COWS THE CAUSE

Impure Milk, Not Dried Sputum, Breeds Tuberculosis.

KILL ALL INFECTED COWS

Dr. C. E. Schroeder Makes Tests for Department of Agriculture and Recommends Such Legislation Congress Can Make.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-Inston, Oct. 12.-It is the opinion of the Department of Agriculture that the fearful spread of tuberculosis in the United States is largely due to the use of impure milk. Kill off the tubercular cows and it is predicted that the spread of "the great white plague" will almost entirely

Bureau of Animal Industry has long been investigating the sources of milk supply in the United States, and its tests for tuberculous constitute the most tests for tuberculous constitute the most important part of the work. These experiments have been carried on under direction of Dr. C. E. Schroeder, and as a recisit of his investigations, Dr. Schroeder, makes the remarkable statement that "like terrible destruction of human life by tuberculous is almost invariably sussed by drinking infected milk; not by breathing the dried sputum, as is commonly supposed."

Question as to Common life the most invariable of the dried sputum, as is commonly supposed." Question as to Congress' Power.

The agitation in favor of pure milk is suming large proportions, but there is a question as to how far Congress can go in regulating dairies in the various states. It is believed by some authorities that Congress can only legislate to protect the fills supply of the District of Colum-bia and that part of the state supply that enters into interstate commerce. It so happens that many of the larger cities so happens that many of the larger cities go outside of the states in which they are located in order to procure the necessary amount of milk to meet their demand. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and many other cities that consume enormous quantities of milk, as well as smaller cities located near state lines, use milk that enters into interstate commerce, and such of their supply as crosses a state

Pay Dairymen for Cows Killed.

such of their supply as crosses a state

line before reaching the retailer would, it is contended, be subject to such leg-

The Department would like Congress to smact some general law requiring the slaughter of every cow found to be infected with tuberculosis. It is proposed that dairymen shall be taxed a certain amount per head to defray the cost of having their cows inspected, and if need be they should be reimbursed for the loss of such cows as may be killed in the interest of the public health. It is extremely doubtful if Congress, in the near future, would undertake such rigid general legislation, though a law of that character might be enacted to apply to herds which supply milk for the District of Columbia. Congress has the sole power to legislate for the District, and under the Interstate commerce clause The Department would like Congress power to legislate for the District, and under the interstate commerce clause could probably reach herds outside the District which furnish milk for the Washington market. A law of this kind, framed by the Department, would serve as an object lesson to be followed by the various states if it should work successfully.

In discussing the work which he has had under way, Dr. Schroeder said: Dr. Schroeder on Infection.

The most carefully conducted experiofs demonstrate conclusively that in vast majority of instances the germ of tuberculosis is introduced into the sys-tem through the alimentary canal, and la carried thence into the throat or lungs. It is not nice, this matter of infection from impure milk, but the facts are so miliced. The tubercle germ works its way into the milk, which affords an ideal place for its preservation, and talk its place for its preservation, and unless the milk is actually boiled before being taken into the system, a finere or less viefant case of tuberculosis is set up. Extensive experiments have been car-ried on by the Government to determine the danger of infection from dried spu-

the danger of infection from dried spu-tion, and these have established, to my satisfaction, that danger from that source is almost nil. Cerialnly it in no way compares with the danger of infection from milk. It has been shown that the germ rarely retains life when exposed to light and air, especially when exposed to a sufficiently dry atmosphere to con-vert it into dust. Every recent experi-ment has gone to prove that the germ must be taken into the system through must be taken into the system through food, and the indications are largely that the most extensive conveyor of the dispasse is milk.

