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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE BROWN MEN'S SUCCESS.

AND STILL the little brown men go marching on, from victory unto victory. They appear to be irresistible. Russia must have much misjudged them, or else been even more unprepared and incompetent than expected.

True, the deadly game may not be nearly over. It is not impossible that Russia may yet offer more serious, stubborn and effective resistance than she has yet done, but such reports as we have indicate that the Japs will soon capture Port Arthur and drive the Russians out of all strategic and important points in Manchuria. This will surely happen unless the tide of fortune takes a decided turn.

It is easy for newspaper and political experts to criticize generals; they are sure to display great sagacity in criticism of generals who do not succeed; yet we are bound to suppose that their criticism of Russian generalship is in some measure deserved. That a nation with Russia's vast resources in men should be thus unable to make a successful resistance at any point except entrenched Port Arthur is proof enough, for the present at least, that there has been fatal bad management on the part of the czar's leading officers.

Meanwhile the Japs are losing not an hour of time, missing no opportunity. They appear to have their plans studied out beforehand to perfection, and to have carried them out so far with a precision and perspicacity that would have gained the admiration of Napoleon or von Moltke.

If now, as seems probable, Kuroki and Oku, combining, can administer a crushing defeat to Kuropatkin, crippling the Russian military arm in Manchuria, and then be free to take Port Arthur by storm, the Russians will be so beaten that it will take not only much time, but a tremendous effort, such as so far Russia has seemed incapable of making, to regain the lost ground.

The little brown men are the modern wonder of the world. And all the more so because they do not allow their successes to turn their heads.

KEEP COOL.

KEEP COOL, even if the temperature should again rise above what it has been during the past two days. Most people not engaged in manual outdoor labor can keep comparatively cool, even in warmer weather than we have had.

Drink plenty of Bull Run water, but no ice water, and no alcoholic drinks. Bull Run water, if the pipes it passes through are not exposed to the sun anywhere, is quite cool enough. A drink of very cold water drives the blood from the membranes of the stomach and causes profuse perspiration. Then the blood rushes back to the stomach linings, causing an unnatural thirst for more cold drink, and so the process is repeated.

The stomach is the body's furnace, and food is its fuel, and this should be lighter and less heating in warm than in cool weather. Eat fruit, green vegetables, milk and crackers, principally, and but little meat. A little lemon juice in water helps to slake thirst.

Don't rush. Don't worry. Don't bore people and excite yourself by insisting every two minutes that "it is awful hot, ain't it?" The weather is not bad; it is people who make themselves hot when they need not be so.

Keep windows and doors open. One cannot get too much summer air. Use a gas range instead of heating up the house with a big kitchen fire. In your office or store or shop, take things easy, and keep cool mentally. Getting hot all over is largely a result of ill-control of the brain. In a word, keep cool.

P. S. If the weather turns cool, as is probable, between the time this is written and the time it is read, it can be preserved for reference during the next hot spell. It is good advice, if it is very simple. Keep cool, and you will not worry about heat, which most people who suffer from it bring upon themselves.

HIGHER PAY LEADS TO HIGHER STANDARDS.

MR. HERMAN WITTENBERG in expressing himself before the State Teachers' association in favor of better pay for the teachers, made the point that the instructors on their part should meet the directors half way and give the very best service that is in them. Indeed the teachers should not forget that an increase in pay means a raising of the teaching standard in Portland. That must inevitably follow. So long as the scale paid in Portland is below that paid for the same service in other coast cities where the cost of living is no higher the competition of outside teachers to secure positions here will not be so keen as it is elsewhere. Gen-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

About the Montavilla School Election. Montavilla, June 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Since the school election held on June 29 certain statements have come to light that, in justice to the school board and the people of Montavilla generally, should be corrected. Certain parties, well known in Montavilla, circulated the report that in letting a particular contract for plumbing in the schoolhouse one year ago the board of directors ignored a bid of Mr. Farrier of \$105 and let the contract to a plumber at Sunnyvale for \$116, thereby making a graft of \$10, robbing the district of that amount. This report was quietly circulated all day previous to the meeting at 8 p. m., Monday, June 20, the object being to defeat Mr. Sisley for reelection; but are not the other members of the board (i. e., Mr. Beckner and myself, implicated as well? These statements are far-reaching in their effect, and as one of the school board I declare them utterly and maliciously false.

