FOR A MILITARY SHOW

BIG TOURNAMENT ARRANGED FOR THE FALL CARNIVAL.

Prizes Amounting to $1250 Offered—Competition Open to Regulars and National Guardsmen.

In connection with the coming carnival the committee has arranged one of the greatest military tournaments that has ever been held on the Pacific Coast, and it is expected that both United States regulars and National Guardsmen will take part. The prizes offered are very liberal. They amount to $1250. The details of the contest are fully set forth in the following circular letter, which General Gantenbein will mail tomorrow to the different military organizations:

Portland, August 12.—The Portland carnival committee takes pleasure in announcing to the commanding officers of the various National Guard organizations of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California that, beginning with Wednesday, September 25, 1901, it will hold in the Multnomah Field in this city a military tournament lasting one week, consisting of the following events:

Wednesday, September 25.

Company shelter-tent pitching contest, to be executed in accordance with the enclosed copy of general orders No. 7, current series, Adjutant-General's office, State of Oregon. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Competitive drill between divisions of the Naval Reserve. First prize, $75; second prize, $25.

Thursday, September 26.

Company competitive drill in manual of arms, loading and firing and setting-up exercises. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Friday September 27.

Company competitive drill in close-order movements. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Saturday, September 28.

Afternoon—Company team shoot at 200 yards, each company team to consist of five men, each man to be allowed five shots, in addition to two sighting shots. Pieces and ammunition to be provided by the undersigned committee. First prize, $75; second prize, $50; third prize, $25.

Evening—Company competitive drill in extended order movements; commands to be given by signals and bugle calls. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Monday, September 30.

Regimental parade, review and drill of Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard.

Competitive drill in school of company between companies of the United States Army. First prize, $100; second prize, $50.

Tuesday, October 1.

Individual competitive drill (infantry) in school of soldier. First prize, $30; second prize, $20; third prize, $10.

Artillery drill by Battery A, Oregon National Guard. Prize for best drilled section, $100.

Artillery drill by Light Battery, United States Army. Prize for best drilled section, $100.

All events will be governed by the latest drill regulations of the United States Army and Navy. Infantry companies and naval divisions of the National Guard will be composed of 16 file front, double rank, in addition to officers, file closers and guides. All enlisted men must be regularly enlisted members of the command with which they drill or shoot.

Entries will close at 5 o'clock P. M., August 31, 1901, and must be on the blank form enclosed herewith.

Regular Army officers will be requested to act as judges in awarding prizes.

Address all communications and forward all entries to Chairman Military Committee, 723 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or. Respectfully,

C. U. Gantenbein, Adjutant-General, State of Oregon, chairman; R. E. Davis, Lieutenant-Commander Naval Battalion, Oregon National Guard; L. H. Knapp, Captain and Quartermaster Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, secretary, military committee.

SOULFUL STRAINS.

Carnival Music Will This Year Outrank Previous Seasons.

The important matter of making contracts with the military bands which will furnish the music for the carnival was closed up yesterday, and papers were signed. This assures attendants at the carnival the very best music that can be procured, and plenty of it, with two full military bands playing afternoon and evening.

For Finer Features.

Superintendent E. W. Rowe is looking over the Exposition building with a critical eye and planning to make the decorations for the carnival both new and novel. Many fine features are contemplated, and the tasteful skill that will be given to the matter makes it an assured fact that the people will find the Exposition building on the opening night, September 18, a real blaze of glory.

EARTH-HEAT VS. SOLAR HEAT

Terrestrial Globe Radiates More Heat Than It Receives.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—I have been considerably interested in reading the two articles lately contributed—one by C. F. Sutton, the other by Dr. E. O. Smith—to your paper, and both of them dealing with the question of heat, i. e.: Is Summer heat, or heat that makes one feel uncomfortable in Summer weather, terrestrial, or solar heat?

The gentlemen who wrote the articles were ingenious to present the matter in different light, and while I do not intend to "take sides," yet I am under impulse to offer the testimony of science to the conclusion that terrestrial heat so-called is solar heat!

