RARE COLLECTION BY AMERICAN ARTISTS AT LIBRARY.

Loan Exhibition Under Auspices of Portland Art Association a Great Success.

The loan exhibition of paintings by American artists was opened inst night at the Portland Library. The display is under the auspices of the Portland Art Association, which has been fortunate in securing an attractive and artistic collection, and has shown great taste and skill in selection and arrangement. The rooms were thronged by enthusiastic art lovers, who were unsparing in their praise of the art association for its admirable work. The exhibition will be open till

Several Portland collectors of works of art have bought almost exclusively the productions of American artists, and the finest of these are to be seen at the library. In the hall upstairs the eye is attracted by two large paintings, one "An Upland Pasture," a beautiful landscape showing a group of cattle beside a quiet stream, painted by William Hart, and loaned by Mrs. W. S. Ladd, and the other a soft-toned sea picture called "Repose," painted by Edward Espey, the young Oregon artist, who died in 1888, three years after painting this fine picture, which was exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1885. In this painting are some cross-marked sailors' graves at the top of a cold, gray cliff, and the moon is rising over the second and the moon is rising over the sea, while a faint pink glow in the gray sky shows

that it is not long after sunset.

In the west room are the oil paintings, and here are pictures by George Inness, Alexander Wyant and Homer D. Martin the great trio of American landscapists who stand at the head of American art; paintings by William Keith, Childe Hassam, J. Francis Murphy, William T. Rich. ards and a score of other well-known art-

"Moonlight," a picture by M. F. H. de Hass, one of the first Americans to paint the quiet beauty of the sea, is loaned by Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett. A number of Venetian scenes by W. Gedney Bunce whose pictures are characterized by quietness and softness of coloring, are loaned by William M. Ladd and Miss Falling.

One of the finest paintings on exhibition "The Open Sea," by William T. Richards, one of the greatest of marine paint-ers. This picture is very simple in composition—just broad, wide-swelling green waves, with no tall-masted ships in the foreground to mar its breadth and free-The picture is loaned by Mrs. W. S.

Lake Au Sable," by Homer Martin, is a quiet twilight lake in the Adirondacks, with soft gray clouds above, through which is seen a blue-green evening sky. This fine painting is loaned by Miss Falling. Among the other Martin pictures on exhibition is a "Church in Normandy," a delightful composition, in which a church is darkly outlined against the luminous pale-green twilight color of the sky and an Autumn landscape, both of these being lonned by Mr. Ladd. "The Little Harp-lst," a dark Italian child with a harp, is a picture by Eastman Johnson, who is famous for his genre paintings depicting American life. This picture was lent by Miss Falling.

Five pictures by Alexander Wvant, one of the strongest and best of the American landscape artists, are bung on the library walls, and are owned by Mr. Ladd and Mr. Wilcox. Of these numbers, 48 is a small and very exquisite composition in which a dark tree is seen against a background of sunset sky. In charming contrast to this is No. 47, which hangs above it, a landscape in cool tones of green and gray.

William Keith, the great California land. scape painter, is represented by some of his finest work. "Into the Mystery" is a woodland picture, which in its depth of rich coloring is very characteristic of Keith, many people declaring it to be his masterpiece. In "Piping Down the Valley," a woodland scene, also by William Keith, is seen a shepherd boy piping to his sheep. The sun is setting, and the picture is wonderfully beautiful in warmth of its coloring. "Into the Mys-tery" is the property of Mrs. W. S. Ladd, and "Piping Down the Valley" is also

loaned by her.