As to the facts: The board, knowing the sanitary condition of the school to be bad, and in order to correct same, advertised for bids for the same kind of work as appears in some of the city schools, and Mr. Sisley, having had some work done by Mr. Farrier, called upon him to ask him to present a bid for the work or give us an estimate of the probable cost, but Mr. Farrier said he was not in a position to do either, but would like to do the work at \$1 per day. I will say now that no bid or estimate of the probable cost of the work ever came before the board from Mr. Farrier, and that he now says that he has never told any one that he presented a bid, so the contract was let to the only bidder—Mr. Evans of Sunnyvale—for \$116. If any further proof were needed to establish the falsity of the report circulated, the fact that in the reading of the annual report this item of expense stood as one of the principal items of the whole as read,

erally speaking good pay attracts the most capable teachers. Any little addition to the pay stimulates good work. It is all well enough to talk of the very best service for inadequate compensation but no matter how conscientious she may be, an underpaid teacher, harried by her little financial problems, cannot render the service she would otherwise give. Besides, being paid at a lower rate than prevails in this same region, consciously or unconsciously, their self respect is impaired.

Under all the conditions Portland has had good service from its teachers. But a raise in the standards is inevitable in any community which proposes to keep abreast of the times. The increase asked for must inevitably lead to higher requirements and stricter accountability and doubtless all the teachers realized this even before it was publicly called to their attention.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY CHAUTAUQU.

AN EVENT that attracts relatively little attention in Portland but which is of absorbing attention in the country districts contiguous to it, is the Chautauqua assembly. The eleventh annual meeting of the Willamette valley association will be held at Gladstone Park, this side of Oregon City, from July 12 to the 24th. Notwithstanding that the grounds are among the most attractive in the whole country, the assemblies until recently have not been a financial success. But interest in them has so increased and the programs which they offer are so attractive that the financial end of the proposition now fortunately takes care of itself and thus gives wider scope to the work which is undertaken.

This year's program is particularly attractive and parts of it will undoubtedly attract a good many people from Portland. The list of lecturers includes Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, formerly Henry Ward Beecher's church; Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson; Lou J. Beauchamp, the humorous lecturer; Stanley L. Krebs, a member of the International Society for Psychological Research; Dr. Thomas McClary, orator and humorist; Mrs. Marian A. White, the noted art lecturer; Herbert Bashford; Rev. George W. White; Ellen R. Miller, the domestic science demonstrator and lecturer; Mrs. Harriet Colburn Sanderson, of the Seattle school of oratory; an address from John F. Caples on pioneer days; the cantata "Queen Esther," under the direction of Mrs. Walter Reed and Mrs. Jennie F. W. Johnson, the contralto soloist.

This program is sufficiently varied and attractive to appeal to a very wide constituency.

NEWSPAPERS AND JUDGES.

UNITED STATES JUDGE PRITCHARD of the North Carolina circuit court has discharged a newspaper editor who had been fined \$2,000 for contempt of court by a federal district judge, and who, in default of payment had been restrained of his liberty. Judge Pritchard remarked that abuse of the liberty of the press in criticism of courts was rare, and did not justify a departure from the rule that a court or judge is subject to reasonable newspaper criticism. Otherwise, he said, the liberty of the press is abridged and the rights of individuals imperiled.

Some months ago a Chicago judge who had been severely criticized by the Chicago American for manifest and notorious favoritism to certain corporations, caused the arrest of the proprietor and managing editor of that paper, and attempted to punish them, but the attempt failed; the first other judge appealed to immediately discharged them, holding that the criticism was fairly within the constitutionally guaranteed liberty of the press. While he did not say so, he undoubtedly perceived that the judge criticized acted in a spirit of personal spite, and was merely seeking revenge.