Tuberculin Test Is Save

Tuberculin Test Is Sure. "Meanwhile we have developed beyond peradvanture of a doubt the value of the tuberculin test. This is effected by a hypodermic injection of what may be called a serum. When the cow so treated called a serum. When tuberculosis there is a prompt reaction, with abnormally high temperature. Of all the tests which have been devised by science for the detection of disease, it is the most accurate. We have killed thousands of cows which have responded to this test, and have never falled to find tuberculous infection. On the other hand, we have had animals at our experiment station will have every external evidence of the disease, but which falled to respond and anse, but which failed to respond, and witch the autorsy showed to be free from the disease. There is absolutely no question of the efficiency of the tubercu-ita fest. It is essential, however, that the tuberculin be fresh and efficient, for much of the stuff sent out by chemical

Nouses is worthless.
**Even from the dairyman's standpoint there is economy in applying the test.
When there is one affected cow in the berd the whole herd is in danger. We have conducted experiments to determine the extent to which this is the case, and have demonstrated it to be a fact. The dairyman who detects the disease when it makes its first answers. It makes its first appearance may save his whole herd by killing the one animal."

Purity Means Greater Cost.

Dr. Schroeder says it is impossible to ebtain absolutely clean milk, but milk of a much better quality and purity than finds its way to market can be scured if proper precautions are taken in the dairies. The extermination of cows at least the find of cleanty for dirty methods of handling herds and preparing milk for shipment will naturally result in raising the price of milk to the consumer, but Dr. Schroeder points out that the consumer has no right to complain if he sumer has no right to complain if he contrast between six feet and less than three is novel, to say the least, the first has offe

as to render necessary such preventive measures as will materially reduce the opportunities for spreading tuberculosis through infected milk.

TURNS ANIMALS TO STONE

Italian Chemist to Show Scientific Men What He Can Do.

New York World.

Agostino Giuseppe Grosso, a chemist, of Vercilli, Italy, now stopping at 17 St. Luke's place, declares he has found a way to turn organic substances into stone. Grosso arrived here recently on the steamer Re d'Italia, and wants to stay fong enough to convince the scientific men of this country that his discovery is practical.

ery is practical. The chemist has brought with him several substances upon which he has tried his process, the basis of which is a chemical, the nature of which he holds a profound secret. Grosso discovered it by the merest accident. Fourteen years ago, while he was in Peru, he had occasion to send a case of eggs to Ecuador. He had no way of refrigerating the consignment, no way of refrigerating the consignment, and began experimenting with preservatives. He bored tiny holes in the eggs and tried injecting various chemicals. None seemed to accomplish the work. In trying one powerful drug he injected a small quantity in several eggs, and a few hours later found every one of them as hard as a rock. He tried to break the shells, but could not make the slightest dent.

dent.
Grosso held the eggs before a strong light, and was surprised to find that the yolk and white of each one were as perfect as before petrification. He continued his experiments on beef and vegotables. The result was the same with each trial. No matter how soft the original substance, it was converted into stone.

The chemist went back to Vercelli, and, before a gathering of doctors at the Hospital Marriziano, gave a series of demonstrations. The body of a dog was petrified in standing position, and the animal was made to look as natural as-life. Beetles, frogs, snakes, and other things were put through the process, and, after being petrified, retained their life-

like appearance.

In each instance the chemist inoculated the specimen with a small quantity of the mysterious drug by means of a hypodermic syringe. Grosso was always careful that the spectators should not see the chemical. Whenever he used it he went behind a screen, then brought the specimen out, and allowed the doctors to watch the process of petrification as it

Grosso says it takes about three hours. lie has among his specimens here as hicken that was petrified, wings and all, his, he says, was done three years ago, the chicken looks about as it would in the barnyard. He eyes have their origthe barnyard. Its eyes have their orig-inal luster, and every detail is perfect.

"By my process," said Grosso, "I will be able to preserve animals exactly as they appear in life. It can petrify an elephant as easily as a tiny bug. It is all done the same way, by the use of the shemical and the hypodermic syringe.

"I have made the experiment on human legs and arms and the result has been perfect. While I have not tried to petrify any large bodies, such as those of horses or elephants. I do not think it would re-quire more than five or six hours at the pulre more than five or six hours at the

most.

"Specimens treated by this process will last forever. If it had been used in place of the embalming chemicals employed in preparing the murmines they would even now look just as they did at the time of death. There would be the same color as in life. My process requires no stuffing, such as is now done in mounting birds and animals.

"I have immersed small insects in this chemical and have also used it on flowers

chemical and have also used it on flower and leaves. I have the specimens today and they look perfectly natural. I believe this process would be of great value to natural bistory museums. In preserving

Lord Kelvin's Distinction.

