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IS PORTLAND CONSERVATIVE.

Portland has been accused of con-
servatism, moss-backism, so long, so
often and in such a multiplicity of ways
that no one here pays any attention to
it. We have grown to look upon such re-
flections as being caused by envy, jeal-
ousy or malice; or, to look upon them in
the light of the mother-in-law jokes,
which are inflicted upon the public simply
because the paragraphs get out of a
subject for their jests. However, there
is to be said:

Nature has done so much for us that
we have not learned to do anything for
ourselves. Placed at the head of naviga-
tion for deep-sea vessels, the only
natural outlet for the great Willamette
Valley, as well as for the great Inland
Empire, for which it is both the shipping
and supply point, trade has come to
us because it had to. Our situation has
been that of the toll-gate keeper, and
everything passing the gate contributed
to the upbuilding of the city. To get
from one part of the state to the other
necessitated the passing through Port-
land. Indeed, for many years, to get from
one part of Washington to another re-
quired passing through Portland. Idaho's
connection with the world was through
Portland.

Is it any wonder the city is today one
of the wealthiest of its size in the
United States? Is it any wonder that
we have grown conservative, and have
depended on business coming to us, in-
stead of making an effort to bring it
here?

As long as these conditions existed con-
servative methods were all right. Port-
land was the single gate through which
the trade and the travel of the North-
west had to pass. Nature made a high-
way from the interior to the sea, and gave
the key of the gate to Portland.

Conditions have changed. The rail-
road across the Cascades permits travel
and trade to go around us. It permits
Eastern Oregon and Washington to look
to the East for supplies we formerly
furnished them. The railroad across the
Siskiyou has given the Valley an outlet
in that direction, and, in fact, every
field of trade, once Portland's alone, has
been invaded. Have we been diligent
in attempting to hold that which was
once ours?

The building of the road from Salt
Lake to Coos Bay will bring another trade
route into the field and the extension of
the Columbia Southern to connect with
the Nevada system, makes all Southeast-
ern Oregon nearer San Francisco than
to Portland. Some of this trade will re-
main with us, but the time has come, in
fact has been here for some time, when
we must fight for, or lose it.

Our neighboring little city of The Dalles
is in the same boat with us. Its en-
vironments were similar to our own, only
on a smaller scale. Like ours, its territory
has been invaded. Its trade has been
hurt, but it is striving itself to regain that
which it never should have lost, and its
efforts will do good.

Portland and The Dalles have been, so
to speak, "rich men's children." They
have not been compelled to work, and
have found the world easy to get along in.
Now they must get up and hustle, or be
passed in the race by those who, in their
struggles with hard surroundings, have
acquired self-reliance and tireless en-
ergy.

FOREST AND FIRES.

There are certainly two sides to the
forest reserve proposition, and there may
be more. Well informed persons claim
that the keeping of fires out of the re-
serve is the ultimate cause of their de-
struction. They point to the "pine
openings" in the middle fork of the Will-
amette River to illustrate this. They
say that 20 years ago these "openings"
were the great hunting grounds of the
Indians. It was their inviolable custom

to set fires promiscuously, and whenever
the accumulation of pine needles, fallen
twigs and undergrowth became sufficient
to let the fires run. In this way the
ground was burned over every year or
two and before the "trash" got abundant
enough to cause a heavy fire. The small
fires did no damage and the ground was
kept clean. Then a horse could be ridden
anywhere through the timber. Now these
conditions are changed, fires have not
been set for years, and the accumulation
of leaves and inflammable matter has be-
come so great that should it now be fired
while dry it would probably cause a de-
structive conflagration. It is suggested
that instead of keeping fires out of the
reserves they should be set at proper
times. To burn the "pine openings" now
would require great care, and it could
only be done late in the fall when the
rains had set in.

This is said to be the finest body of
timber in Oregon, and its destruction
would mean the loss of millions of dollars.
Parties who have recently been through
this section say that the careless dropping
of a single match almost anywhere in it
it would cause the greatest forest fire Or-
egon was ever afflicted with.