It would be a disastrous thing for this country if the rule that courts were above newspaper criticism should be established. A judge immune from criticism might easily become the most mischievous and dangerous of tyrants. Fortunately, it is rare that a judge, of any degree, is deserving of severe criticism and positive condemnation, and it is rare for a newspaper to indulge in unjust or unwarranted censure, so we get along very well; but the press must be free to criticize courts freely and honestly, whenever occasion to do so arises. Only in this rule lies safety.

Many parents in Portland, we are glad to note, will not allow their children to use firecrackers this year and have mapped out for them other ways of pleasantly spending that day. If the number is as large as it seems to be it will mean that there will be less din than usual on the Fourth and that the good example set will be even more largely followed next year. It is a move in the right direction and merits every encouragement.

HAPPY SECRETARY SHAW.

From the Chicago-Record Herald. "May the good Lord preserve us from another period of cheap living expenses," exclaimed Secretary Shaw to the Delaware workmen. He is in a good way to have his wish, at least in certain important respects. For example, there is nothing cheap about the price of beef just at present. Yesterday's dispatches announced a further advance in the wholesale price in the New York market, so that the figure now stands at 10 or 11 cents a pound, about 4 cents higher than is usual at this time of year.

Most people will hesitate to accept Secretary Shaw's creed that the good Lord is responsible for this. They will rather be inclined to look in another direction. But whatever the responsibility, an even more interesting problem remains to be solved. When will the Shaw ideal be reached? Would 20 cents a pound wholesale do, when the secretary would have to pay perhaps 75 cents a pound for his porterhouse? Or is it necessary to go still further?

The "greatest good to the greatest number" and "the full dinner pail" are ideals with which Secretary Shaw is thoroughly familiar. Another speech from him, with the price of beef brought down to date, is clearly in order.

Hottest Place on Earth.

The hottest place on earth is said to be one of the Ayal Islands, which covers a fairly extensive area of the Persian gulf, lying off the southwest coast of Persia.

It is the largest of them which enjoys the doubtful distinction of leading all perspiring competitors in the matter of heat. The mean temperature of Bahrain the entire year is 89 degrees. July, August and September are unendurable and save for the natives. Night after night as midnight comes the thermometer shows 106 degrees. By 7 in the morning it is 107 or 108 degrees, and by 3 in the afternoon 140 degrees.

Small Change

At least the hay is not getting wet. Commencements are ended for this year.

May not the high school fad be overdone? Now, or never, for that June, 1904, wedding.

Now the "Is-it-hot-enough-for-you" bore is happy. That seaside salt surf will cool you off thoroughly.

Colonel Bryan is looking forward to one of the times of his life. A good vacation means, working at something else, or differently.

If you cannot keep as cool as you would like, keep as cool as you can. The Fourth is close at hand now—but suppose it shouldn't rain, even then?

Distance lends enchantment to outing prospects, sagely remarks the Albany Democrat.

It is supposed that General Bell is sufficiently strenuous to suit President Roosevelt. It is nice weather to cut your burdock and thistles. But probably most of you went do so.

Bourke Cockran says he prefers polygamy to divorce. But has he tried both, or even either? The eastern peach crop is all right—not only of the orchard, but of the young ladies' seminaries.

If you can't get a ticket to that Democratic circus, you can still find something entertaining outside. Still some people will not understand the turning down and out of LaFollette and the admission to high favor of Gas Addicks.

Yes, rain is needed, no doubt, but it is an unusual circumstance if the prospective damage from drought is not overestimated. Mr. Harriman seems to be the big corporation's political member. He is capable of doing a large and varied amount of business.

Fairbanks if elected will endure the vice-presidency with patience, expecting to succeed Roosevelt, but then several other things may happen.

Perhaps Oregon, if meteorological conditions were always everything that could be desired, would become too much puffed up with prosperity.