Another fine Keith was loaned by I. N. Fleischner, and is called "After the Rain." In this cool blue and green toned picture are pools of water in the tall grass, and the very ground looks water-soaked. Mr. Fleischner also loaned a painting entitled "A New England Road by Childe Hassam. At the side of the read is an old man chopping wood, and in the distance is a farmhouse; but the composition is so mixed and the technique so absolutely choppy that it really requires study to see either road, old man

now pictures are manifestly difficult in treatment, but in "The Icerutters" and a "Snow Scene," by J. Alden Weir, the difficulties are overcome in a masterly manner. In "The Icecutters" the trans-parency of effect is particularly beauti-Mr. Welr is also one of the few artists who paints flowers successfully. These paintings are loaned by C. E. Ladd and Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett

Two pictures by A. B. Davics who does genre work almost altogether, are "The Athlete and the Dancing Giri" and "The Princess Desires, both of which belong to C. E. Ladd. In the first of these the warmth of coloring and depth of at-mosphere were much noticed, "The Prin-cess Desiree" being especially valued for the fine drapery of the gown of the little girl, who is sitting in an arbor with a

tortoise-shell cat upon her lap.
"The Sculptor and the King," by George
Ge Forest Brush, is one of the best known of the paintings on exhibition, and is a great figure painting, wonderful in its study of color and expression. The pic. ture was exhibited in the National Acadreceived the first Hallgarten prize of 1888. It is the property of Miss

One of several fine paintings of E. F Couse is a landscape, "At the Spring," which was painted last Summer on a Western ranch, and is owned by Mrs.

There are two pictures by George Inness who is known as the greatest American landscape painter. One is "The Castle owned by Miss Failing, and other a landscape, owned by Mrs. W. Ladd. The earlier work of Innessong which was "The Castle Gondolfo, swed much studied attention to detail but in his later work much of this was eliminated, and his pictures became strangely beautiful in their simplicity.

In the east room are the water-colors and pastels, a small but exquisite collec-tion. "Mother and Child," a sunny-haired possant woman with a baby in her arms, is loaned by W. M. Ladd. There are also a wind-blown California hillside, by William Keith; a Spring scene, by William Hamilton Gibson, and "Apple Blossoms." a dainty Spring picture by J. Appleton

## Venetian Lace.

The stamp of perfected elegance which all Venice lace bears is the result of its having been evolved in a period and environment of luxury and constantly widening art development. Primitive needle-women display no art ingenuity in getting beyond the simpler twisted effects in thread work. The product of native In-dians, of Syrians, of South Americans, and even of the Mexicans, is all flat. Twisted threads forming meshes similar to those seen in veilings and with a "star" ground, are the sole resource of these workers, to whom even the open suttonhole stitch as an embellishment is unknown. Though often most complex in design, the early laces of Italy and Spain were equally flat until the workers soon disappears from the retina complex as a sum, and the image of the must be soon disappears from the retina complex in the retination of the retinat

FINE SHOW OF PAINTINGS raised and knotted effects of the hard reticella or bone laces of Greece. Once the method of applying the buttonhole stitch became known among them, however, the experimenters among the more enlight-ened workers of those countries, and later of France and England, were untiring in testing the possibilities. Soon this stitch became the basis of all Venetian laces. It was used for the making of every portion of the pattern, including the plain portion of the pattern, including the and ornamental brides that connected the closely placed but regular motifs; for the cordonnets or raised borders and the cordonnets or raised borders and the cordonnets or raised borders and edges, and even for the filling-in stitches.

#### DEAD MEN'S EYES.

The Retina Does Not Retain the Image Last Seen.

## 10 SAVE W.C.T.U.TEMPLE

MRS. HIDDEN MAKES APPEAL TO NORTHWEST WOMEN.

Repudiation of Trust Bonds Sharply Criticised-Inside Facts About the Controversy.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 1.—(To the Editor.)—Owing to the fact that the Union Signal, organ of the National W. C. T. U., refuses to allow space in its pages for any announcement, report, or even paid advertisement, in regard to the Tem-Philadelphia Record.

Wonderful as are many of its achievements, science is often distinctly disappointing. Charles Dickens was never recspontaneous combustion of the rumsoaked Mr. Krook was impossible. To the day of his death the great novelist

But advertisement, in regard to the Temperance Temple in Chicago, we hope The Oregonian will give us the opportunity to appeal to the women of the Pacific Coast in behalf of this great enterprise, to which Miss Willard dedicated her 55th year—the closing one of her life.

