabin near the inclosure of Fort Vancouver. Paying attention of Fort Vancouver. Mr. Peel led the conversation with questions as to the crops. These were answered in friendly spirit. Mr. Matheny asked: "Well, Lieu-tenant, what do you think of Oregon.

now that you have seen some of it?"

Mr. Peel hesitated to reply, and said:
"Mr. Matheny, it is certainly the most beautiful country in its natural state my eyes ever beheld," and then after a slight hesitation he added, "I only regret to say that I am afraid we are not going to be the owners of it." I kept my face averted so as not to

show the joy the answer gave me. I did not know why, but now I know, in the light of Dr. McLoughlin's narrative of the light of Dr. McLoughlin's narrative of the arrival of various Americans, that he to some extent recognized, as I do now, that Henry Williamson represented a power of American citizenship in possession of the Williamste Valley with which Great Britain could no longer cope, and which it would be murderous to attack by her

make claims for future homes under the previsions of the law. He had not given up at this time his purpose of making his claim there. He only held it in abeysance for the sake of pance.

We finished cutting, binding and shocking the volunteer crop, and, leaving it to dry, sought other harvesting, and found it with Joseph Gervais and his near neighbors. La de Root and the Delors family.

Mr. Gervais was conspicuous among the Canadian-French for his independence was Smith made many was Spanish cowa. Smith made many

the wolves and panthers took from us in turn to an extent little appreciated by pioneers arriving after 1888. I took first lessons in fencing by haufing back success of the fencing as had been caught from the Willamette in flood, by the timber belt which stood between the Gervais settlement of Cemawa and the mission site of Walomet. We lent house-room freely to different families of the 2000 immigrants of 1848, and instituted a debating circle, which added to the social life. Williamson was under promise to return to La Porte County, Ind., to be married. Having had a taste of the extant of physical decay going on in neariff piles, ponds and sleughs, both north and south of the mission, I tooked rucfully upon the prospect of living alone for nearly two years in what I believe was soil." He looked larger as a farmer than as a miller. Dressed as a trapper, he called on us, after we were domiciled at the old mission, and on horseback, mounted on a strong and active horse, appeared to be a large and powerful man.

Notwithstanding the number of Yadan. and did, giving Mr. Williamson first choice of the livestock we got by the sale. This was in January, 1946. Williamson returned to Indiana, arriving at the home of his finice just as the family were returning from her funeral. I lecated what became my donation land claim in the hills south of Salem, and made my home with the family of David Carter until my marriese in July 1957 when until my marriage in July, 1847, when under a stimulus always potent with a healthy man, I began experiences of pio-neer farming which cannot be told in neer farming this paper,

DEMOCRACY'S DAY DONE.

The Harm Bryan Has Done Will Live After Him.

ASTORIA, Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)—
Now that the future of the Democratic
party has become a subject of discussion,
one phase of the situation occurs to me

navigation as rapidly as the stores were
accumulated in such quantities as to warrent occur minments.

"A contract was awarded to the Alaska Exploration Company (after adver-

ALASKA ARMY AFFAIRS

SOLDIERS AMONG BEST-CARED-FOR INDIVIDUALS IN NORTH.

Government Would Profit by Providing Means of Water Transportstion for Supplies to Forts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The most interesting of the annual reports so far given out by the War Department is that of Brigadier-General Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska. The personal report of General Randall has heretofore been published in the Oregonian, but appended to this report are a number of reports by the various division commanders, which are equally interesting. From among those the reports of the Department Quartermaster and Commissary and the Chief Surgeon are quoted. Major G. B. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster, in his report to General Randall says, in part:

says, in part: The construction of the three new military posts at St. Michael. Cape Nome and Port Valdes, necessitated the assem-bling and shipping of the vast quantities of building materials to be used in their erection, as well as the employment of various mechanics, laborers, teameters, packers, etc., required in the building and other work requisite for their estab-

"Supplies were forwarded to the several destinations after the opening of navigation as rapidly as the stores were accumulated in such quantities as to warlishment.

SUPREME JUDGE-ELECT MOUNT.