Fifty-one years ago Pouillet engaged in a series of experiments with a view to determine the quantity of heat transmitted to the earth by the sun, and the temperature of space, the two constituent elements of the temperature of the globe. The pyrheliometer and the actiometer were the contrivances made use of for the purpose. The latter, however, need not occupy our attention here, it being only used for researches as to the temperature of the zenith. By proper arrangement of the instrument, the quantity of heat received from the sun in a minute by each square inch of the earth's surface can be found and expressed in heat-units.

Making allowance for the atmospheric strata traversed by the solar rays, it was discovered that the pyrheliometer would be raised 12 degrees 1 minute Fahrenheit, if the atmosphere were capable of transmitting in its totality all the solar heat, or if the instrument could be so placed—at the limits of the atmosphere, possibly—as to receive at that point, without any loss, the heat transmitted to us from the sun.

By this means we can tell the quantity of heat which the sun spreads in the space of a half hour over a square inch at the limit of the atmosphere.

This data, and the law in accordance with which heat diminishes in proportion as the obliquity increases, enables us easily to calculate the proportion of incident heat which arrives each minute upon the atmosphere of the globe, also the proportion absorbed in the corresponding half of the atmosphere. The calculation shows that when the atmosphere is quite still, it is absorbing one-half of the total quantity of heat which the sun emits to us; the other half of this heat reaches the ground, and is taken up by the earth and by the organisms having affinity for solar heat.

Perhaps the simplest way of expressing the total quantity of heat which the earth receives each year from the sun would be by saying: The sun transmits every minute to each square yard of the ground that it shines directly upon a degree of heat equal to 35,000 heat-units. This makes it easy for us to compute the total quantity of heat which the earth and its atmosphere together receive in a single year. The result is 2,600,000,000,000,000 heat-units. This heat would raise, by 2250 degrees, a body of water three feet deep, and enveloping the whole. If we transform this quantity of heat into a quantity of melted ice, we arrive at the following result: Let the total quantity of heat which the earth receives from the sun in the course of a year be uniformly distributed over all parts of the earth, without any loss, and it would be sufficient to melt a coat of ice enveloping the whole earth to a depth of 100 feet.

Without this quantity of heat the vast aerial life of this planet could not be sustained; nor could the mechanism of terrestrial action be set in motion. And where the sun's rays fall vertical to the square of the earth's surface, there will the heat be most intense, and there also will vegetation be most abundant, more especially if bodies of warm water lie incident to the zones of heat.

However, it should be remembered that our globe, with its 8000 miles of diameter, intercepts, in its sphere of radius, 1-2,300,000,000 of the total heat that leaves the orb-sire; or that the heat emitted by the sun is 2,300,000,000 times greater than that received by the earth. If the total amount of heat emitted by the sun were employed in melting a coat of ice placed around the body of the sun, it would be capable of melting in a minute a thickness of 10¾ miles in the 24 hours.

Of course, the heat energy of the sun penetrates the earth-crust to a certain depth, but as it is soon radiated by the soil and the atmosphere, and as the earth does not gain or lose in reference to the mean temperature, all this part of the sun's radiation may be considered as maintaining the equilibrium of the temperature of our planet. Molecular movements, chemical action, which are the source of life to animals and vegetables, employ large quantities of solar heat, which I believe to be often transmitted from plant to plant. Especially may this be true of plant life in tropical countries. But when given out freely to the radiating impulse, it may not even then be known as "magnetic vapor," but rather as the heat's reflex influence or tendency. It is interesting here to note that Ericsson has calculated that the mechanical effect of the solar heat which falls upon the roofs at Philadelphia would keep in motion 5000 steam engines of 20-horsepower. Right here it might be pertinent to ask: If all the heat upon the earth's surface really came from the interior of the earth, would not the cellar, or the ground floor, of a house, necessarily be hotter than the roof? If not, why not? Then again, if Summer heat is but earth-heat thrown out as "magnetic vapor," why is not the temperature the same night and day—why is it hotter in the morning than at midday?