Lord Kelvin, who has the distinction of having occupied a chair in a university-longer than any professor living and who won great fame before being elevated to the peerage as Sir William Thompson, has had innumerable honors conferred on him in England, France, Germany, Belgium and the United States. He is now in his \$3d year, but shows no signs of diminishing activity or lack of intellectual power. of diminishing lectual power.

Cattle Industry Conserves ,Many Acres.

FORAGE IN ARID REGIONS

Forest Service Begins Series of Experiments to Determine Value of Plants Suitable for Growth on Open Range.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 6.—The livestock industry turns to account one of the greatest natural resources of the West—the forage

From the plains to the Pacific an astonishingly large proportion of the area is grazing land. It is estimated that this region contains over 400,000,000 acres which are useful at present only for paswhich are useful at present only for pas-turing stock. A map printed in colors to bring out the main areas of agricul-tural, grazing, and desert lands was published not long ago. It showed the grazing-land color spread like a sheet over nearly all this vast domain, which comprises something like one-third of the entire United States, w.a. relatively minor patches of the other colors. In minor patches of the other colors. In arid regions the range is comparatively poor, but almost everywhere enough forage plants can grow to make grazing profitable.

How to Grow Most Forage.

The Forest Service, in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has begun a series of experiments to find out how the carrying power of grazing land within the National forests can be increased. In a nutshell, the problems are, first, how to grow, and second, how to utilize, the largest amount of forage. The conclusions reached are likely to have an important bearing on improved use of the open range generally. The economic possibilities of these experiments are enormous.

In the past the stockman on the public land has simply taken w. at nature of-cred him. But grazing tends to put nature at a disadvantage. Plants which propagate by seed, for example, have no chance when the seed stakes are being eaten off all the time. In many grazing regions the carrying power of the range has been very greatly reduced through the present methods of use. Within National forests the restriction of the number of stock to the capacity of the range has already checked the worst evils which result from over grazing. But the new investigations promise much greater things.

These investigations are to be carried In the past the stockman on the public

These investigations are to be carried out along three distinct lines strudes of what can be done in the way of introducing cultivated grasses, studies of range improvement through better knowledge of how wild grasses propagate, and studies of how to handle both cattle and sheep so as to reduce the waste due to herding and trampling. The present account deals with the tirst, the introduction of cultivated grass.

Seed Pastures of Wallowa.

The man in charge of these studies is Frederick V. Coville, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who is an expert in matters connected with the use of the range. Mr. Coville made a careful study of, grazing problems in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon for the Interior separtment ten years ago, and contributed to the discussion of grazing questions which formed part of, the subile Lands Commission report made in 1865. It was on his recommendation that the laboratory for desert botanical research was established by the Carnegie Institute of Washington at Tucson, Ariz. He is, therefore, Ington at Tucson, Ariz. He is, therefore, very well prepared for this work, which, to be successful, must be run on thoroughly practical lines.

The experiments will be begun in Wallowa County, in Northeastern Oregon, in Washed, 20@36c.

the Imnaha National forest. Here, at different altitudes, a number of moist natural meadows have been pleked out. Those having the greatest altitude are 10,000 feet or more above the see, where in early July the snow star covers the ground, although rapidly meltang under the Summer sun. The lowest meadows are about 5000 feet above sea level.

The purpose of these wet-meadow experiments is improvement of the Summer range. Stock do not Winter in the mountains, but are driven gradually higher shd higher as the advancing season calls forth the vagetation on which they feed. The Winter ranges on the plains, supplemented largely by the hay, alfaifa, and other feed crops which the ranches produce, depend for their utilization upon this Summer pasturage, to which the stock can be driven when the dry season sets in. If means can be found to improve the Summer range, the benefits will be felt from Canada to Arisona and New Mexico, so that the experiments are of broad importance.

will be feit from Canada to Arizona and New Mexico, so that the experiments are of broad importance.