Judge Wallace Mount, of Spokane, one of the Republican candidates for the State Supreme bench, is a native of Oregon, having been born in Clackamas County in 1859. A public school education was followed by a course in the University of Oregon, from which he graduated, and was valedictorian of his class, in 1883. He came to Portland, and took up the study of law in the office of Williams, Durham & Thompson, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He began the practice of law in Sprague, Wash, and in 1888 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Lincoln County. One year later, that county being allowed a Judge of the Superior Court, Mr. Mount was chosen, and served for two terms. In 1806 he located in Spokane, associating himself in the practice of law with John W. Merritt, under the firm name of Mount & Merritt. He was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature of 1828.

about 4.700,000 votes. While we have not the figures yet, and the vote is undoubtedly less this year than in 1895, the management of the first state of the first sta jority for the Republican ticket is, no doubt, fully as great. During the last four years a vast number of men have become of age to cast their first ballot for President. I am not statistician enough to estimate the number, but I think 699,990 is at least probable in the states outside of the solid South Taking it as a matter of course that these ng men would divide in the same proportion as those who voted in 1896, it is clear that a large majority have voted the Republican ticket. But this is only the Republican ticket. But this is only the beginning of the damage done the Democratic party. To those who are older, it is well known that a young man gives his party more unthinking allegiance than one of mature years. He is not only less liable to change, but he very seldom misses the opportunity to cast his first three ballots for President. That he will do even where he feels that his party is honglessly in the minority. We finished the burvests of Gervals,

will do even where he feels that his party is hopelessly in the minority.

I, therefore, claim that even if the
Democratic party should come before the
people four years from now with the
finest principles that could be conceived
by the human mind, and led by the ablest
Americans, a majority of these first voters of today would still fear them; still
a section them. The independent voter be against them. The independent voter and the stay-at-home is at least of mid-dle age, but the degredation of the Dem-ocratic party for the past four years has taught thousands and tens of thousands ote against it whose votes will be cast in opposition to it for years. Truly, it may be said of Bryan, "The evil that men do lives after them."
FORMER DEMOCRAT.

To the Public.

Edwin L. Sabin in the Woman's Home My age is fourteen months or so;

Day and night among His idiotic relatives Can learn the English tongus.

And therefore, I would make it clear (Nor deem the act amiss)— What chance have we, when all we bear "Ze predicts sing!" "Ol wootsy woots?"
"His munser's tunnin' pet!"
"Ze itty, pitty, witty toots!"
"Now what does danma det?" Is language such as this;

They tell me that a drink's a "dink," My fingers 'fingles' are;
That think is 'sink.' or also 'fink.'
And that a car's a 'tar.'
With 'tumpty tump,' and 'bow wow wow,'
And 'diddly, diddly, des,'
And other phrases that, I vow,
An enders cuits to me. Are useless, quite, to me.

So, when from mother, aunt and all Free gained a moment's grace, With none to clutch me lest I fall, Or stare me in the face, I've printed out this statement rude, (The letters learned with pain From cans of fatent baby food), And hope 'tie not in valu.

A mixture of bran, salt and vinegar is excellent for brightening copper. Fe braza there is nothing so good as con stant rubbing. Willtening, made to bors. Let de Root and the Deiors family. Mr. Gervais was conspicuous among the Canadian-French for his independence and progressive spirit. In his house the first school was taught independent of the Hodson's Bay Company. He had worn out a horse grist mill and had built to the first school was taught independent of the Hodson's Bay Company. He had worn out a horse grist mill and had built to the first school was such received the formal for trightening copper. For rails for Hon. J. M. Gerrison. His pay brase there is nothing to ground was Spanish cown. Smith made many marks on Oregon's history. We got from Mr. Gervais flour, pear for soup, and policy for pork, and took some live pign to begin move the laquer, and when this is done out a horse grist mill and had built to be metal is more to tarnish.

necessary materials, and while much difficulty was experienced in digging foundations on account of the character of the soil and the labor performed during an almost continuous season of rain, after about August 1, most satisfactory progress has been made.

"By the introduction of a track and tram-cars, the ralls being spiked to ties and laid around the post site, convenient to the buildings under construction, ma terials and other supplies were carried without delay or inconvenience. In my opinion this mode of transportation on the sland will be most economical and satisfactory for the permanent use in the distribution of supplies to the post, and to the exclusion of all other means. This tram-car system can be still further perfected and added to by the use of a kero sene motor, of at least five horse-power, and which can be purchased, it is believed, at an approximate cost of \$600.

"It is understood that these motors have been used with great success by other departments of the Government and have been money and labor-saving. It is rec-ommended that all public animals at Fort St. Michael, with the exception of a few pack mules for emergency purposes, to-gether with the wagons on hand be re-turned to the States or transferred to

other posts, where they can be better utilized than at this station.