YOU MISCONSTRUE US.

The Eugene Register says, in com-
menting upon the list of Oregon United States
Senatorial candidates printed in this
paper recently:

In our opinion about three of these will
be heard from in the Senatorial race. Of
course The Journal would like to see the
entire list entered in order to make the
contest so complex that no Senator could
be elected and thereby throw the selection
into the hands of Governor Chamberlain
who, naturally would appoint a Demo-
crat. But the Legislature will not see it
that way.

The Register errs in making such a
statement. The Oregon Daily Journal
does not hope to see matters so mixed at
the session of the Legislature next Janu-
ary that there will be a hold-up and
all of the consequent evils resulting there-
from. The Journal would prefer to see
the Legislature meet, elect a Senator
quickly, elect him in a manner to com-
port with the dignity of the office, and in
a manner not to interfere with other mat-
ters of legislation, and then proceed to
the proper attention to all of the various
interests that demand conscientious work
and patriotic consideration.

If it be assumed that, because this
paper is of Democratic proclivities, it
therefore would rejoice in such legislative
sessions as have previously disgraced the
State of Oregon, then the assumption is
wrong. The Journal holds the interests
of the commonwealth to be far above
those of any party. And this is not to
belittle the party of which it hopes to
be an intelligent mouthpiece. It is merely
the position of all good citizens, and a
position that no man may desert without
subordinating the sacred rights of all of
the people to the selfish desires of a few.

This is essentially Democratic doctrine
for, if there be any one belief that is
fundamental to Democracy, it is that the
rights of all of the people are paramount
to those of any smaller coterie of peo-
ple.

It has been the habit of newspapers and
politicians too much to adopt tactics that
befuddle matters for the opposition, and
to do it in a manner and at times when
there are higher considerations than the
party to which they pay allegiance.

The Journal has as its ideal an entirely
different conception. It believes that the
State of Oregon is greater than the Demo-
cratic or the Republican party, and that
when the interests of the whole state
are involved it is right to stand for that
which will conserve those interests.

Hence, The Journal does not desire to
witness another hold-up. And as to
throwing the election into the hands of
the incoming Democratic Governor, there
is no reason to expect that. However, if
such a situation should come to pass,
The Journal believes that Governor
Chamberlain would appoint a man who
would well represent the state in the
upper National house, and do credit to
the excellent gentleman who appointed
him, and to the people who would be his
constituents.

THE TURKISH PUPPET.

Eternal vigilance is the price England
pays for keeping Russia bottled up, and
preventing her war vessels passing the
Dardanelles. It has been Russia's ambi-
tion for a hundred years or more to have
free access to the Mediterranean. Under
the treaty of 1841, confirmed by the
Paris peace of 1856, no foreign ship of
war may enter the strait, except by Turk-
ish permission, and even merchant ves-
sels are only allowed to pass during the
day time.

Friday the Sultan consented to the
Russian torpedo boats coming out through
the straits, but Saturday morning, ac-
cording to the dispatches, the Sultan
withdrew his consent and forbade their
passage. It is understood that this sud-
den change of mind was due to English
influence, and the promise of England to
stand behind the Sultan and back up his
refusal.

The situation between England and
Russia is always "strained," owing to
each trying to maintain the leading in-
fluence over the countries lying between
Siberia and India, and also on account of
a clash of interest in the spoliation of
China. Russia is liable to make a pretty
growl, and if she could get France to
stand in with her might make a fight for
it. France at present has the strongest
fleet of warships in the Mediterranean,
England being second.

The letting the Russian torpedo boats
into the Middle Sea would cause England
to enlarge her fleet there, and this she
does not care to do.

The situation is one where influence,
pull, diplomacy, and promises made to
be hereafter "construed," are the
weapons, and as far as the "pull" is con-
cerned England is a winner. In the
meanwhile the Sultan prepares to butcher
a few Armenians, with the gracious con-
sent of the Powers. A trifling conces-
sion granted him for his pliability.

THE TABASCO COLUMN.