In the higher parts of the Immaha National forest good late Summer pasture for sheep is valuable. Snow covers the ground nine months of the year, and the grass that grows must grow quickly. The natural pasture on these high mountain meadows is fairly good, but there is room for improvement. The native bluegrass does not produce a sod, but grows in bunches. A sod or turf is wanted, and some of the meadows will be seeded with well-known species to test whether they will grow and bring the desired result. Timothy, redtop, bluegrass, and a clover called laikle, originally brought from Sweden, will be tried. Eight or more patches of from 3 to 20 acres each will be seeded.

Use Sheep's Hoofs as Harrows.

- Use Sheep's Hoofs as Harrows.

It is a wild and rugged mountain re-gion with few trails, and those very dif-ficult. Harrows or other agricultural ficult. Harrows or other agricultural machinery could not be taken in, except on the backs of pack enimals. Plainly, any method of seeding which could have any practical value must find other in-struments than the tools upon which the farmer ordinarily relies. The sharp cut-ting hoofs of sheep will be the only har-

The meadows selected for sowing will first be grazed as short as sheep can crop the native grass. Since the ground is wet, it will be much cut up by the sheep. Clover, timothy, redtop, or binegress seed will then be sown broadcast, and the sheep will then be driven to and fro across it until the seed is besten well into the seil. This will be done late in the season, se that the seed will lie dormant until next Summer's sun melts the snow and warms the ground. Whether it will grow, and mature a crop in three months, remains to be seen. If it will not problem of mountain pasturage will have been solved, for a much larger quantity of forage will be furnished by these plants than the native growths supply.

If this grass sowing on the high Ore-The meadows selected for sowing will

supply.
"If this grass sowing on the high Oregon mountains is successful, it will open the way for similar range development elsewhere. There is hardly a limit to the possibilities presented.

GET DRUNK ON VILE POISON

Poles in Scotland Find Beverage Is Free From Excise Tax.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—(Special.)—Some ex-traordinary statements were made at Dalziel Parish Council the other evening in regard to the drinking habits of the Pollsh immigrants who are in such num-bers in Lanarkshire. It seems that an abominable mixture of methylated spirits, paraffin and ether is being hawked about and sold without the possibility of legal and sold without the possibility of legal interference, with naturally the most disastrous results among those who drink it. The difficulty is that the liquor is not excisable, the legislature having never imagined the possibility of human beings drinking such stuff. So that the authorities have no power to interfere with the sale of a liquor of which it has been said that one thimbleful is more injurious than a whole bottle of brandy. Apparently, there is urgent need of some alteration in the law which will enable the authorities to prevent the sale of this kind of poison. to prevent the sale of this kind of poison

Wool Market at St. Louis ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—Wool, steady; medium grades, combing and clothing, 23 1-2@25c; light fine, 22@22 1-2c; heavy fine, 17@18c; tub

direction and blew a great cloud of emplacent tobacco smoke. And just as quaintly dear as any old ady speaks of her first meeting with-

I find often heard of him, of course, but like all girls I didn't like the idea of—er—well, you know, my dear. A girl wants to choose for herself, not have some one else pick him out. We

what the people wanted and in adverwhat the people wanted and in have-tising, but when he undertook to handle something himself he always bungled it. He succeeded simply by hiring better men than himself and having sense enough to leave them alone just so they got results—"
"That is the secret of all great
men," interrupted the Count.
"Now, dear, that will do," said the

Now, dear, that will do, said the little woman with an imperious wave of her hand; whereat the Count smiled wondrously wise and lighted another cigar half the size of his

ters. The older Salvini was supposed to be all fire, but he was as cold as ice, and he was all fire on the stage—his Othello was perhaps the greatest ever acted. But when he sat in his box and saw the younger Salvini act for the first time and the audience stormed and stormed in applause, that man of ice simply sat there with his arms folded and said and did nothing. And the poor boy working his heart out for a more boy working his heart out for a more boy working his heart out for a more look from his father. When it was all over Salvini, the older one I mean, sim-ply remarked that in time his son might make an actor. How great a one he made the whole world knows. Too had he dled. He dled, too, of a broken heart,

"It was in Chicago," interrupted Mr. peer. "I knew Salvini well; in fact, was his first manager in this country long before he became famous for his country long before he became famous for his own sake. In Chicago he and Otis Skinner were each playing Hamlet. Skinner's Hamlet was cold and severe, Salvini's full of latent fire, not even his superbart could hide; and the people flocked to see Skinner and neglected Salvini. The disappointment and the worry of it all brought on cancer of the stomach, and it killed him."