When the gardener wishes to accelerate in Spring the vegetation of delicate plants, he does not cover his plants so as to exclude the sun's rays; on the contrary, he so arranges the glass to the plants' necessities as to give them the greatest amount of sun-heat; being careful of course not to force his plants by too great a quantity of heat-units. In raising the lens, men do not focus upon the object to be ignited or warmed the earth's "magnetic vapor"; to do so were quite impossible; on the contrary, they will square their lens to the vertical rays of the sun. The analogy of a burning furnace is not legitimate in that it is not a practical scientific demonstration from the standpoint of the physicists, that is, the difference lies in the fact that one being solar heat, and the other artificial heat, with its necessary limitations, there can be no fair comparison.

As to "magnetic vapor," so-called, while such a thing might, could, and doubtless would, manifest itself in the form of energy upon a great body of molten matter, still it is far from proven that in it ("magnetic vapor") lies the secret of the earth's heat energy. You could not in raising your sun-glass set fire to your lint, by turning the glass to your heat vapor; nor could it avail if, when a cloud is passing between you and the sun, even though the air be very hot at the time, you turn your glass to the sun. The lens, therefore, is not used for the purpose of focusing the "magnetic vapor" upon a given point, but it is used to focus the sun's rays upon a given point.

Magnetic vapor could be nothing more nor less than reflex heat energy, and without the sun's rays to fall upon our planet, even the reflex energy of our globe would become nil!

One word more must be added before we leave this very interesting subject. Buffon and Bailey estimate the heat which escapes from the interior of the earth at 29 times as much in Summer, and 400 times as much in Winter, as that which reaches us from the sun. Fourier demonstrated this to be untrue, for by practical scientific experiment he obtained as his result only one-thirtieth of one degree.

When the earth was incandescent it was capable of giving out a magnetic vapor. But the earth is now in that chemical stage where it retains but a small amount of its primitive temperature. Buffon's conclusion that the earth is approaching an epoch in which it would become a congealed globe is romantic, and without good foundation, for so long as our luminary gives to our globe light and heat it may not die; the life-giving energy of our solar system is the sun's rays! D. H. HAWKINS.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

B. F. Hocking, 23; A. L. Scott, 22.
J. J. Weir, 38; Annie Reily, 42.

Building Permit.

B. M. Lombard, two-story dwelling, southeast corner of Nineteenth and Marshall streets, $3000.

Birth Returns.

August 4, boy to the wife of J. C. McEwan, 188 Market street.

August 3, boy to the wife of Albert Bahl, 102 East Tenth street.

Death Returns.

August 9, Hugh Love, aged 50, Good Samaritan Hospital, cancer of jaw and shock after operation.

August 8, William H. Summers, aged 41, died at Salem; late residence 330 Harrison street, general paresis.

August 9, Charles H. Stone, aged 1 year 10 months, 51 North Third street, enterocolitis.

Contagious Disease.

Mrs. Charters, 111½ East Eleventh street, typhoid fever.

Real Estate Transfers.

L. S. Dewar to Ben E. Lyster, lot 21, block 1, Washington Addition, East Portland, July 24	$ 400
W. E. Boylan and wife to L. E. Williams, lot 14, block 23, West Portland Park, July 2	5
E. P. Geary and wife to L. L. Chambers and R. P. Chambers, lot 5, block 2, Buckman's Addition, East Portland, August 5	1100
Marguerite Hale Brown to Lewis W. Watts, west half of lot 14, and east 12½ feet of lot 13, block 319, Balch's Addition, city, August 9	1800
R. M. Raffety to Mier Klapper, lot 100x129.96 feet, 30 feet north of block 1, Brookland Heights, August 10	800
Roman Catholic Archbishop to E. D. Williams and Nano Burke, lot 183, section 1, or A, Mount Calvary Cemetery, August 30, 1899	82
Roman Catholic Archbishop to Nano Burke, lot 184, section A, or 1, Mount Calvary Cemetery, July 15	82

For abstracts, title insurance or mtg. loans, see Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co., 204-5-6-7 Failing bldg.

Prominent Japanese in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Takahiko Ofuji, professor in the University of Kioto, Japan, and his brother, J. Ofuji, a civil engineer of Kioto, accompanied by Yasnosko Ohki, the Japenese acting Consul in this city, are visiting the different public improvements and institutions, including the bridge and the rapid transit system.

An ordinance has been adopted by the Town Council of Yorkville, S. C., making it a misdemeanor for any person to be seen staggering on the streets of that city.