Doubtless every member of the W. C. T. U. is familiar with the early history

#### GIFTED MEMBER AND WORKER OF THE SALEM WOMEN'S CLUB.

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#### MRS. CAROLINE BRISTOL-KELLIHER,

SALEM, March 1.—Mrs. Caroline Bristol Kelliher, a member of the Salem Women's Club, probably has greater scholastic attainments than any member of a similar organization on the Coast, and perhaps in the United States. She is a graduate of Cornell and a graduate in medicine and law. After completing a common school course at the place of her nativity, near Troy, N. Y., she took a four-year course at the New York State Normai School at Albany, graduating from that institution in 1890. She then taught school one year, and cared for her invalid mother three years, at the same time nursuing and completing the four-year course in the Chautanum Lit. school one year, and cared for her invalid mother three years, at the same time pursuing and completing the four-year course in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. In 1894, by a competitive examination, she secured a \$500 scholarship at Cornell University, and entered immediately as a student. The four-year course in science and philosophy was completed in three years, and Miss Bristol received the degree of bachelor of philosophy with honors in 1897. By reason of her high standing at Cornell she was given a scholarship at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and, after three years of study, she secured a diploma from that institution. Her excellence in her college work secured her an amount that institution. Her excellence in her college work secured her an appoint-ment for one year at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston. In 1891 Miss Bristol took the civil service examination in medicine in the State of New York, and because of her high standing 22.2 out of a possible 100, with a minimum of 70, she was immediately appointed a member of the medical staff of the New York State Hospital at Ogdensburg. This position she filled for two and a half years, at a salary of \$1200 per year. In 1894 she was transferred to the State Hospital at Willard, N. Y., where there were then 2000 patients. Willard is near Utica, the seat of Cornell University, and during her 18 months' service at the hospital there Miss Bristol finished one year of the Cornell law course. In the Fall of 1895 she was promoted to the position of lady assistant on the medical staff at Long Island State Hospital, in Brooklyn, with a zalary of \$1500 per year and maintenance. She filled that position for 15 months, during which time she maintenance. She filled that position for 15 months, during which time she attended a night law school in New York City, and graduated in 1896. The class of which she was a member was composed of 160 persons, mostly men. A prize of \$100 was offered for the best oral examination in law, and Miss Bristol succeeded in capturing this prize. During the last year of her law study she also took a course in Stenography and typewriting, and is an expert in that line.

In December, 1825, she was married to A. T. Kelliher, a Maine lumber-man, and in 1826 removed with him to Michigan, where Mr. Kelliher had extensive lumbering interests. Mr. Kelliher had already been admitted to the bar in Maine, and secured admission in Michigan on his credentials.

Mrs. Kelliher at the same time took the Supreme Court examination, jasting two full days. The examination was conducted by leading lawyers and Judges, and in accordance with a more stringent system of rules that had just been adopted. Mrs. Kelliher was one of the first 42 who had passed the examination under the new rules, many having falled, and she had the disthaction of attaining a higher standing than any other of the 42. In real property, equity and contracts her standing was 100.

In December, 1896, the family moved to Gladstone, Mich., where Mrs.

In December, 1898, the family moved to Gladstone, Mich., where Mrs. Kelliher practiced medicine for three years. At the same time she looked after much of her husband's business, handling as much as \$200,000 in one Winter. Believing that the timber industry in Oregon has a marvelous future before it, Mr. Kelliher came to Oregon in 1900, and has since been extensively engaged in buying timber lands.