CANADA MAY THROW DOWN BARS AGAINST MONGOLS.

Free Admission Expected to Stop In flux of Japanese and Hindus by Competition.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.— (Special.)—At the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, which opens fext month, it is understood that a move will be made to throw down the barriers against Chinese immigration into riers against Chinese immigration into Canada by abolishing the head-tax on Chinese, which is practically prohibitive. It is asserted that this step would afford a solution of the Oriental problem, which is now assuming an acute chase among the people of British Columbia, particularly in the Coast cities.

It is pointed out that, when the Chinese were allowed to enter the Dominion at a pominal tax rate, there was very

ness were allowed to enter the Dominion at a nominal tax rate, there was very little trouble with Japanese arrivals, and absolutely none from the Hindus. If the head-tax were abelished or even reduced to a nominal amount, there would follow a big inrush from China. The Chinese would work for such small wages that the people of British Columbia would be able to solve the Japanese immigration problem by giving Chinese labor the preference, and so shut out the Japanese from the rougher labor market, while the whites could control the more skilled from the rougher labor market, while the whites could control the more skilled labor.

As to the Hindus, the climate, even on the Coast, is far too rigorous for them,, and if it were not for the inducement of big wages they would not come to Can-ada at all.

FOWLER IS OUT ON PAROLE

Ex-League Secretary Has Recovered From Insanity Attack.

SEATTLE, Wash. Oct. 12—(Special)—A. E. Fowler, former secretary of the Japaness-Corean Exclusion league, who escaped from the Stellacoom asylum after three days' confinement, has been pareled from that institution and tomorrow will deliver an address before the Socialists. Fowler was located tonight at the

home of a friend and he gave out his story of the Beilingham flasco and his commitment to the Stellaccom asylum for the insane. Fowler claims he was broken down by lack of sleep when taken into custody by the Bellingham police and that in his highly nervous state a jail physician gave him morphine injections. In-stead of quieting him, the morphine shattered his rerves and Fowler admits he was crazed by the drug.

He says he was confined with an alleged murderer and his hallucination took the form of murder from contact with that criminal. Fowler in-sists that after medical attention at Stellacoom he recovered and then promptly escaped. Incidentally Fowler denies he incited the Vancouver rlots and deprecated violence in the exclusion fight.

LAURIER ON JAP QUESTION

Tells Exclusion League He Has Not Been Able to Form Opinion.

Been Able to Form Opinion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 12.—Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, has refused to gratify the desire of the Vancouver Asiatic Exclusion League for an expression of opinion from him on the Asiatic immigration question. Following the meeting of the league last Monday night. Gordon Grant, secretary of the league, telegraphed to Sir Wilfried rerequesting him to state his attitude on the exclusion question. The following reply has been received from him:

"I am very sorry I cannot comply with your request for an immediate expression of opinion. It would seem to be unfair that I should not be allowed the privilege of forming my own convictions upon as ample information as formed your own."

Assesses Damages of Japanese.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 12—W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor of Canada, has been appointed a commissioner to assess and pay the damages suffered by Japanese residents in Vancouver during the riots, and will leave Ottawa for the Pacific Coast on Monday or Tuesday.

PHONOGRAPH BATTLE

Neighborhood Row Results From Too Much Music.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle. Revenge, five musical instruments and a satirical neighbor have kept Flatbush amused for several days, causing its citizens to forget for the moment that a subway is desired.