DOZEN WEST-COAST SHIPS

NITRATE PORTS STILL SUPPLYING PORTLAND WITH TONNAGE.

Ten Shilling Differential Is Exacted—Steel Lumber Steamer for Tillamook—Adato's Big Cargo.

The nitrate ports on the west coast of South America and some of the other ports lying south of them, are still supplying, Portland with considerable ballast tonnage, there being at the present time an even dozen vessels en route or listed to come to Portland from those ports. The latest addition to the list is the British ship Lady Isabella, which sailed from Valparaiso for this port Friday. Her charter has not yet been announced, but as it is such a rare occurrence for a vessel to start for this port without a charter, she has probably been under engagement for some time. Nitrate freights have advanced several shillings since the movement of ships to the north set in, but it is apparent that there is more tonnage in that quarter than can be used at the rates now demanded. Nearly all of the ships that are listed from that quarter have sailed, and as the average passage from nitrate ports to this port is about 60 days, they will be here in time to take care of the early offerings of wheat in September and October.

The caution with which exporters are proceeding in the matter of securing tonnage is shown by the fact that but two ships were reported for the week ending yesterday, although this is usually the season when there is a very active chartering movement. The 10 shillings differential which is demanded in favor of the nitrate ports is much in evidence this season, as 30 shillings to 31s 3d is now being paid for nitrate, while in this port, 40 shillings is asked for steamers, and from 41s 3d to 42 shillings for sailers. Steamers are not in very good favor for wheat, on account of their enormous carrying capacity, which prevents them entering a number of ports on the other side of the world, where smaller sailing vessel cargoes could be disposed of to better advantage.

LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

First Twenty Thousand-Ton Steamship Crosses the Ocean.

The arrival in New York of the new White Star liner Celtic, after her first trip across the Atlantic, marks a new record in ocean service. The Celtic is by all odds the largest ship afloat. Her average speed on this first trip was a little less than 15 knots per hour, and it is claimed that she was materially delayed by fog and thick weather. When in her best trim, she is expected to do about 16½ knots an hour, about six and one-half knots less than the flyer Deutschland. Compared with some of the other record ships in regard to size, the Celtic has a gross tonnage of 20,904. That of the Great Eastern was but 18,918; the Oceanic, 17,274, and the Deutschland, 16,500. On the matter of length, the Celtic is five feet six inches shorter than the Oceanic, but is longer than any other ship that ever floated. On beam, however, she far exceeds the Oceanic, having 75 feet to the latter's 68. She has a passenger capacity which is greater than the accommodations furnished by any hotel in the world, and to look after her passengers no less than 179 stewards are employed. Ninety-two men are required in her engine-rooms and stoke holes, while between 60 and 70 seamen and 29 officers are employed on her. Her builders have worked on the idea that people will prefer to cross the Atlantic in between seven and eight days with every comfort, rather than be hurried over in ships that achieve records at the cost "of overworked engines and squandered coal." Still, there is a strong feeling among many of the lines that the express steamers, directly or indirectly, are profitable, for it was recently announced that the Cunard line was planning for two ships, with a sea speed of 25 knots, which were intended to wrest the record from the Deutschland.

LOCAL MANAGER LEAVES.

Portland Business of G. W. McNear Turned Over to N. W. Warehouse.

C. E. Curry, for the past two years local manager for G. W. McNear, left for San Francisco last evening and the interests of the California wheat king in the Pacific Northwest will now be looked after by the Northwestern Warehouse Company. Mr. McNear, who is the dean of all Pacific Coast wheat exporters, has become quite a figure in Northwest grain trade, and as far back as 1874 was shipping wheat cargoes out of the Columbia. At that time he did not become sufficiently interested in the port to secure a dock, but on his latest advent about four years ago, he purchased Irving dock, which will now be operated under a lease by the Northwest Warehouse Company. Mr. McNear, through his long career, has witnessed the rise and fall or retirement of scores of wheat exporters and in that period has become a unique figure in Pacific Coast business circles. A career of such prominence will hardly be submerged by the change of name under which his Portland business will be conducted, and the grain trade will be slow to substitute the title Northwest Warehouse Company for that of the "big three" from San Francisco—McNear, Eppinger and Girvin & Eyre.