The proper parties have been indicted for manslaughter in connection with the steamer Slocum horror, but will they be properly punished? We shall see. From the frequency with which King Edward and Emperor William visit, it might be supposed that uncle and nephew were fairly in love with each other, but such may not be the case.

Agualaldo is coming over to visit us at last. But he is a small figure in point of public interest as compared with that he cut a few years ago. Still, he will be gazed at considerably, no doubt, and so will be tolerably happy.

The names that Dowle was not permitted to call people publicly in London he is working off on audiences in this country, but we are a good-natured people, and very tolerant of various sorts of nuisance.

Gresham, which was lately incorporated, now has a weekly paper, just started by W. W. Watson, a newspaper man of long experience and versatile talents. His initial number gives promise of a large degree of well-deserved success.

But in some cities there would be a good deal more delay, expense and curmudgeonery in trying to get a defendant like Guglielmo, so let us not be too critical over some rather absurd queries put to talesmen. Such are the fashions.

SILVER BOLT TO HOLD THE BONES.

Dr. Watts, of Johns Hopkins University, Has New Treatment for Fractures. Baltimore Special in New York Herald.

Dr. Stephen H. Watts, assistant resident surgeon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has devised a method of joining broken bones that is attracting wide interest among surgeons. His device consists of a silver bolt and nut and is simplicity itself. The fractured bone is exposed by a simple operation and the broken bones are mortised just as a carpenter mortises the ends of two pieces of wood he desires to join. Then a small hole is drilled through the joint thus made and a silver bolt is inserted. When the nut is screwed down the joint is immovable and the natural knitting of the bone may proceed without the interruption usually caused by change in position and lack of rigidity.

Dr. Watts tested this method for the first time a year ago and has since then cured many cases. The first patient was a man who had suffered bad fractures of both legs in an accident in a stone quarry. It was found necessary to amputate the right leg to save the patient's life, but the left seemed to offer hope of success. At the end of two months the ordinary treatment, with the use of a plaster cast to hold the limb rigid, failed to result in the knitting of the bone.

Then the possibility that a silver bolt might hold the broken ends together occurred to Dr. Watts, and he resolved to attempt the experiment. A bolt 1 1/2 inches long and 3/8 of an inch in diameter was used. After it was in place and the wound had been sewed up, the usual plaster casts were again applied. In a few months the patient was discharged as cured.

Ordinarily surgeons wrap the silver wire around the break to hold the fractured bone rigid, but this method has many disadvantages. Dr. Watts' plan is more certain and there is no danger of the fastening breaking, as is the case when wire is used. The bolt in the bone seems to cause no permanent ill effect, or, at least, no more than is felt by the presence of the silver plate in a trepanned skull. Buried silver sutures, even in infected wounds, rarely cause trouble.

The chief objection to Dr. Watts' method is the fact that cutting the wire in the ends of the broken bone considerably shortens it. But in many fractures the break is on an angle, and in such cases natural mortises are offered. The presence of the bolt in the bone also weakens it, but this weakening is overcome by a compensatory enlargement of the bone.

Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition



June 30.—Early the next morning we reached, at five miles' distance, the mouth of the river coming in from the north, and called by the French the Petite Riviere Platte, or little shallow river; it is about 60 yards wide at its mouth. A few of the party who ascended informed us that the lands on both sides are good, and that there are several falls well calculated for mills. The wind was from the southwest, and the weather oppressively warm, the thermometer standing at 90 degrees at 3 o'clock p. m. One mile beyond this is a small creek on the south, at five miles from which we camped on the south side, opposite the lower point of an island called Diamond Island. The land on the north between the Little Shallow river and the Missouri is not good, and subject to overflow on the south it is higher and better timbered.

WHY KNOX IS SENATOR

From the New York World.

The by-plays and side remarks of politics are often more significant than the official announcements of important happenings. When James J. Hill in a recent casual conversation referred to Attorney-General Knox's appointment to the senate as dictated by the Pennsylvania railroad, and added that Mr. Knox had received a fee of over half a million dollars from the steel trust, and could afford to be a statesman, he let out the bag of the cat whose meows have been plainly heard in high political circles.