It all started because a certain more or

less prominent resident living on Lenox road, not more than a mile from Flat-bush avenue, developed musical proclivities early in the Summer and bought a phonograph. The man's neighbors have no objection, personally, to a mere phonograph; but the man did not use discretion, the neighbors say. He purchased

CHINESE VERSUS JAPANESE BEAVERTON - REEDVILLE **ACREAGE**

CENTERING AT WHEELER STATION



The Pasadena of Oregon

You can own a tract, from one to twenty acres, in one of the richest and best farming sections of Oregon, derive a good income from it, and, if you like, can carry on a business or work in Portland, reaching the city in about half an hour-four trains daily now, and an electric line surveyed through the lands.

You can have these lands highly improved, with or without good buildings, orchards, small fruits, etc. Richest of soil. Highly-improved neighborhood. Values steadily advancing as development proceeds. Prices and terms reasonable.

The SHAW-FEAR COMPANY

245 1-2 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon

The Steinway Piano

In Winter and in Summer, the Spring-time and the Fall.
The Steinway is the greatest of pianos
—best of all:
In tone, in strength, construction, it
always sets the pace.
That's just the reason Steinways win
every music race.

Sherman, Clay & Co.

SIXTH AND MORRISON STREETS Opposite Postoffice. Const Distributors Victor



six records, and therein lies the Con a Summer's night he let off all six records in succession. The neighbors were not displeased. They listened for more. More came, but it was more of the same. The six songs were played over again. Neighbors allege that on that Summer's night the six songs were played.

apply unwritten law methods to phonograph's owner, they say, was cause the instrument had the decency let up on Sunday nights.

Several nights ago the satirical neigh Several nights ago the saturcal resigner took an active part in affairs. To Eagle reporter he said he telephoned a sporting goods store and ordered for hig phonographs. With the quartet instruments came a similar number records, playing popular airs. Also withe instruments came four big, broamouthed horns.

mouthed horns.

The four instruments were placed in window of the satirical neighbor's hor which is next door to that of the mi with the single offensive phonograp. The four records were set twirling. once, and such a din arose that so one telephoned to the Flatbush pr cinct station for the reserves. Plai clothesmen Ruddy and Cauneld we

clothesmen Ruddy and Catheld were sent out, and enjoyed themselves huge-ly the rest of the evening.

The four instruments belonging to the satirical one played all the even-ing. The one belonging to the man next door played, too, for he proved "game." The neighbors gathered "game." The neighbors gathered around, some joining in one song, some in another, and still a third batch in a third song, while two other sections of neighbors arrayed themselves in musical sympathy with the remaining two instruments. It was a sound that Flatbush will not forget in a loggitude.

It was long after 11 o'clock when the seronade came to an end, and it is said that there has not been a howling cat in the vicinity since.

Metal Markets Quiet,
NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The metal
markets were quiet and more or less
nominal in the absence of cables. Tin
was nervous and unsettled, with the
trade uncertain as to the condition of affairs in the London market, where recent fluctuations have been sensational. Copper was easy in tone while

Metzger saves you money on watches.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12 - Maximum temper ature, 61 degrees; minimum, 54 River reading at 8 A. M., 2 feet; change in last 24 hours, fall 1.0 foot, Total rainfall, 5 P. again. Neighbors allege that on that Summer's night the six songs were played over 17 times.

On the next night the operation was repeated. Night after night this continued. The only reason why the neighbors didn't apply unwritten law methods to the phonograph's own.

STATIONS.	Precipitat past 12 Maximum	Wind.	State of weath
	2 hours	Direction Velocity.	
Baker City Boise Boise Eureka Kamloops North Head Pocateilo Portland Red Bluff Rossburg Sacramento Salt Lake San Francisco Spokane Seattle Tatoosh Island Walla Walla	74 T. 58 0.00 56 0.02 78 0.00 61 0.00 74 0.00 60 0.00 75 0.00 78 0.00 62 T. 58 T.	10 SE 0 8 2 SW 4 S 4 N 4 NW 8 SE 8 W 4 W 4 SE	Pt. cloudy Cloudy Pt. clo Cloudy Pt. clo Cloudy Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Cloudy Clear Clear Cloudy Clear C

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The depression over the plateau region is developing in energy and this evening the weather is cloudy and threatening over the district east of the Cascades. Traces of rain fell during the day at Spekane and Boise. Cloudy skies also prevailed over Western Oregon and Western Washington. Light precipitation was reported from North Head and traces at Tatoosh Island and Seattle. At the last names place rain was

the indications point to rain over Washington, Western Oregon and Nevada.