STEEL LUMBER STEAMER.

Toledo, O., Firm will Build One for the Tillamook Trade.

Swayne & Hoyt are about to try an innovation in the coast trade, says the San Francisco Call. The opinion has been general for years that an iron or steel vessel was not suitable for the coast lumber business, but there have always been a few who contended that a steel vessel would prove superior to a wooden one whenever tested. Swayne & Hoyt have just entered into a contract with a Toledo, O., firm that will settle the dispute. The new boat is to be of steel throughout with a cellular bottom, 180 feet long, 38 feet beam, 14 feet deep and to have water tanks to carry 300 tons of ballast. She will draw 12 feet when loaded with 800,000 feet of lumber, and will have a guaranteed speed of 10 knots. The new boat is to be ready for the Spring trade and will run between here and Tillamook, taking the place of the steam schooner Tillamook, that was wrecked in Alaskan waters some months ago. The name of the new boat has not yet been decided upon, but the chances are that it also will be christened Tillamook.

BIG CARGO FOR TAKU.

Adato Clears With Over 2,800,000 Feet of Rough Lumber.

The steamer Adato was cleared yesterday by the Pacific Export Lumber Company, with 2,808,266 feet of rough lumber, valued at $28,080. She was dispatched by the Pacific Export Lumber Company, and goes to Taku via Comox, calling at the latter port to coal. The Adato has proved to be an immense merchandise cargo carrier, but her lumber cargo is slightly smaller than was expected, but is near enough to the Pacific Export Lumber Company's regulation 3,000,000 feet cargo to pass muster, especially as the last cargo sent out by that firm amounted to over 3,500,000 feet. The steamer will leave down this morning, drawing 22 feet of water. The next vessel to load in this line will be the Oceano, which is due at Portland in about 10 days.

Two Steamers Due Today.

The steamers Columbia, from San Francisco direct, and the Alliance, from San Francisco by way of Coast ports, are due this morning. The steamer Fulton, which arrived in Friday, goes from here to Tillamook, where she will load lumber for San Francisco. The Alliance will probably load back with lumber, but the Columbia will be tied up pending the settlement of the strike difficulties on the other end of the route.

Abandoned the Wreck.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 10.—The wreck of the steamer Acis, which lies on the rocks west of Cape Race, has been abandoned. A high south wind is throwing a heavy sea against the rocks and tearing asunder the steamer's forepart.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Aug. 10.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth, wind northwest, weather clear.

Seattle, Aug. 9.—Sailed—Steamer Despatch, for Fairhaven; British steamer Buckingham, for Vancouver.

Eureka, Aug. 9.—Sailed—Steamer Pasadena and schooner Alcade, for San Pedro; steamer Alliance, for Portland.

Yokohama, Aug. 9.—Arrived—British steamer Braemer, from Tacoma.

Valparaiso, Aug. 9.—Sailed—British ship Lady Isabella, for Oregon.

Port Ludlow, Aug. 9.—Arrived—Schooner Volante, from Gamble.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Walla Walla, from Victoria; steamer Wellington, from Oyster Harbo; steamer Ascuncion, from Seattle.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Umbrian, from Liverpool.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Laurentian from New York.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived—St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg.

Antwerp, Aug. 10.—Sailed—Friesland, for New York.

Havre, Aug. 10.—Sailed— La Gascogne, for New York.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Sailed—Lucania, for New York.

Queenstown, Aug. 10.—Sailed—Cymric, from Liverpool for New York.

Glasgow, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Peruvian, from Boston.

Queenstown, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Etruria, from New York, for Liverpool and proceeded.

Hamburg, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Bovic, from New York.

New York, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Potsdam, from Rotterdam and Boulagne.

TIPS TO POOLROOMS.

Advised of Contemplated Raids in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Disclosures involving attempts to buy up an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and implicating men on duty at police headquarters and several sergeants in the tipping off of gambling houses previous to contemplated raids have followed the arrest of Edgar A. Whitney and E. Bergdorff, alleged to be members of a Secret Service Bureau in this city. The men were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and aiding and abetting gamblers, and were arraigned before Justice Jerome in the rooms of the society. They were each held in $3000 bail.