An Iowa millionaire has just married
a poor telephone girl, chiefly for the rea-
son that she always answered his calls
promptly, and was careful to give him
the right number. (Papers all over the
United States please copy.)—Boston Her-
ald. He was a young man with Padewski
hair, eyes like Night, and he danced di-
vinely. He kept a yacht, two automobiles,
owned a cottage at Newport, and said
"Howdy" to the Duchess of Marl-
borough.

At the first annual meeting of the
Dressmakers' Protective Association, held
recently in New York, one enthusiastic
member said: "The dressmaker is the
greatest artist in the world. She dresses
the woman, and the woman's got to
have clothes." The last statement is
freely admitted, but the grammar is
wretchedly inartistic.

Congressman Williamson, in his speech
on the scalp bounty law, made at Pendle-
ton a few days ago, among other things
said that nine-tenths of the money paid
for scalps went to the laboring man "in
whose interests our blatant demagogues
were eloquent and fat." He then pro-
ceeded to "wax eloquent" on that sub-
ject. Inference?

President Roosevelt didn't like what
Rev. Dr. Henry Homer Washburn said
about trusts, in conducting the memorial
services on the anniversary of the death
of McKinley. Teddy has heretofore
wanted that field all to himself, but the
time is now at hand when he will be ready
to let it go to some other patriot.

Baer, president of the anthracite coal
trust, should learn from Ethan Allen, who
claimed authority from "God and the
Continental Congress." If Baer will ex-
amine into it he will find that Congress
is the power that let him get where
he is, and that can, if it chooses, dis-
place him.

George Huber shot his wife at Great
Barrington, Mass., because, as he claimed,
she was hypnotized by a concert singer
and ran away with him. He kindly for-
gave her before she died, but whether
for running away or being hypnotized,
the dispatches do not say.

An exchange thinks the stage has
degenerated, but it does not state whether
it arrived at this conclusion from attend-
ing the theater, or taking in a specta-
cular sermon with moving pictures and
expert whistling.

Rockefeller has set aside \$200,000 for
the purpose of discerning the germ of
summer complaint, which caused the
death of a favorite grandchild. If he suc-
ceeds in this, his wealth will not have
been all in vain.

India is threatened with another fam-
ine, but the English papers say "the gov-
ernment is in a better condition than ever
to meet such a state of affairs." Prob-
ably arrangements are made for cutting
the cable.

Those good people who object so strong-
ly against prizefighting might turn a lit-
tle attention to the automobile speeder.
He is a much more dangerous personage.

Colonel Gaston is Democratic candidate
for Governor of Massachusetts. It is a
safe bet that he doesn't say to his op-
ponent, "After you, my dear Alphonse."

The state of Quay indorses Roosevelt
for President in 1904. The state of Platt
says it's too early, and the state of
Hanna is decidedly doubtful.

A Connecticut couple are going to
spend their honeymoon in a balloon. They
will find each will give the other plenty
of hot air on the earth.

Is it possible that Peary is bringing
down a cargo of that Arctic coal, and
is silent because he wants to surprise the
market?

Peary telegraphs from Labrador that
he is on the way home, but does not say
whether he is bringing the pole with him
or not.

Russia is leaving Manchuria with the
same headlong haste with which the
friars are tumbling out of the Philippines.

After a careful survey it has been de-
cided that the Alaskan boundary is where
it was.—The Atlanta Journal.

Strange that persons only slightly hurt
should so often sue the railroad com-
panies for more damages.

Speaker Henderson's bid for the Presi-
dential nomination may cause Teddy
some hard rustling to raise.

President Baer is laboring under the
impression that "the voice of the coal
trust is the voice of God."

Joe Miller's jest book and Chauncey De-
pew occupy the same chair in the United
States Senate.

If Rockefeller must have another crop
of hair, why doesn't he summer fallow
the field?

Man proposes but the girl sees that he
has plenty of opportunities, and she dis-
poses.

The only "digging" done in the coal
regions is by the consumer.

The State Fair has maintained its
record. It rained, of course.

Now why don't some patriot loop the
loop with an automobile?