Mrs. Kelliher is head of the department of science of the Salem Women's

Club, and, during the absence of Mrs. A. N. Bush, she has conducted the work in the department of literature. She does her own housework in a work in the department of interature. She does her own housework in a family of four, and finds time for from one to three hours of hard study every day. She is master of five languages. Having made a special study of history she is perfectly familiar with the political history of every civilized nation. She is a charter member of the Salem Women's Club, and is said to be one of the most quiet and unassuming of the many zealous work-

\* doubted the thoroughness of scientists. The Coroner of Rochester, N. Y., is keen, ly disappointed over the failure of science photograph from the retina of a mur dered jeweler the image of the murderer, who must have been the last person to make an impression on the retina. Mr. Linkering, a photographer of 35 years' experience, was employed to do the work with powerful magnifying glasses, but all that could be made out was a small elongated blot. The Coroner had counted positively on conclusive evidence as to the

dentity of the murderer. The popular fallacy that the retina, or sensitive inner surface of the eyeball, of a dead person will retain an image of the object on which the vision was last directed is of ancient origin, and it has persisted in spite of the positive state-ment of scientists that the thing is imment of scientists that the thing is im-possible. Although no image ever has been found in a dead person's eye, story tellers refuse to relinquish as valuable a scheme for the detection of actional murderers. Even Kipling, with all his originality, finds use for it in the story of an English officer's suicide in India, The officer had seemed to be troubled by the vision of some horror, and when he was found dead a doctor took a kodak and, without the use of microscopic lens, ob-tained a negative of the retina. On this

e saw the unspeakable horror, It is easy to understand that the fal-lacy had its birth in the fact that the eye is fitted with a lens, and that the image of an object is impressed on the retina. The mistake is in assuming that n case of sudden death the impression does, not vanish. The eye has been used as a photographic camera, and by the application of potash alum the retina has been made to hold an image. Unfornature does not treat the eye with pot Spain were equally flat until the workers soon disappears from the retina of his began to imitate with the neeedle the victim.

of the Temple. Being present at the National W. C. T. U. convention in Nash-ville, when the plan for its building was presented and almost unanimously dorsed by the delegates, and also pres-ent at the several succeeding conventions, when, as one of our affiliated interests, reports of its progress were hailed with great satisfaction, I have been pained to hear of the persecutions which have followed the noble-minded trustees and the brave minority that are standing with them for the payment of the Temple trust bonds, and the final ownership of the building

facts as I know them to the attention of my sisters:

The Temple, which was erected for the W. C. T. U., and contains Willard Hall, where every day wonderful scenes are witnessed of the power of God to save the perishing and which Miss Willard called "the greatest enterprise upon called "the greatest enterprise upon which we are adventured," will when paid for bring in an income of about \$100,000 a year, which will be used in carrying on temperance work along lines which Miss Willard established. After Miss Willard's home-going, there was a demand from all quarters that the Ter ple be made her memorial. This demand was so urgent that the National officers could not resist it. They undertook the work, but refused to join the trustees in their plans for securing the building They started a method which anticipated raising money for the purpose by a citi-zens' committee outside white ribbon lines. The call was not issued until about the middle of April. The 1st of July, or 10 weeks after, the National officers cal an executive committee meeting for July 15 to stop any further efforts to raise

money for the memorial.

Their excuse for this action was that the public did not respond properly, and the task was hopeless. This public statement, of course, not only rulned their own plan, which was a very poor one, but

that of the trustees, also, which would have been a great success if the National officers had joined it, and not called a halt just as the work of raising the money had well begun.

The trustees knew from the unjust statements made before the executive committee that any and every method would be used to get the delegates to the National convention in November at St. Paul to drop the Temple as an affiliated interest. These fears were more than realized, Influence from headquarters told on the reveral states when the time came for the election of delegates. The Temple was not only dropped as an affiliated

for the election of delegates. The Temple was not only dropped as an affiliated interest, but the \$50,000 Temple trust bonds were repudiated.