It is alleged that the two detectives had approached Agent Dillon of the society and offered him money to keep them informed of the movements against poolrooms. The agent appeared to acquiesce. Whitney was induced by Dillon to call at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and while there was arrested. He immediately tossed a bundle of papers out of the window. These papers were recovered by a policeman on watch. Among them was found a duplicate list of poolrooms which Whitney had previously supplied to Agent Dillon.

One of the most remarkable phases of the developments as related by Frank Moss in the presence of the executive committee of the society was the statement that 30 poolrooms were emptied promptly by means of telephone connections, following lines laid down by Whitney in his arrangements with Dillon, some of the messages being sent through police headquarters direct to the captains or sergeants in charge of precincts in which the gambling houses were in operation. Mr. Moss claims that by this system of telephoning a "moral and practical connection has been established between the police headquarters and the poolrooms."

KNOWN IN PATERSON.

Lugui Granotti Remembered as a Rabid Anarchist.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Lugui "Gianotti" is not known among the Paterson, N. J., anarchists, says the World, but Lugui Granotti is well known to them, and it is probable that he is the man under arrest for participating in conspiracy against King Humbert. Granotti was known as a rabid anarchist. He was the founder of "La Questione Sociale," the anarchist organ, and was the closest friend of Bresci, boarding with King Humbert's assassin at Paterson. Last February he sailed for Europe, arriving there just one month ahead of Bresci. Benjamin Mazzotti, the present leader of the "Group for the Right of Existence" in Paterson, said:

"I know Granotti well, but I do not know Gianotti. Granotti and Bresci met in France and went to Italy about the same time. When Bresci arrived at Monza, he telegraphed to Granotti, who was in another city, and I am certain Granotti was present when Humbert was killed. Granotti was chased through Italy, Germany and France by the Italian Government detectives. While he was hiding in Paris we received a letter from him and a subscription was at once taken up for him. We sent him enough money to pay his passage to South America, and I was under the impression that he had sailed for there."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Edward Holman returned yesterday from Long Beach, Wash. He said he was glad to get back home to rest.

Miss C. P. Estes and the Misses Varwig will leave this morning by the Bailey Gatzert for White Salmon, to spend two weeks.

F. M. V. Andrews, whose dwelling at Mount Tabor was destroyed by fire Monday, is residing temporarily in the Robert Alexander residence, Mount Tabor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, has arrived here. He is going to Pekin and the Philippines. Frank Munsey and Albert Pulitzer are here.

Big Cherry Crop in Grand Ronde.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 10.—In spite of late cold weather and other unfavorable conditions, the cherry crop of the Grand Ronde has developed surprising proportions, and will prove the largest ever marketed in the valley. The crop is later than usual, but not of inferior quality. There has been no lack of market, and the growers have realized well. An average of about 80 cents per crate has been received. The last of the crop will be marketed early next week.

CONVENIENT TIME CARD.

The O. R. & N. service between Portland and the seaside is proving very popular with the public. The steamer T. J. Potter leaves Ash-street dock daily, except Sunday and Monday (get a seaside time card from O. R. & N. ticket agent), for Ilwaco, connecting at Astoria with trains for Clatsop. The Hassalo leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M., Saturday at 10 P. M. for Astoria, connecting there with trains and boats for Clatsop and North Beach. Round-trip rate to all beach points, good for season, $4 00; Saturday round-trip rate, good for return following Sunday night, $2 50, and the lowest rates to Astoria and other river points. All round-trip tickets for the beach sold at Portland are good for return via boat or rail at passenger's option. Time cards, berth reservations, etc., at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

Fall Fashions in Fine Furniture

An advance display of the newest and choicest models in Furniture, Carpets and Drapery Goods. An array of strikingly elegant designs, ours exclusively and representing the first selection from the world's markets. Each season finds us stronger and more successful. This season early and enormous purchases insure a tremendous triumph of masterful merchandising. A certain cumulative patronage and persistent, progressive popularity prove the power of our marvelous values, and guarantee a season successful beyond all precedent.