It was a surprise to many who knew Mr. Knox as the leading corporation lawyer of western Pennsylvania that he should not only bring the suits against the Northern Securities company, but push them with such vigor and success. It was a somewhat popular opinion that the suits were brought only as a bluff, and that Mr. Knox did not intend really to demolish the Northern Securities trust.

In view of the presence of certain gentlemen at the conference which instructed Governor Pennington to appoint Mr. Knox United States senator from Pennsylvania in place of Matthew Stanley Quay, deceased, the results of the Northern Securities suit may be better appreciated. Besides Senator Quay's son, Richard R. Quay, United States senator from Pennsylvania, and several lesser political personages, Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was really the man who named Mr. Knox.

Since his reascension to the presidency of the Pennsylvania road, Mr. Cassatt has had a hard struggle in troubled seas. His financial alliances were not with the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, then in its ascendancy, and his management of the great railroad corporation of which he was the head was independent of the Wall street influence type of which Mr. Morgan was the head. The Morgan influence had with it many large stockholders of the Pennsylvania road, and it was Mr. Cassatt's opinion that should the Northern Securities hold, the next step would be to organize the Southern Securities, and finally the Eastern Securities, all of them under the same control and financial management, which would reduce the president of the Pennsylvania road to the position of a mere clerk.

The well-known friendship which has since strengthened between the Goulds and the Harriman and Rockefeller interests now includes in its scope the

steel trust, which the Rockefellers control, although at that time the steel trust was organized, financed and controlled by the Morgan interests. With the steel trust and its enormous tonnage as a lever the Washburn road was encouraged to enter Pittsburgh, by the purchase of the Western Maryland and the building of a connecting link to Pittsburgh a tide-water outlet at Baltimore would be secured.

This was before the difference between Mr. Harriman and the Morgan-Hill interests broke out afresh, for at the time of the institution of the Northern Securities suit the Morgan-Hill interests were bound together in the Northern Securities company. It will be seen from this explanation how welcome to Mr. Cassatt was the suit against the Northern Securities company, and the vast importance that the success of the suit would have for the Southern Securities company was already under way, although the scheme died unannounced when the Northern Securities suit was brought.

Mr. J. J. Hill, more nearly than to the outside public, the result of the Northern Securities suit was clear, and it was through a little exhibition of temper that he made his comment on the after-fruit, one of which is the present support of Mr. Knox by President Cassatt.

For the Pennsylvania railroad to have one of the United States senators from Pennsylvania is only a return to an old custom, which was broken by Senator Quay because of the misbehavior of the Pennsylvania road and its participation in factional fights against him. For a number of years the general counsel of the Pennsylvania road regularly occupied a seat in the United States senate. It was his custom to resign as counsel for the road upon taking his seat in the senate, and to be reappointed counsel after his senatorial term had expired. In the great conflict against Quay, headed by Governor Hastings and John W. Wamaker, the Pennsylvania road sided with the combine, and took away from Quay several of his most powerful local leaders. Quay's denunciation of Quay, headed by Governor Hastings and John W. Wamaker, the Pennsylvania road sided with the combine, and took away from Quay several of his most powerful local leaders. Quay's denunciation of Quay, headed by Governor Hastings and John W. Wamaker, the Pennsylvania road sided with the combine, and took away from Quay several of his most powerful local leaders.

While Mr. J. J. Hill may gnash his teeth, it seems to be pretty obvious that some large corporations at least are satisfied with some of the things which President Roosevelt and his attorney-general did.

A FRIEND'S VIEW OF AGUALDALDO

A Filipino in the New York World.