'The following described buildings are practically completed at Fort S. Michael, viz: Quartermaster's storehouse, commissary storehouse, one set of barracks, guardhouse, quarters of commanding officer, carpenter and machine-shop, di-house, bakery and Winter storehouse. Hospital, Adjutant's office, one double set of officers' quarters, and stable, are under roof and nearing completion. The founda-tions of all other buildings have been fin-lehed, and work will be continued on them during the Winter. The troops have been transferred from the camp to the post and are comfortably housed and oc-cupying the finished buildings thereat, "The water supply for this post is obtained from fresh water lakes in the vicinity, and is distributed to the command by use of water barrels or tanks which transported on tram-cars to points of delivery.

Commissary Department. Captain E. S. Walker, Eighth Infantry, Acting Chief Commissary, in a brief statement, says:
"Major Allison has been requested to try and get the Egbert supply of commis-sary stores in via the White Pass Rail-

"It is probable that the Gibbon supply will reach its destination.
"With the exception above noted it is probable that all the posts will have amproduce that all the posts will have am-ple supplies. There may be, and prob-ably will be, some shortages in articles for sales. Owing to the high prices charged by commercial companies and to the absence of post exchanges, enlisted men purchase more liberally from the Subsistence Department here than they do in the states.

"From reports received from the In-spector, and from personal observation, it is believed that all the posts have suffi-

at all the posts, the prices being as fol-lows: Forts Davis and St. Michael, 29 cents per pound; Fort Egbent, 58 cents per pound; Fort Egbert, 54 cents per pound, and Rumpars, 56 cents per pound. "Under existing conditions it is impos-

sible for this office to keep promptly in-formed as to what stores actually reach the different posts.
"I would therefore recomm

"I would therefore recommend that am-ple depot warehouses be built at this place and that all stores he consigned to the Dopot Commissary for distribution to Forts St. Michael, Globon, Eghert and the camp at Rampari. Shipments could be made to Fort Davis direct. It will be observed that the mosts at Valdes and observed that the posts at Valdes and Skagwar are supplied from the Depart-ment of the Columbia. "I would also recommend that all sup-plies be sent in as early as possible ex-

cepting the fresh vegetable portion of the ration. This portion should reach here certainly not later than September 1, a limited supply for Summer use being sent in July."

Health and Comfort of Soldiers. Chief Surgeon R. G. Ebert says:
"Ne specific complaints or recommendations have been made by the surgeons as
to the sanitary conditions existing at the
various poets and camps in the department. It is known that the changes from ment. It is known that the changes from camp to post will greatly better the present surroundings affecting the heaith and comfort of the men; such improvements are being made as rapidly as possible, and it is expected will be completed by Winter. The inaccessibility of the Garrisons and the short open season of traffic present difficulties hard to meet, and require keenest forcelight with a thorough knowledge of the situation. As it is, no one can question but that the soldier is amongst the best-cared-for individuals in Alaska.

'The strength of the Hospital Corps at Skagway is due to the abandonment of Fort Wrangel and recommendations for the transfer of privates to the States, who have served over two years in Alaska.

the transfer of privates to the States, who have served over two years in Ainska will be made. At Nome, St. Michael and Vaides, the detachments are larger than the number usually allowed posts of their strength, but the probable field service required from these points in the building of military telegraph and police duty in neighboring mining camps is taken into consideration, and their services will undoubtedly be required.

doubtedly be required.

"The equipment for the Hospital Corpe is reported as in good condition and complete, except at Camp Anvil City, Camp Cirole City, Fort Egbert and Valdes.

"An ambulance with necessary harness should be furnished Nome, if the subpost in the town is to be continued. Eleewhere ambulances cannot be used. Instruction have been sent to the surgeons to make requistion to complete the personal equip-ment of the men, where it has been reported as incomplete,"

Conditions at Nome.