The history of the past three years has been one continued effort by the National officers to stamp out every attempt on the part of the trustees and the W. C. T. U. women who have understood the status of affairs to save the Temple and make it Miss Willard's memorial. We believe that a majority of the women of the rank and file do not know what has become of the enterprise, and have supposed, because of the slience of the Union Signal, that no effort was being made to pay for it. Our women, having great faith in each other, have been slow to believe that their National been slow to believe that their National ganization which, because of its Christian spirit, has been a world-wide power for good, could stoop to the contemptible methods of opposition which have made our noble-hearted Mrs. Carse's burdens almost greater than even her brave spirit

After the St. Paul convention, the National officers issued and circulated a leaflet stating their action in opposition to the Temple enterprise. That leaflet is still being sent out, especially to those who made considerable gifts to the Tem-

Complaints have been sent in to the trustees from these persons, saying that they have received documents most misleading in character and full of misstate. ments. In reply, Mrs. Carse, in the Tem-

ple Appeal, says: "We hope every friend will get his or her mind free from the thought that we are in danger of losing the Temple. There is nothing to hinder us from owning are making it Miss Willard's memorial, if all friends will stand shoulder to shoulder and send in their offerings as the Lord has prospered them."
All over the United States February 17

was observed as Frances E. Willard memorial day, when collections and of-ferings were made for the organizing In these meetings the W. C. T. U. have been honoring the memory of their pro-moted leader, and by their contributions

will help extend the influence of the work that was so dear to her heart, but let her last request be not forgotten, the redemp-tion of the Temple trust bonds, nor her thrilling speech in Buffalo, when she "Now we are in debt, not legally, but morally, to the bondholders. I shall never rest what time I live till that debt is

paid. I stand by the Temple, whatever the results to me. If it were voted here to do no more for it, and I were not elected. I should go out and beat the bush to get the money, exactly the same. . . . I dedicate the little I have—they tell me my home might sell for \$16,000-I dedicate it to the interest of the bondholders. I have nothing on earth that shall not go

into that enterprise. I pledge myself to the bondholders, and I know Mrs. Carse does the same." It is not easy to understand why those who are not willing to aid in the payment of the Temple debt are so unwilling that others shall pay it if they can. Let us examine into the spirit of this opposition, sisters, and condemn it as Christian women ought. Some of us are verily guilty because we have sliently witnessed this structure of spirit on better that this struggle going on between those who, like Miss Willard, have felt their moral obligation in regard to the Temple trust bonds, and the National officers, with the influence they have commanded in the National organization, against any and every attempt which has been made to pay off this indebtedness.

If we are morally in debt to those bond-holders, a thousand St. Paul resolutions repudiating that debt will not free us from it, and I believe the time has come when every member of our W. C. T. U. should take action on this matter.

I write not as one without faith and tope and confidence in the Christian prinh governs our women. I he lieve that they will respond to this call to duty as soon as they understand the situation. I shall be glad to give further information in regard to this question to any who will address me. We must unite remove this blot upon our beloved or-MARIA L. TRENHOLM-HIDDEN

President Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U.

## OREGON AT CHARLESTON.

Fruit Exhibit Descanted Upon by Commissioner George Slocum.

Oregon's fruit exhibit at the expositio s one that excites much admiration. This display is one of the attractions in a space ccupying 12,000 square feet in the anneto the Palace of Agriculture, which is taken up with forestry, agriculture, min. ing, wool, hops, flax and many other re-sources besides the fruit. Mr. George I. om, one of the Commissioners from Oregon, told some interesting facts relative to fruitraising in his state, which showed that this particular industry is not only carried on now with much profit but it has greater future possibilities which will result in rich returns for the

'We have soil and climate," said Mr. Slocom to a reporter for the News and Courier yesterday, "for all kinds of fruits, with the exception of a few of the tropical fruits. With us the apple is king. This name, however, can almost equally be applied to our prunes, plums pears and cherries, but only locally, while our apple is a fruit that visite the nooks and corners of the United States, Alaska and European countries. The long distance of travel does not deteriorate its fine flavor

or solidity.