Henderson supports the trusts. Will
they reciprocate?

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS.

MUST BE ALERT.
Long-headed Republican politicians who
know by experience the popular caprices
in years when they are least expected
will not deceive the party with a show
of excessive confidence. The Democrats in
most of the important states of the North
are in a somewhat better organized con-
dition, or are more inclined to get to-
gether than they have been at any time
since 1896, and the Republicans who
would regard the election of a Demo-
cratic House as a wet blanket to the
national property will do well not to
take it for granted that the abnormal
political conditions of the past six years
will be continued. Those who will inter-
pret the Maine election rightly or safely
will not allow it to lull them into a false
security.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

ANENT THE COAL STRIKE.
To the same imagination so long and
vital a cessation of an absolutely neces-
sary function as the mining of hard coal
is exceedingly repulsive. The masses of
the people dependent upon this fuel feel
an aggression upon their natural rights
that has solid foundation. The resolu-
tions recently taken in a Boston public
meeting are a part of the recent drift
toward public ownership of monopolized
public necessities. As an academic prin-
ciple the affair can be smoothly and un-
deniably proved beneficial. It remains to
be seen whether the troubles and priva-
tion of millions will suffice to secure a
practical illustration of these economic
theories which while capable of demon-
stration in the abstract, are difficult of
actual realization.—Baltimore Morning
Herald.

THE PRESSURE FOR STEEL.
It was Mr. Morgan's claim, when the
steel combine was formed, that America
could supply the world in unlimited
quantities with the finished article, and
that the entire process even from obtain-
ing the raw material would be essen-
tially American. It is very gratifying to
secure foreign trade, but the home de-
mand should not be allowed to exceed
the supply, for once the Steel Corporation
allows itself to be dependent upon for-
eign countries for either the raw material
or pig iron it will find that it has im-
posed a handicap upon itself which will
be difficult to shake off, and will seriously
interfere with its control of the markets
of the world.—Philadelphia Daily Even-
ing Telegraph.

PROSPERITY TEACHERS.
The prosperity of the Western farmers
has had in Mr. Bryan's state lamentable
consequences in a great scarcity of
teachers. The Nebraska state superin-
tending of education explains:
"The lack is confined to the agricul-
tural regions where \$5 or \$30 a month
is paid for nine-month terms. A look
at the stacks of wheat in the fields and
the great masses of corn is sufficient ex-
planation. The farmers' sons and daughters
don't need the money and they will not
teach. No one teaches a country school
unless he needs the money."

This cynical statement is doubtless true
of localities other than Western Ne-
braska, but the truth is a lamentable
one to face. A community that offers \$5
a day to harvest hands and \$25 a month
to those who teach its children has a
poor idea of appropriating the proceeds
of prosperity.—New York World.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.
In a certain sense our nation is the
guardian of all those countries, although
the letter of the Monroe policy does not
invest us with this responsibility. Europe
expects us to keep our unruly wards in
some semblance of order, and our own
interest and self-respect re-enforces the
world's ideals on this point. The ap-
proach of international waterway will
give us a greater stake in the stability of
the countries bordering on the Gulf of
Mexico and the Caribbean than we have
had hitherto, and the administration at
Washington should promptly and fear-
lessly accept its new obligations in that
respect.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

QUEER REASON FOR ANNEXATION.
Recent announcements from Washing-
ton that the Government is considering
the possibility of annexing Hayti is a
curious illustration of the persistence of
the Jinglo itch for grabbing territory.
But the reason assigned for this contem-
plated annexation is the most interesting
aspect of it. It is asserted that the
Haitian people are so degraded and sink
in the depths of savagery that in the
intervals of revolution and the setting
up of dictators they resort to voodooism,
embellished by the practice of eating
each other up. And because they are so
degenerate the United States regards
them, according to this story, as eligible
for annexation.—Boston Transcript.