The indications point to rain over Western Washington Sunday. Over the remainder of the district, with the exception of Southwestern Oregon, where fair weather is expected, cloudiness is indicated with possibly rain Sunday.

PORECASTS.

Portland and vicinity—Cloudy, with possibly rain; westerly winds.

Western Oregon-Fair, southern portion; cloudy, with possibly rain northern portion; westerly winds.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho-Cloudy, with possibly rain

SOUTHERN PACIFIC. Too Risky

Ask your doctor if he does not think it would be wise for you to keep a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"A hard chill, pain through the chest, difficult breathing." If this should be your experience, send for your doctor. It may be pneumonia! To doctor yourself would be too risky. If your doctor cannot come at once, give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When he comes, tell him exactly what you have done.

> We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Grand Central Station Time Card

Leaving Portland-	2000 Co. 10
Shasta Express	8:15 a. m
Cottage Grove Passenger	4:15 p. m
California Express	7:45 p. m
Cottage Grove Passenger	11:30 p. m
Corvaills Passenger	7:00 a. m
Corvailis Passenger	4:10 p. m
Forest Grove Passer ger	11:00 a. m
PUTCHE LITUVE PREEDBEEF	5:20 p. m
Arriving Portland-	Carried Co.
Oregon Express	7:25 m. m
Cottage Grove Passenger	11:30 a. m
Bhasta Express	T:30 p. m
Oregon Express Cottage Grove Passenger. Shasta Express Portland Express West Side—	11:30 p. m
Correllia Reserve	THE WHAT IN THE
Sharidan Dansenger	0;00 p. m
Corvallis Passenger Sheridan Passenger Forest Grove Passenger	8-00 a m
Forest Grove Passenger	2.50 2 2
NORTHERN PACIFIC.	
Leaving Portland-	Entre av anne
Tacoma and Seattle Express	8:30 a. m.
Tacoma and Seattle Express North Coast & Chicago Limited. Puget Sound Limited. Overland Express Arriving Portland—	2:00 p. m.
Puget Sound Limited	4:80 p. m
Orerland Express	11:45 p. m.
Arriving Portland-	
Portland Express	4:15 p. m
Overland Express	8:15 p. m
Puget Sound Limited	10:55 p. m
OREGON RAILBOAD & NAVIGA	TION CO
Taxables October	
Pendleton Passenger	7:15 a. m
Chicago-Portland Special	8:30 a. m
Pendiator Passenger Chicago-Pertland Special Spekane Flyer Kansas City & Chicago Express. Arriving Portland—	7:00 p. m
Kansas City & Chicago Express	7:40 p. m.
Arriving Portland-	
Spokane Flyer	5:00 a. m
Chi., Kan. City & Portland Ex	8:45 a. m.
Chleago-Portland Special	8:20 p. m
Spoksne Fiver. Chi. Kan. City & Portland Ex Chicago-Portland Special Portland Passenger.	5:15 p. m
ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RI	VEB.
Leaving Portland— Astoria & Seaside Express Astoria Express Arriving Portland—	8:00 a. m
Astoria Evances	6.00 p. m
Aretoing Postland-	Water Committee
Autoria & Doctions Passenger	12:15 p. m
Astoria & Portland Passenger. Portland Express	10:00 p. m
Jefferson-Street Stat	1011
SOUTHERN PACTER.	100

MRS. TOM THUMB TELLS OF CAREER AMONG GREAT PEOPLE

Most Widely-Known Woman in World Today Retains Her Ability to Entertain—Possesses Charm of Manner and Is Brilliant Conversationalist. RS. Tom Thumb is today perhaps as almost any feminine mind one will the most widely known woman in the world. When Queen Vic-

human race, the Great Yellow Woman is practically unknown outside of her own country. The same may be said of Sarah Bornhardt . Although the wives of various world rulers, such as Mrs. Roosevelt, the Czarina of Russia and others are known indirectly to millions, yet only a comparatively few even in their own nation know of them excellent the control of this month, and I have been before the control of this month, and I have been before the lions, yet only a comparatively few even in their own nation know of them as individuals, as their famous hus-bands are known. They shine by reflected glory, so to speak. But the name "Tom Thumb" which, by the way, was given by Queen Victoria her-