Mr. Slocom then took the reporter through the exhibit, showing the largest and most beautiful plums ever grown anywhere excepting in the Northwest. There greengage, the egg plum, a very large and yellow variety; dark rich blue and many others which bear abundantly. There were Italian prunes of enormous size, which are dried and exported in trainloads yearly from Oregon. "This fruit," continued Mr. Slocom, "has proven of great benefit to soldiers in foreign lands and is highly recommended by many physicians, who declare it to be a preventive of scurvy. As to its palatable ties, that goes without question, for the present demand from leading commission merchants show it is by no means a loss on the market. We have thousands of acres in orchards and one of the most beautiful sights imaginable is to ride for several miles in the Spring through sweet blessows of smalles should be several miles in the spring through sweet ssoms of apples, cherries and pears. have walked through a cherry orchard when not a bit of sky was to be seen, birds were singing and the warm Summer day was turned into a seemingly blinding snow storm by the falling of the white

blossoms."

Mr. Slocom then showed Royal Anne cherries, as large as good-sized English walnuts. "There is no special growth." remarked Mr. Slocom, "for exposition purposes, but the usual and ordinary production. The Oregon cherry is fast finding its way into distant markets in candied form and dried for various uses." There were pears of large dimension, and Mr. were pears of large dimension, and Mr. Slocom said that it is not an unusual thing to have these ripening late in the fall and gathered in midwinter.

"Here are some applies," said Mr. Slo-com, "that were raised at the foot of Mount Hood, at an elevation of about 4000

feet. This little valley is nearly 20 miles long and from two to four miles wide. It is nearly all planted in apples, while other fruits, grapes and berries, grow abundant-ly. This is called the Land of Beulah. Some call it a Garden of Eden, and in fact all who visit the place soon run out of ad-

## oberts Bros

164, 166 AND 168 THIRD STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

# REMOVAL SALE CONTINUED

Owing to wet weather our temporary store, which is being built for us corner Fifth and Yamhill Streets, will not be finished until about the 15th. Our GREAT REMOVAL SALE will be continued, with every effort to reduce stock to lowest possible point. Those who take advantage of this sale get unparalleled returns for their investment. Remember, this is not a sale of odds and ends or job lots, but entire stock of desirable merchandise at from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than equal quality of goods can be bought elsewhere.

#### MEN'S UNDERWEAR, 25c

A great bargain in Men's Cotton Ribbed Shirts and Drawers. These are well made, medium weight, all sizes, and were bought to sell for 40c each. Sale price, each.....

## GOOD CORSETS, 43c

These are splendid wearing Corsets, made of good quality material, heavily boned, latest models, short and medium lengths; the best 50c Corset ever offered. Sale price......

HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c 200 dozen Ladies' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in plain white, colored borders or embroidered; these are sold regularly at 8c, 10c and 12½c. Sale price.....

#### GINGHAMS, 10c

200 pieces Toile Du Nord Ginghams, every piece this season's production, choice styles and colorings; other stores ask 121/2c and 15c for these goods. Our sale price......

#### WAISTINGS, 22c

500 yards fancy stripe Waistings, dark and medium shades, with bright-color stripes, very latest novelties. Good values at 40c yard. Sale price ......

#### DRESS GOODS, 20c

42-inch Granite Dress Goods in all the popular dark colorings. These were formerly sold at 35c yard. Sale price.....

#### LACE CURTAINS, 77c

45 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, handsome patterns, 3 yards long by 40 inches wide; excellent values at \$1.00 pair. Sale price ...

#### WASH SILKS, 29c

500 yards of imported Wash Silks in all the popular colors, latest styles. This is a great bargain. Sale price .....

### PORTIERES, \$1.71

Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards long, 42 inches wide, satin finish, large assortment of col-ors. Regular price, \$2.25. Sale price..... \$1.71

#### SHOES, \$2.17

Men's Vici Kid, Box Calf and Calf Shoes light and heavy soles, good styles, all solid \$2.17 leather, the \$2.50 grade. Sale price......