Referring to conditions at Cape Nome, he says: "The water supply was obtained either free from Snake River, which receives the drainage of a portion of the town, or the two or three wells on the beach, in a direct line to the sea from the most densely populated district of Nome, at a price warying from 7 to 10 cents per gallon. No anlaysis could be had of the water from these sources, but it seems impossible from their location and the nature of the soil, everything being frozen below a depth of 18 or 30 inches, not to have surface seepage to a considerable degree. "If to this situation one increases the opulation from 2700 to 18,000 or 20,000 within the space of three weeks; takes into consideration the high, according to the States idea, rates for food (coffee, 25 cents per cup, two eggs, 75 cents, etc.); allows for the changed conditions amongst the newcomers of living, incident to a northern climate with its 24 hours of daylight, and the anxieties and worries consequent to the struggle to save property; gives due weight to the effects upon the health of the dissipations of a mining camp; and agures on the high price of labor. It to It so per man. Its for team per hour, as to the probable cost to have anything accomplished, one has a picture of the probalem involved in the required work of amiltation. Neither did the solution seem simplified by the importation of smallpox and messles, with the greatly exaggerated reports of the number and virulence of the cases of these diseases; nor by the unfortunale fact of the presence of a rap-idly fatal form of pneumonia; or the statements by physicians of the reappearance, at so ently a date, among the new arrivals, of typhoid, this fortunately prov-ing to be only a mild form of influenza. "Funds were not available to undertake

the cleaning of the town, and a system of inspection of premises with instructions to the owners or occupants to remove all filth and carry out the directions of the public circular was adopted. Where a failure to comply with these requests oc-curred after a reasonable time, the party was reported to Captain French, Seventh Infantry, commanding officer of Nome Barracks, for the dereliction, and as an extreme measure the premises and person were placed under guard until properly

cleaned.
"There were undoubtedly patients suffering from smallpox that away by friends between the time of re-porting to the sanitary officer and the arrival of the surgeon to investigate and isolate, and anxiety was felt for the probable spread of the contagion from this

unity of Nome at this time consisted of approximately 20,000 people, living in tents along the beach for a distance of or system, or any degree of permanency, it will be seen that the task of discovering the cases and stamping out the disease was not an easy one and it is believed that the physicians engaged therein are deserving of credit. To Lieutenant Jar-vis, U. S. R. M. S., who assumed the reponsibility of expenses incurred and in-ugurated the work of quarantine, prior o the arrival of Department Headquarters, much praise must be given.

"Many of the patients reported to have had smallpox were found on investigation to be suffering from measles, which, ex-cepting among the natives, did not lead to a fail termination. to a fatal termination.

"No effort was made to separate these

patients, the public being warned by the display of appropriate flags.

To Reduce Cost of Moving Supplies, "It is believed that a great saving to the Government can be realized if, instead of awarding contracts for lightering its supplies, the Department provide its own means of water transportation, especially in the harbors adjacent to the posts of Fort St. Michael and Fort Davis. A suftable tug for fowing purposes can be purchased for \$3000 to \$10,000, and covered barges not to exceed \$12,000, and open barges at \$18,000 each. The tug, together with one covered and one open barge for use at Fort St. Michael, as well as one for Fort Davis, would answer every purpose and insure prompt and independent service. The cost of lightering at Fort St. Michael alone up to date amounted to over \$35,000, and there are several other vessels yet to arrive containing Government freight, which will have to be discharged by the same means and further add to the cost mentioned. "The question of the Government own-

ing its own boats for general use on the river is one that will admit of careful consideration. In order to promptly for ward supplied supplies to the military stations on the Yukon during the comstations on the Yukon during the com-paratively short season of open naviga-tion it will be necessary to be provided with at least three steamers constructed especially for freight carrying, their capa-city to be not less than 50 to 300 tons each, with limited passenger accommo-dations for the transportation of such offi-cers and enlisted men who may from time to time be required to use the same.

"While the freight and passenger rates offered by the transportation companies offered by the transportation companies in this section appear exorbitant, and the execution of the service required is nec-essarily often left to the independent so-tion of the contractor, on the other hand, tion of the contractor on the other hand, original price of purchasing Government boats, together with running expenses during the open season, as well as the requipment, repair and general care during the long Winter months, makes it questionable, in my mind, as to the fersibility of adopting this plan. The establishment of a repair shop at this station,

with ample provisions for all extra parts of machinery and other ships' stores to be kept on hand in case of accident, as well as a corps of machinists and ship carpenters, to repair damages, will carpenters, to repair damages, will add further to the cest of maintenance by the Government of a fleet of steamers of its own. In the event of the headare of its own. In the event of the head-quarters department of Alaska remain-ing at Fort 8t. Michael after the present flecal year, arrangements should be made for the provision of suitable buildings for headquarter offices, quarters for members of the staff and substantial and commo-dious warehouses for the storage of the various supplies requisite to meet the de-mand in this territory.

Construction of Posts Construction of Posts.