NOTE SPECIALS

FURNITURE

Dining Table, polished golden oak finish, heavy turned legs, 6 feet when opened. Worth $9.50

Special, $7.00

CARPET DEP'T

Heavy Axminster Rugs, floral designs, beautiful bright colorings,

$2.75 va'ues, for $1.95
$4.25 values, for $3.45

CROCKERY

Decorated plates, English semi-porcelain, 5, 6 and 7-in. sizes, each 5c

Cups and Saucers, white, with gilt line, set of 6, 40c

Closing out many desirable styles of Baby Carriages, also Go-Carts, at 25% reduction from regular prices.

Gentlemen's polished oak Arm Chairs, like cut, worth $9.00. Large number to select from. Special price, $7.00

Handsome Oak Desk, ladies' size, good value at $9.00. Special this week, $7.00

H. E. EDWARDS 185-187-189-191 FIRST STREET BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR

WITCHCRAFT UP TO DATE

TWENTIETH CENTURY WEAVERS OF SPELLS.

Some Curious Survivals of Old-Time Superstitions—Roan Mountain Sorcerers.

To speak of witchcraft in this 20th century seems a mingling of irreconcilable terms, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Yet today in the mountains of North Carolina there is a district peopled exclusively by native Americans which is as witch-ridden as was New England before the Salem hangings. There aged hags, who have fostered for themselves a repute for mystery and terror, hold entire communities in subjection, weaving spells and charms, blighting with the evil eye and compounding potions of strange ingredients:

Fillet of a fenny snake,
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wood of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and howlet's wing.

The black art in "Macbeth" may well be the prototype of this mountain witchcraft, for there is a strong current of Scotch blood in this part of North Carolina, and at least two of the noted witches are known to be part Scotch and part Cherokee. The best-known of these is called Old Nance—but only in whispers, and it is by no means certain to the countryside that she does not hear these whispers, so most people prefer the safe side and refer to her as Mother Nance. Five thousand feet high in the mountains of Macon County, amongst the roosts of the foul buzzards, her cabin clings to a windbeaten ledge of rock, overhanging an abyss. No road leads thither.

For a stranger to make his way there is a matter of no little difficulty. First of all he must find out where Old Nance lives, which isn't as easy as it might appear. No native will guide him. It is difficult to find any one who will even tell where the place is.

After considerable effort the writer found a young woodsman who agreed to accompany him on the road to Old Nance's, but after some six miles of the hardest kind of tramping, from the nearest point of the roadway, the youth lost his courage and refused to go any further.

"You can't miss it now," he said, glancing fearfully up the mountain side. "It ain't more'n half a mile. There's the laidge o' rock, if yer sure you want to go. Don't blame me if your friends don't recognize yer when you come back—ef you ever do git back," he concluded with startling earnestness.

Superstition is one of the most contagious of ailments. It was with a somewhat daunted spirit that the writer proceeded, and presently came abruptly upon a small, one-roomed log shack without window or chimney. Outside a very old woman was stirring something in an iron pot hung over a fire. She was bowed down with age and hideous with wrinkles and grime, and her little eyes were bright and evil. At the sound of a stranger's footstep she whirled around with a swiftness that was uncannily out of keeping with her apparent decrepitude, and after a moment's study of the writer's face, spoke in so cracked an accent and barbarous dialect that it was hard to make out her meaning.

"Yer kin some'it?"

Assuming the meaning of this to be "You know something that has brought you up here," the writer replied:

"No, mother, I came to hear something that you know," at the same time producing a silver dollar.

With the swiftness of a snake she darted forward, snatched the coin and hid it in her bosom.

"Yer kem hur fer wot?" she snarled.

"To find out if you haven't something to tell me; something about the days that are coming."

She squinted cunningly over the edge of the rock into the abyss. "Yer come fum below," she said. "Yer'll go back ter below."

"Isn't there some charm you could give me to make it pleasanter down below?

At this a malignant grin distorted the deep lines about her mouth. With a swift movement she disappeared into the cabin, returning with a bowl of liquid, which steamed and exuded a spicy odor. This she proffered. Now there are certain tales of people who went to see Old Nance and never were heard of afterward. This might be explained by the fact that they drank steaming liquid out of a bowl. There are many poisonous plants in the North Carolina mountains and it seemed best to evade the drink.

"It isn't considered polite to drink alone," said the writer to the witch. "After you."