#### SHOES, \$1.79

Women's Vici Kid, Box Calf and Kangaroo Calf Shoes, light and heavy-weight soles; neat styles, good fitters; the regular \$2.00 \$1.79

## PETTICOATS, \$2.45

Ladies' Moreen Petticoats, in colors only, made with two corded ruffles, faced with sateen with two corded rumes, racea with and velveteen. Regular price \$3.25. Sale \$2.45 price.....

#### JACKETS, \$1.00

Balance of Ladies' and Children's Jackets. Capes and Shirtwaists reduced to one-half regular price. We will sell about 50 Misses Jackets, in sizes 14, 16 and 18, worth \$3.50, \$1.00 \$3.75 and \$4.50 each. Sale price....... \$1.00

#### COMFORTERS, \$1.26 36 fine grade Comforters, covered with Silk-

oline on both sides, filled with clean, white \$1.26 cotton batting, worth \$1.75. Sale price....

WALKING SKIRTS, \$1.90

50 Ladies' Walking Skirts, stitched flounce. \$1.90 

jectives to fittingly express their admiration for the surroundings. Why, you can almost reach out on one side and touch Mount Hood as it rises majestically over 12,000 feet to the blue heavens, a mountain of perpetual snow." From a large painting of Mount Hood here exhibited the exact cation was shown of this charming valley, nestled beneath the mountain crest, grand old Columbia River, hundred feet below, and for 100 miles up and down you can see it winding and widening its way through gorges and valleys. Then Mount Hood is not the only snow-capped slient sentinel keeping watch o'er the happy and contented inhabitants, but just across the river Mount Adams rises in all its glory, which adds still more grandeur and sublimity to the enchanted in the last year. spot. Those who have traveled the world over have freely expressed their opinion that the Columbia River is the most

picturesque they have ever seen.
"Oregon has many orchards in the pla teaus among the mountains, out of the reach of pests which infect the fruits in many places. Here the horticulturists re ceive large returns for their time and labor, and the people are always healthy.

As a fruit country Oregon cannot be ex-Trees bear within four years celled. There is seldom a failure, and even ther what we call a fallure some states would consider a good crop. The Willamette Valley, the Rogue, Umpqua and Grand Ronde valleys are each known through out the markets of the world for fine ap-

Quinces, crab apples, apricots, grapes and other fruits were shown; then the varieties of berries and strawberries which had ripened in Oregon during December. cranberries as large as big marbles, and Mr. Slocom told of young men, old men and boys clearing several thousand dollars

yearly for a few months' work.

While being thus interested in Mr. Slocom's interesting description of Oregon as a fruit state, of its immense exports and rich returns, and the many advantages of this particular industry, the reporter for a while lost sight of the wonderful display of grains, grasses, clover, flax, corn of marvelous growth, potatoes weighing six to seven pounds, a turnip of 23 pounds. staples of wool measuring 17 inches from 9-months-old lambs, sections of trees nine feet in diameter, a "stick" which meas-

ured 74 feet and squared 34 inches.
"And what's this?" was exclaimed as
the reporter caught sight of some beautifoi shining mineral specimens. "Only a few little samples," replied Mr. Slocom, as he picked up a gold nugget and said: "This mine made milionaires of its owners within two years, and the principal owner was a newspaper man, too. This last remark completely overcame the scribe, and a hasty retreat was made—the reporter, however, promising to return to Oregon's display at a later date and learn some-thing more of gold mining, cattle-raising and general farming, all of which is car-ried on extensively and with great profit in the great State of Oregon.