The work of construction of the new post. Fort Davis, in the vicinity of Cape Nome, has been satisfactorily pushed forward, and while not as yet completed, the buildings are under roof and reported completed by the troops at that station. The condensing plant at that post has been placed in an advantageous position on the bank of the Nome River, and will insure an ample and healthful water insure an ample and healthful water

Vaides indicate the final completion of all buildings at that post at an early date. "Forts Egbert and Gibbon have been

undergoing construction for some time, and are being perfected according to the plans adopted before the organization of this department. At the former post the water supply is of good quality, and is furnished in an abundant quantity by pumping the same from a well into a 10-000-gallen tank, from which it is delivered by means of water carts and syphonage to the various places of consumption.
"The command which accupies station at Skagway is housed entirely by the rental of the necessary buildings in the town of that name. The water used by the troops at this station is furnished under contract, and is brought from the higher mountains into a large reservoir located several hundred fast above the town, and thence run through pipes to the valleys. The mains are laid six feet beneath the surface, and are of wood, which are deemed less subject to freezing. The quality of the water supplied is pure, clear and fee-cold, being brought from the melting snows high up in the

"It is believed that the buildings being erected at the new posts in Alaska are ample to meet all the needs of the service under existing conditions, and will af-ford comfort and convenience in this trying climate."

PROFESSIONAL VANDALISM.

A Traveler Entertains With Stories of What He Did or Didn't Do.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. New Offeans Times-Democrat,
"May I ask what line of business you
were engaged in at that time?" said one
of a group, addressing a dapper little
gentleman who had just narrated a rather remarkable story of adventure.

"My occupation was never officially classified," replied the little man, smilingly, "but I suppose I might have been termed a professional yandal—an expert

defacer of public and private property."

"A what?" exclaimed the questioner in amazement, and in response to a general demand the dapper stranger proceeded to explain himself more fully. "I can best make the matter clear," said he, "by telling you how I came to invent the business. In the Summer of '92 I happened to be in a certain large Northern pened to be in a certain large Northern city, out of work and badly in need of money. One of the local merchants was flooding the place at the time with all sorts of advertisements for a new shoe, which was then a trade novelty, and sec-

which was then a trace hower, and sec-ing his announcements at every hand I conceived a bright idea.

"In front of a magnificent public library, which was the pride of the city, was a statue of Shakespeare, seated in a was a statue of Shakespeare, seated in a chair with his legs crossed. He was supposed to be in an attitude of reflection, but he was also in the attitude of a man trying on a new pair of shees. What will you give me, I asked the enterprising merchant, 'if I put one of your shoes on Shakespeare's raised foot, another in his hand and a banner on his shoulder proclaiming the merits of the goods? Till give you \$100,' he whispered. 'but no guarantee against lynching.' I took the contract, and next morning the whole city was aghast at what the newspapers called 'a flendish desecration of a papers called 'a flendish desecration of a work of art.' Of course, the merchant promptly denied all knowledge of the af-fair, and the exploit was generally attributed to larking college students; but statue, the papers discussed the 'out-rage' by the column, and, incidentally, the new \$3 shoes received an advertise ment of incalculable value. The merchant was decent enough to send me another hundred on the siy, and that incident

started me in business.

"My scheme, in a few words," continued the dapper man, "was to put up advertisements in strange, unexpected and forbidden places, and the row that invariably ensued gave my patrons a specles of publicity that was abscirtely unique. They could always stand from under by simply denying connection with the affair, and it was then certain to be set down to unknown practical jokers. In such a business it was, of course, im-possible to lay down any fixed rules; the work in each case depended entirely upon

work in each case depended entirely upon circumstances.

"You may remember, for example, the terrific uproar that was occasioned by the mysterious appearance of a baking powder 'ad' on the marble-fleored rotunda of the flate House in one of the North Atlantic capitals. The facts, as afterward developed by the Senate investigating committee, were very strange and pussiling. The retunda had been trashly scrubbed, it seemed, by an old Irishman, who had done a particularly neat and thorough job, and dozens of people who passed through it during the next two days testified that the marble was absolutely stainless. On the third morning, however, curious dark spots began to appear and soon resolved themselves into letters. They grew blacker and blacker. pear and soon resolved themselves into letters. They grew blacker and blacker, and by noon the baking powder 'ad' loomed out in all its glory, E feet long and nine feet wide. To cap the climax, it was found that the discoloration extended into the marble fully an eighth of an inch, and later on cost the state nearly \$500 to have it removed by a sand blast. The matter has since been arranged with the authorities, so I don't mind telling you that while the innocent old Irishman was scrubbing the hall he quietly traced the letters in a colories. old Irishman was scrubbing the lattice of culetly traced the letters in a coloriess solution of nitrate of silver. That chemical, as you probably know, becomes black after being exposed to the light for a certain length of time. The identity of the honest scrubber I will leave you to imagine."