With a snarl of rage she dashed the bowl to the ground, darted into her cabin and barred the door. Theis seemed to indicate that the audience was over. The writer returned to the village whence he had started, and was welcomed as one from the dead. Also he learned many tales of the witch, some of which were so specifically corroborated by witnesses to the fact that it was difficult not to believe them and impossible to believe that the natives had anything but the fullest faith in them. Here is one: A woman had a daughter who was in love with a South Carolina youth whom the mother hated because he came from another state, a quite sufficient reason in that region. As the girl threatened to elope, the mother took her to Old Nance. Now, for some reason, possibly connected with an evil or unfortunate past, the witch hates all marriages, and will do anything to thwart one. By her orders the trembling girl was left with her. The witch, according to the story told afterward by the girl, scraped a turnip, which she gave to the girl to eat. Hardly had the girl tasted it when her nose began to pain her, and soon it had grown far around upon her cheek, almost to the ear. She was taken home, and now comes the strange part, for there are scores of people in the town who are ready to swear that they saw the hideously distorted organ. Her lover deserted her, between disgust, ridicule and horror. Again she was taken to the witch, and this time ate willingly of the scraped turnip, whereupon her nose returned to its normal shape and position. But the witch warned her that if she ever tried to marry the same mishap would befall her again.

Similarly well authenticated is the case of Carr McCordle's bull. On the occasion of one of the witch's rare visits to the town the bull undertook to chase her. She turned upon the animal and looked it in the eye with so fierce a glare that it turned tail. That night it went mad, and rushed bellowing about the pasture, plunging into rocks and bushes until it finally wedged itself so tightly between two trees that the utmost efforts of McCordle and his friends to get it out were unavailing. What is more, its bones are still there between the two trees. Nobody has dared to touch them.

Even more dreadful than Old Nance is the nameless witch of Roan mountain. Specific instances of her power are not so plentiful, but there hangs about her more of the terror of mystery. What her name originally was is either forgotten or forbidden. She is known only as "the witch," or "the Witch of Roan Mountain." For many miles around it is believed that the mention of her brings the speaker in peril of death by flood, landslide and lightning, her allies in an unholy pact. Old man Crowse, who lives a few miles from the cave where she spends her Summers, once remarked airily, under the influence of moonshine whisky, that he didn't take any stock in the witch, and "didn't darn keer whut she could do, ennyways." Though the matter could have come to her ears through no human agency, within an hour she "witched him clean crazy" with a spell that lasted for seven years. For days at a time he would be speechless; then, again sank in melancholy, changing to violent mania, when he would rush forth into the stormy night, running until he fell from exhaustion.

On such occasions as the Roan Mountain witch chooses to make visits she lives on the cream of the land. Nobody would dare refuse her hospitality. The terrified people bow down obsequiously before her when she comes to their houses and set out their best food, together with presents to propitiate her. This is the procedure when she comes on any day of the week except Friday. But if she appears on that day of ill-omen the people desert their homes and fly to woods and mountains, for then she is filled with all purposes of evil, and will blast with madness or deformity any on whom she sets eyes. Her advent on a Friday last Summer turned a country picnic into a rout; even the horses, it is said, stampeded.

But the mountaineers are not left entirely defenseless to the wiles of the witches. There lives among them a witch doctor, an old, keen-eyed, bent man, who, for a consideration, will remove any curse that a witch may cast. First he must catch his witch, a feat which necessitates his traveling long distances afoot, for most of the hags live in the most inaccessible places they can find. By spells of his own he defends himself from the black art of the witch while he draws her picture on a paper pad, which he always takes with him. With his prize he returns to the person bewitched, who is often taken with spasms at the sight of the picture. This is proof that the right witch has been found. The witch doctor pins the picture to a tree and shoots it with a silver bullet, thereby dispelling the curse. It is related that once a traveling photographer encountered one of these witches, and, against her remonstrances, took her picture. This the witch doctor subsequently saw and bought. Shortly after he was called upon to remove a spell cast by this witch, and produced the photograph, to the great marvel of all those present who had gathered to see the shooting. His shot crumbled the counterfeit presentment up, striking fairly in the middle. On the following day some berry pickers found the witch lying dead outside her cabin.

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