Agualaldo is now past 35 years of age. It was the day after his 33d birthday, which was March 22, 1901, that he was captured. He is a lovable personality, if you know him as I know him. Born in the province of Cavite, of mixed blood, he has in him all the elements of the Spaniards, the Filipino and of the Japanese. He is not tall, but his physique is of the athletic type, and his stature is only four feet four. Yet he looks taller, for he stands exceedingly erect, and his manner of dressing his hair pompadour adds to his apparent height. His countenance is impassive and dignified, and he has a broad, square forehead, though large eyes and wide apart, and his nose is straight, his lips full and his chin round. While reserved or even silent sometimes to strangers he is action itself in speaking to his countrymen. He is fluent in his command of language and his harangues to his troops used to set them in the wild fervor of excitement.

In intelligence, shrewdness and power of initiative he is far and away the superior of the men that he led. He seldom asked advice and seldom was willing to take it. Somewhat tyrannical and arbitrary he was of course, or he would have followed and he resolved to follow him. He was jealous of any rivalry. It was this disposition that made trouble for him with the Macabebes at Malolos. Naturally, with this twist to his nature, Agualaldo is considerate of political and military matters. He is fond of pomp and ceremony. Music and all that goes with it to a military man is his especial delight, and as long as possible a famous band of 100 pieces that played delightfully was attached to his headquarters.

A GIRL BEATS CONSUMPTION.

This story comes from Lake Cushman in the wooded wilds of western Washington.

Miss Margaret Whitmore, a young college girl whose home is in New Orleans, is here in the Olympic mountains cheating consumption of a victim and giving the lie to the decision of a number of learned doctors, who, after a grave consultation some six months ago, pronounced her hopeless invalid with a bare half year to live.

Miss Whitmore was seemingly in a decline in New Orleans and her lungs were thought to be affected, but when the doctors said she could not live she refused to accept their decree. With her mother and a companion she set out for western Washington, and when she arrived at Lake Cushman she immediately began a system of out-of-door life and sleeping under the skies. She refused even the shelter of the tent which her mother and companion slept in, and despite all protest spent the coldest nights out of doors, except when the rain made that impossible. She began to grow stronger almost immediately, and to her tramps through the woods she added other exercises. Hunting and fishing and occasionally chopping-down trees grew to be her favorite pastimes, and as skirts were hampering in all of these pursuits she discarded them and substituted a neat manly costume of sweater and golf trousers with high boots.

That Miss Whitmore's plan has successfully held consumption at bay and restored the invalid to robust health is attested by the fact that she has increased in weight from 108 pounds to

133 pounds, and that she is firm of flesh and hard-muscled.

Notwithstanding the latter fact and that the plucky young woman is now past all danger of the fatal malady, she refuses to go back to her southern home. She has become so fond of her free life in the woods that she says she intends to spend the summer here, camping out and "roughing it." It is her pride that all the firewood burned in the camp is felled and chopped by her own hands, and she has been seen her at her work say that she handles the axe like a veteran wood chopper.

The Whitmore party have pitched their tent in one of the prettiest little coves in the Olympics, high up in the mountains, and the vigorous young lady in the golf costume rarely comes out of the woods except to get her mail from the stage driver.

GOOD REASONABLE ADVICE. From the East Oregonian. Every loyal Oregonian trusts the Lewis and Clark managers are improving "each shining minute" of these glorious days in preparing for the opening day next year. Take heed, gentlemen, of seeing that those in charge of the exposition said one year ago now that the day the gates were to swing open to the public would see everything in readiness. One year ahead seemed such a very long time and the member of the Lewis and Clark expedition that one of the most important things is to build your roads and to build them early. The first impressions at the fair, like first impressions generally, are lasting, however incorrect they may be.

Oregon Sidelights

Even eastern Oregon would like rain. Lewisburg has a big new lumber mill.

Mills in Rainier and vicinity are doing a big business. Klamath lake is to have a new freight and passenger steamer.

Forest Grove is to have a new \$3,000 Congregational church. Zeppner people subscribed \$1,300 to improve the cemetery.

Many cowboys in Glendale interfere with sleep and provoke profanity. About 8,000 crates of strawberries were shipped from Union this season.

Silverton will improve its public school building \$2,000 worth or more. Glendale claims deserved notoriety as a railway eating station and summer resort.