HOW TO GET THE PERSIMMON.
The lowest trust persimmon hangs
about 15 feet high. President Roosevelt
stands under the tree jabbing and
thrusting away at it with a nine-foot
pole. You see the pole bend and you
hear it whiz, but it does not touch the
fruit. He never touches the persimmon. So
long as the President continues his as-
sault upon the trust persimmon with the
nine-foot pole of a constitutional amend-
ment the owners of all the persimmons
on the tree will continue to regard his
operations with amused indifference. But
if he should take up the long and effec-
tual pole of tariff revision you would see
him all begin to jump up and down and
holler.—New York Times.

LABOR'S SPECIAL HOLIDAY.
One fact will be strongly impressed up-
on the thinking observer, that in no other
country would so great a turnout of
labor on its holiday show such a propor-
tion of well dressed, well kept, intelli-
gent looking workers. There is much yet
to be desired in the conditions under
which the American laborer works and
lives, but the American workman stands
today in every respect higher than the
workman of other lands. This is due to
various causes, but prominent among
them are the institutions of the country
and his own intelligence and ambitions.
Labor in the United States is respected
and self-respected to a greater degree
than elsewhere.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

UP TO GOVERNOR STONE.
If the Governor of Pennsylvania would
abandon his visits to New York and do
his duty the coal strike would end in 24
hours. If he would quit playing politics
at the expense of the miners and the coal
operators, and let his duties as the execu-

tive take precedence of his desire to dic-
tate the nomination of Pennsylvania's
new Senator, the strike would end.

The delay in ending it is due to Gov-
ernor Stone's attitude. He will not reso-
lutely enforce the law. If it were made
known today that Governor Stone would
enforce the law the strike would pass out
of existence tomorrow.—New York Sun.

ODELL AND PLATT.
James Shevlin, the well-known Brook-
lyn Democratic leader, remarks: Gov-
ernor Odell is the whole thing. He is
the leader, the boss, and the top and
bottom of the Republican party in this
state. He has dictated his own nomi-
nation, and he is selecting the remainder
of the state ticket and will settle it all
in advance for the convention. There
are some people under the impression
that they have had a hand in it, and
they have another say about it, but they
are simply what has been very aptly
termed "Yes" men." Mr. Shevlin's view,
while not inaccurate, is somewhat an-
tipathetic. Odell has not yet decided
Thomas C. Platt to the category of a
"Yes" man, although many Republicans
believe that to be his intent. Odell is not
the only nor the supreme dictator; nor
will he be, while Thomas C. Platt lives.—
Albany Argus.

WHO IS MR. KNOX?

The remarkable thing about the trusts
is that they exist, but no one seems cap-
able of finding them.

Our vaudeville President, in his swing
about the country, talks of trusts, their
mighty power and the injury for which
they are responsible; but it does not ap-
pear that Teddy has strenuously fought
the great incubus or did ought to change
for the better the conditions which are be-
coming worse.

And while the President, the Republi-
can party, the spell-binders, the vote-
getters and other parts of the "Ele-
phant" show are working on the same
proposition that trusts are detrimental
to the public good and must be sup-
pressed, the delightful information of
the contemplated selection of Attorney
General Knox for a position on the
Supreme Court of the United States
when Justice Shiras retires.

We ask in all candor: Who is Attorney
General Knox?

Here, briefly, is what we know about
Mr. Knox:

He is the man who has been absolutely
unable to find any law in the United
States capable of interfering with the
trusts; and is his record as a public of-
ficial.

And this is part of his record as a pri-
vate lawyer:

He was the paid agent of any trust or
corporation that had money to hire him.
He was hired by Andrew Carnegie to
help break up the great strike at Home-
stead.

He is the brilliant mind which discov-
ered and announced that the Homestead
strikers were guilty of treason against the
United States.

Mr. Knox discovered that the strikers
were resisting the United States troops,
and were therefore guilty of treason.

The workers of the United States do not
count for much in politics. They talk
between elections, and vote for what they
imagine to be their pockets on election
days.

But we think that even the workman,
most ardent and enthusiastic in his sup-
port of prosperity and Republicanism,
ought to think a little about the proposed
appointment of Knox as a Supreme
Court Justice.