Warren.
Friday evening I spent two very pleasant hours in the Portland grill room with Mrs. Tom Thumb, her husband and her present manager, Mr. I. C. Speer. Her brother-in-iaw, the Baron Magri, no larger than herself, being somewhat advanced in years, preferred his bed to a midnight tunch-con and was sound asleep while we four sipped sauterne and ate oysters and chicken sandwiches and ilstened to Herr Lind's living violin. The Count and I puffed at huge cigars, while Mrs. Tom Thumb chatted of numerous famous people she had known, most of whom are now dead, and told me something of her remarkable life.

When one first meets the little was in November), the last thing I

Well, when I left nome that time (I) to graph to complain if he gets pure milk, for he may be buying for a mere pittance the health of his entire family.

When one first meets the little woman one is a trific ill at ease, as the contrast between six feet and less than three is novel, to say the least, but this feeling soon wears off and after a time I was surprised to find after a time I was surprised to find that I had forgotten all about her size in listening to one of the most remarkable woman it has been my good fortunent to keep the subject before the partment to keep the subject before the find public sentiment will be so aroused.

Well, when I left nome that time (I) was in November), the last thing I called back to mother was: Til be married when I come back, meaning it just as a joke, for I had no idea of such a thing; but sure enough it was that I had forgotten all about her size in listening to one of the most remarkable woman was so small. For an hour I was married, and the General came home with me. I was only 20 then, and he was 25."

"Tell me of your meeting with feeling in table of the policy of the Destruction of the pol

RS. Tom Thumb is today perhaps the most widely known woman in the world. When Queen Victoria was alive she was probably the best-known woman that ever lived. Confined to one race the present Empress of China may be known to more human beings than any other woman, but except in educated circles, which number only a mere fraction of the human race, the Great Yellow Woman them bringing them closer together than if either one had been an ordi-nary human being.

While the Count talked with Herr

public nearly 49 years. I traveled four years before I met Mr. Barnum. I was in the old South all the time, and they were so good to me that it seemed ideal. Then the war broke out and I thought that we would never your North and I was the world never that the seemed ideal. was, was given by Queen Victoria herself, has become almost a living English phrase for, something that is small, a miniature, just as the word "Jumbo" has deserved a place in the English dictionary for anything that is huge. Go anywheer in the English speaking world and use the term "Tom Thumb" and every one, high and low, will know whom you mean. And for the past week "Mrs. Tom Thumb" has a very hard man and all that, so we were afraid of him and avoided him. will know whom you mean. And for a very hard man and all that, so we the past week "Mrs. Tom Thumb" has were afraid of him and avoided him. been in Portiand.

"Mrs. Tom Thumb," as she is still known to the public and has been for nearly 50 years, in private life is the Countess Magri, wife of Count Magri of Italy, a dignified educated gentloman about the size of his famous wife. Her maiden name was Miss Lavinia Warren.

"Mrs. Tom Thumb," as she is still it was no use. Finally, one day at home, while I was ironing (and I just hove to fron!) word came again from Mr. Barnum. His agent was there and I slipped behind the door and hid from him. Well, to make a long story short, at the request of my father I went to Bostoon and in the railroad station met Mr. Barnum for the first

her husband long dead the Countess replied softly:
"I didn't want to meet him at first.

have some one else pick him out. We met in New York when I went there to go with Mr. Barnum. I was introduced to him by Mr. Barnum, and—er—that is all there is to tell." But there was a lot more, for the little old lady smiled quietly to herself, and we changed the subject.

"P. T. Barnum was not a great manager," she said in answer to a question, "although the world rates him as one of the greatest that ever lived. He was a genius in knowing what the people wanted and in edver-

Wrist.

"Speaking of Salvini the great sctor."

Mrs. Thumb said later, "there was another mistake of the world in such matters. The older Salvini was supposed to