A Canyon City brewer will have specimens of his product on exhibit at St. Louis.

The yield of sugar beets in the Grand Ronde valley will be larger per acre than ever before. A new brickyard at Klamath Falls turned out 1,000 in one day, and will put in a kiln of 500.

If it will be any consolation, Willamette valley people who need rain badly may consider that the drought is much worse in California.

A large beet sugar factory may be established in Klamath county, where it is believed the soil is excellent for raising sugar beets.

The Canyon City News thinks owners of outside sheep driven over Grant county roads should have to pay for the damage they do.

Wallawa county expects a railroad next year. If the O. & N. company won't build, local capitalists will. This shows a commendable spirit.

No town in the Willamette valley can boast of the steady growth and up-to-date improvements as can Forest Grove this season, declares the News.

A Morrow county sheep-herder, oppressed with the hallucination that somebody was going to hang him, foretold that tragedy by hanging himself.

A Myrtle creek man says strawberries in large quantities can be profitably raised there, as they ripen two weeks earlier than the Hood River or Willamette valley berries.

The Klamath Falls Express has secured an investigation by the post-office department of the alleged non-delivery of copies of that paper to Bly subscribers just before the election.

Marshall Sun: The advertising grafter has an easy field to work in in Marshall and Coos county in general. This locality is known throughout the state as a paradise for such operators.

Port Oxford Tribune: George Forty and crew are having good success slaughtering sea lions and gathering murre eggs. More than 300 dozen eggs were taken from the reef rocks alone, in one day, last week.

A package of sheep dip powder had been left lying in a shed near Dayville which cattle had access for 10 years, but it was not until the other day that the bovines tried to eat the stuff. Five head licked a little of the poison and all died.

This is a good year for eastern Oregon lumber. While the mills on the sound and coast are short of a lack of demand for fir lumber and even western Oregon fir is not meeting with a ready sale in the east. Eastern Oregon pine is in great demand and the mills at Baker City are taxed beyond their limit.

Advice to the Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Dear Miss Fairfax—Some few years ago I was very much in love with a young man, but owing to a little quarrel we have not been on speaking terms. I tried in the meantime to love others, but I could not get used to anybody else and love them.

I am employed in a large factory as forelady at \$22 per week, but owing to my constant thought of him all day I am not able to do my work right, and at times feel as if I am going wild. I have had lots of offers, but I cannot bear them. As this young man is very proud and independent I do not think he will ever speak to me, and I am afraid of cheapening myself should I approach him first, and when we meet he appears as if he never knew each other. I do not know whether he knows that I still love him. Men seem to forget quicker than women, because they have many more admirers. HEARTBROKEN ROSE.

I am afraid you are right. Men do forget more quickly, but perhaps your friend has not forgotten. Why not write him a little note, saying you are sorry for your share in the quarrel? It may be a sacrifice to your pride, but if things come right it is worth it, and if not, at least you have done your part.

Dear Miss Fairfax—About two years ago I met a young lady, then 17, at the house of a mutual friend. As I took quite a fancy to her and my liking seemed to be reciprocated, had the pleasure of seeing her home on that and several subsequent occasions, and it was not long before we were going to entertainments and theatres together.

As I became more familiar with her my liking ripened into love, and to all appearances she was affected likewise. As I was not in a position to marry, I tried to be unselfish and therefore kept away from her for several months at a time, but could not forget her and had to go back, much to her pleasure, it seemed. I only make \$14 per week at present, but in a year or a year and a half at most I will reach the \$18 stage. I will then be 23. Do you really think it is fair to the girl to ask her to wait for me that length of time or should I give her up? I love her sincerely and she has a great influence for good over me. In fact, I believe she would make an ideal wife, as in all our acquaintance we have never had the slightest disagreement. H. L. M.

You are both young, so why not be satisfied with each other for a year or so and by that time you may be getting a salary sufficient to marry on. If she loves you the girl will be quite willing to wait for you. I hope you will be very happy and successful.