The man who, as a public official, sees
no law against the trusts, and who as a
paid attorney is able to discover treason
in the act of a striking workman, would
make a very useful Supreme Court Jus-
tice for the fronts of the country to own.

This suggested appointment of Mr.
Knox as Supreme Court Justice is really
interesting and slightly exciting, even in
a land where we expect the high offices
to go to high financial powers.

The people of the United States wanted
to impose an income tax—a tax which
prevails in all our civilized countries. A
Justice of the United States Supreme
Court conveniently changed his mind,
and after having voted in favor of an
income tax, conveniently voted against it.
In time to save the money of the big
income owners.

Of course it is proper for the people of
the United States to watch the men of
the Bench, and to utter their feeble pro-
tests—childish as national protests may
be when competing with corporation in-
fluence.—New Orleans News.

SECRETS OF THE CAMPANILE.

Now that St. Mark's Campanile is for-
ever down, a great controversy has arisen.
A Rome correspondent writes to us
as to the method in which it was built.

Signor Ugo Ojetti, who conducted the first
inquiry after the disaster, pronounced it
to have been built hollow—that is, of an
outer and an inner wall, with the middle
space filled up by broken stone or brick
work. This would involve that the ap-
parent wall thickness of 71 inches was
deceptive, and that the lower would de-
pend on the thickness of its outer shell,
which was stated to be only 24 inches.

Signor Moreasco, after further investiga-
tions, however, declared that there was
no hollow; and that the wall was abso-
lutely solid and homogeneous.—London
Globe.

AN IMPOSSIBLE GIRL.
Once on a time there lived a maid
Who never was of mite afraid,
A perfect game of what she played.
This maid entrancing,
Of gowns and styles she never talked.
Attempts to compliment she balked.
She excused who only walked—
She hated dancing.

She wore no loud queer-looking glove,
She never yet had been in love,
Her bureau held no picture of
The latest actor.
And, furthermore, she never went
To matinees, nor ever spent
Her change for soda; roses sent
Could not attract her.

Of all she never used a word.
Of flirting she had never heard,
Society seemed absurd—
She did not care for.

At gay resorts where men were met
Nor never seemed to care a jot.
Until the mothers wondered what
The girl was there for.

No one will know from whence she came,
She left no record but her fame.
Not even can we learn her name,
Or what her station.

Where did she live? How did she die?
She lived in fancy. It's a lie.
I've only tried to practice my
Imagination.
—James G. Burnett.

THE SECRET OF BIRD SOARING.

What is the motive power of a quies-
cent bird that moves it through air
resistance and keeps its heavy body from
falling? We are absolutely baffled when
confronted with the problem of a soaring
bird.

It does not move its wings when it has
once got well started; its moving parts
seem to be of use merely to get it off
some unknown dead center; it has infinite
capacity for taking advantage of balance;
and all this is done while violating every
known mechanical law, holding up a
heavy body in the air, and overcoming
strong atmospheric resistance at a rapid
rate without discoverable expenditure of
energy.

Yet weight is absolutely necessary for
flight, and the relative area of wing ex-
panse diminishes as the weight of the
bird increases. For example, a gnat
which possesses a very light, fairy-like
body, has about eleven times the wing
area of a swallow in proportion to the
weight of each.

I have been trying to discover the ex-
act structure of a bird's surface, which
enables it to get the soaring force from
the air pressure under its wings for the
past 15 years. The task seemed hopeless
until accident settled the case. I had
located in the foothills of the Flat Top
Mountains of Colorado, in the dry air
of that region, to prosecute my task,
where the yellow-haired hawks that
were admirable soaring birds were
abundant.

A precipitous cliff 1000 feet high was
near, from which I floated all sorts of
surfaces, and year after year the quest
went on. A furious forest fire had filled
the air with smoke and ashes and the
odor of burning wood was in evidence
for months.

I had killed a large hawk and was ex-
amining its feathers when a stail was
detected on the sides of the quill, be-
tween the spicules, that was not before
seen. A small magnifier gave it the ap-
pearance of discolorations about the
throat of a dust exhaust in a planing
mill.