#### Reform in Church Music. Catholic World.

A short time ago I heard at a cathedral Wagner's "Pilgrims' Chorus" as an oper-atic "Tantum Ergo." What would the artist think of this treatment of his whole life's effort to teach men that "nothing is good without respect?" The cathedral is less inartistic, though more profane, that gives us a benediction scena from Donizetti—very well sung. But who would think he was in a church that cared two straws about what the Holy See wills as to "profane" music when he listens to the interesting malden of Braga's "Serenade," (dreamy violin obligato all)? Having tried to pray, in spite of distractions, the congregation is invited to adore with "Tantum Ergo" to Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and is forced into the memories of the drawing-room, forbidden by common sense, by artistic fitness, and by the Church that sits in Rome. What is she? Who is she? What is her word worth? We can hardly think too much on these things. Do we really think too much on these things. Do we really think she would like the mild domesticity of "Home. Sweet Home" for "Vitam sine termino in patria?" Another large church lately launched its worshipes in the lately launched its worshipers into that sentimentality. None of the old Roman

country—"Irlanda, Irlanda, cara Irlanda, semper fidels"—but she is not Paradise, "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls" immediately after the elevation! What is "the land that is very far off," for forgetting sin while alive and for twaddle and flowers, rather than prayers, when we are dead? What would Rome think of the Americanism of "Yankee Doodle" played, and played quick, at the offertory at holy mass? The present writer heard it, at a church served by religious, with-

## A MOST URGENT NEED.

The City Shoud Not Go Longer Without a Fireboat.

PORTLAND, March 1 .- (To the Editor.) -I beg pardon for this intrusion. I desire to briefly give my views upon the question of late freely discussed in your paper-"Shall we have a fireboat?" There is but one answer to this question, "Yes!"
And why? We have about 14 miles of river front to protect. Our docks are lined with river boats and ships-ships at anchor in our harbor; four costly bridges upon the river connecting East and West Portland; expensive docks, warehouses, mills, factories, foundries, etc.-all now are unprotected, or comparatively so. Not alone on our river front. but from it a confiagration would spread and desiroy our city. A running fire down or up either side of the river has no check, as there are no bulkheads to

If our present charter does not warrant or justify the city in constructing a fire-boat, I would suggest, in view of the urgent necessity-I might say, demand-for better protection, that interested citizens pledge the amount required, and await the action of our Legislature, which will surely enact the proper law.

check it.

My convictions upon the usefulness of a fireboat, when Chief, prompted me to put on a temporary fireboat, which, in my judgment, was by far the most valuable it.

spirit there, my masters! Ireland is a dear | apparatus in the Department. This was accomplished at but little expense, as we owned the steamer Vaughan and the big Silsby engine and all coulpments that was fitted out with. For reasons unexplainable in my judgment, where "mine eyes shall behold the King in taken off, which left the river front and his beauty"? Are we educating our souls harbor unprotected. How often this use-for the natural or for the supernatural; ful apparatus could have been used and of property saved by her I leave to the

Intelligent public to say.

The fireboat that would be the best for us would differ widely from what would be a sultable one for San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma or Astoria. Nothing but a combination of an ice and fireboat would be suitable here. The Willamette River is at times frozen over solid from bank to bank, and an ordinary fireboat would be useless at such a time and it is just the time that we are most likely to want her, She should be of low construction, with plenty of power, and propeller (no stera wheel, to break in ice or drift), so that she could run at full speed through any ice that ever comes to us in the river, and run under all bridges, except the Steel Bridge, at ordinary water. With such a boat we could protect all parts of our river front from Swan Island to Ross Island and, at all times, and under all circum-stances, remove drift from our bridge piers, and break up all ice blockades. The leading hose from such a boat could be run back for blocks, thereby giving valuable assistance to the land operating department. JOSEPH BUCHTEL

## Lincoln's Birthplace for Sale,

HODGENVILLE, Ky., March 1.-The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgenville, is advertised at Sheriff's sale for taxes. A few years ago the place promised to be a property upon which the Government would spend thousands of dollars. But it was bought by a commit. tee of Eastern capitalists, with the inten tion of making it a public park. project fell through when the cabin in which Lincoln was born was carried to Central Park, in New York City, place has been uncared for, and has grad, unly gone down until its value is not more than enough to meet the taxes on

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