"Another coup that attracted wide at-

of the honest scrubber I will leave you to imagine."

"Another coup that attracted wide attention at the time was the inexplicable presence of a 56-foot streamer flying from the pinnacle of one of the tallest church spires in the United States, and bearing the name of a well-known patent medicine. It was discovered one bitter cold morning in January, and created profound amassment, for the temperature stood at 5 deg below zero that day, and it was manifestly impossible for any human being to have scaled the sleet-coated spire. The pinnacle was exactly 156 feet above the pavenient, and the newspapers advanced all sorts of waird theories, including the use of kites and air-ships, to explain how the streamer was attached. The congregation was furfous, but it was impossible to get the thing down until the following Spring, and it remained a standing 'ad,' for nearly 156 days. The explanation of this singular occurrence was absurdly simple. You see, everybody had forgotten about an humble steeple-jack who had secended the spire away back in April to regifd the metal work at the tip. This steeple-jack carried with him under his blous a tightly rolled streamer and a wooden Dox. Inside the latter was some simple mechanism operated on the thermoent.

mercury in a small thermometer feil to 5 des. below zero it formed an electric connection and released the wire. After these things were quiedly arranged, the steeple-juck regisled the top came down, got his pay and disappeared. The rolled streamer and box were entirely too small to be observed at that height, and moreover, they were partly hidden by some ornate scrollwork. There they remained unseen and unsuspected until that bitter night in January, when the thermometer for the first time in the year fell low enough to make the connection and reenough to make the conenction and release the fastening. A gale was tear-ing through the upper sir, and the streamer instantly whirled out to its full length, exactly as the tightly wadded colors break from a masthead in a yearrace. They discovered the trick when
they removed the bunting, but in the
meanwhile it was one of the biggest mysturies of the day.

'These little affairs will give you a
manual idea of the business. It had its

general idea of the business. It had its fascinating side, I assure you and when I retired a couple of years ago I felt quite lost. Since then the field has been antirely unoccupied."

The dapper stranger it a fresh cigar, and for a while silence reigned. Then a man from Chattanooga spoke up.
"I beg pardon," he said, "but it strikes me as very-er-singular that I never heard of any of those exploits before." "Possibly you have forgotten tham," replied the dapper gentieman, pleasantly. "But that was the trouble about the work: it incked permanency-there was mothing enduring in it. I wrote, so to speak, upon water. Wherever I went I left behind me a trail of people with sandpaper and scrubbing-brushes busily engaged in erasing my finest achievements. There was no hope of coming back in after years with my grandchildren and pointing out the landscapes and public edifices I had defaced. It was yery discouraging," added the dapper gentleman, getting up, with a sigh, "and to tell the truth, that was the real rea-son why I retired. Well, I bid you good-night."

night. "That seems to be quite a remarkable man," said one of the group, as the stranger disappeared in the direction of

the elevator car.
"Um-m-m" grunted the gentleman from Chaitanoega, "he is certainly quite a remarkable liar."

B Counts 2.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19 - (To the Editor.)-

Please settle a controversy between two crib players. A plays an 8, B plays a 7, A plays a 7, pairing it; B plays a 9. What is the count for B on the CARDPLAYER.

Dr. Lamotte's French Corn Paint. The

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause Is Curable, but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafr a, and very often it is difficult to trace Some people inherit dearness. Acute dis-eases like scarlet fever sometimes cause dearness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of

head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles given as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness are traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds it way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening on the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far-fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing, and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness. If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve, and any one suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of blood root, Guaincol, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptica, and they

brane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it:
"You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

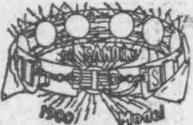
All druggiets sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full-sized package, and any catarrh sufferer who

cure catarra and catarraal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous mem-

DR. SANDEN'S **ELECTRIC BELT**

the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh

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Has no equal for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about by early indiscretions or later excesses.

Thousands give willing testimony. Established thirty years. Call or write for "Three Glasses of Men."

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kills RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES and all other VERMIN, leaving ne oder. At alldenlers, 25c. a box