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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

NOW FOR THE FAIR.

AN APPARENTLY HAPPY solution of the world's fair presidency problem has been reached in the selection of Mr. Goode for that position, thus uniting the hitherto separate positions of president and director-general. The latter position Mr. Goode has held and in the very nature of things must have gained peculiar and valuable experience. His position has necessarily taken him much to St. Louis where the problems ahead of Portland may be studied in their concrete form, and where through his official position and business and social connections he had unexampled opportunities for gaining the knowledge he required and profiting by the experience for which St. Louis has already paid a pretty penny. The position required not alone a man of great executive ability, and in this respect every one named for it would have filled the bill, but it needed a man who could devote all his time and attention to it with single-hearted earnestness of purpose and without such distractions as would come from other business cares and worries. In this respect Mr. Goode was the preeminent man.

But the whole organization has been wonderfully strengthened and made more compact and effective. It is now realized that it is not enough to have a president, but back of him must stand an executive committee of the strong men of the community, each member of which is particularly qualified to do certain work and all of whom will do everything in their power to uphold his hand and make of the exposition a success that will reflect unqualified credit upon Portland. Sustained by such men as L. N. Fleischner, T. B. Wilcox, W. D. Fenton, A. L. Mills, Paul Wessinger and J. C. Alsworth, there can be no doubt that whatever work is undertaken will be well done and that the final result will reflect credit upon the enterprise.

With this organization now perfected, genuine, hearty and enthusiastic work must begin. While it is true that the practical work of making the fair a success has been placed upon the shoulders of the gentlemen named, it is equally true a certain degree of responsibility should be felt by every man and woman in the community. The responsibility doubtless rests upon the shoulders of those who stand forward as the propelling force of the fair, but after all they are simply trustees for all the people and each should be ready to do his share to uphold their hands and lighten their load. The duty which these men are called upon to perform is after all a public one. They were selected for the reason that they are better qualified than most to do it, but in the outcome they are interested to no greater degree than many other citizens. To thus give up of their time and thought they are entitled at least to the cordial sympathy and support of all the people and should get it without qualification or reserve.

PORTLAND, THE STATE, AND THE FAIR.

IT IS rather refreshing, by way of contrast to a Salem newspaper and one or two others in the state, to read the opinion of The Dalles Times-Mountaineer that while the state at large will be greatly benefited by the Lewis and Clark fair, Portland, that pays the greater part of the cost, will suffer injury rather than be benefited. The Dalles paper argues that Portland will experience a brief boom, from which there will be a prolonged relapse, while the rest of the state, not being greatly affected by the boom, will reap an immediate and uninterrupted advantage. Portland, it says, will hold the sack, while all the rest of Oregon bags most of the game.

Now this is a very different tone from that whined forth frequently by the two or three papers that are always accusing Portland of bunking the rest of the state—a wall, we are glad to notice, that has become almost extinct, and we hope will now be drowned out entirely by the united work for all Oregon of the Development League.

Yet The Journal does not agree with The Dalles paper as to the ill consequences, even for any considerable time, to Portland. There will doubtless be a little lull after the fair. Not so many workmen can be employed for a few months. But unless a general financial and industrial depression occurs throughout the country, Portland will suffer scarcely an appreciable relapse. If The Dalles editor would spend a few days in this city in studying the amount and variety of development going on, and its nature and significance, he would not fear that the end of the fair would throw this city into a state of paralysis or cataplexy.

Besides, he refutes his own argument or statement; for if all Oregon is going to be greatly benefited, and to develop rapidly, Portland is sure to keep pace with the rest of the state, as it always has, and will. And the sections of Oregon to feel the first benefits of the fair will naturally be those nearest to Portland, where the fair is held. Remoter sections will be equally benefited, but not so quickly. And everything that develops and adds to the production of any part of Oregon, except it be Coos

and Curry, and Lake and Klamath counties—and this shall not be so long—benefits Portland, adds to its business, tends to make it a great city.

Portland does not expect to receive an immediate benefit in proportion to the amount it expends on the fair, nor even in the proportion of the state tax it pays; but its reward will come in the happening of just what the Times-Mountaineer predicts, the developing impulse given to all Oregon.

Make a Greater Oregon and Portland need only tread water—though it will not be satisfied with doing that.

WHERE THE RIGHT OF WAY IS CONCEDED.

WILL the "skates" of the Oregonian, who seem to pride themselves on the asserted fact that they are not "cheap," specify to the public what "big money" was appropriated this year for the rivers and harbors of Oregon? It is barely possible that some good in this respect may have been done by stealth. If it has been the public will be glad to learn of it and quite as glad to give credit where credit is due. It will also be glad to give credit for the "big" river and harbor appropriations when it discovers what they are and what is to be done with them.

At the same time, speaking of "skates," cheap and otherwise, the Oregonian crew has lived in this community for a good many years. Who of those who are familiar with subscription papers, either in signing or pushing them, can lay his hand on his heart and say he has ever in his whole experience noted an Oregonian signature thereunto appended with any subscription, however modest, plainly appearing? If there is to be a category of skates, if that classification is to be further sifted so as to make place for the "cheap" variety, and if the Oregonian is to have the proud privilege of making the classification as well as the distinctions, is it too much to ask, not for proof of its competency, for that is conceded by everybody who knows anything about "skates," but of its inherent right from the standpoint of equity, so to do?

We have heard it asserted that there are moments when the business manager lavishes his private money like a drunken sailor and other moments when the able editor is seized by such a violent determination to rid himself of the pelf with which his person is incumbered—that his prudent friends have been forced to lay sacrilegious hands upon him to safely keep him within the high roller limits. But the concern which we might otherwise have felt because of such spendthrift prodigality has been speedily dispelled by investigation which disclosed the fact that some cheerful work had been at work to build up a gorgeous tale out of the elements of improbabilities. Indeed we have at times been pained to discover certain evidences of excessive "nearness" that almost put to blush some well known examples that have not entirely escaped the discriminating if unappreciative notice of history.

And so we have been led to ask for a bill of particulars. If by right of priority, if because of preponderating qualifications, if because of its immutable law never under any circumstances to "cough up" anything tangible, but to "haul down" everything in sight, the Oregonian and its able and well qualified owners, insist on heading the procession of "skates," taking the kingship on the ground that it is properly theirs, then most of us will be quite ready modestly to slip into our proper places and take precisely what is legitimately coming to us. But we feel assured, with its record so well established and so stoutly maintained, there will be found none in this community who will not cheerfully step aside and join in singing, "Hail to the Chief," whenever the Oregonian enters the lists or attempts to bring to a popular judgment the clashing claims for the Most Worshipful Skateship of Portland.

JUDGE PARKER'S RESIGNATION.

THE TERM of a judge of the New York court of appeals, the position which Judge Parker occupies, is 14 years, except that when he reaches the age of 70 years he is retired by virtue of a constitutional age limit. Judge Parker is only 52 years old, and was elected seven years ago, having another seven years from January 1 next to serve if he should not be elected president and should not resign on account of his nomination for president. In case of his resignation, Governor Odell would presumably appoint a Republican in his place. If Judge Parker does not resign before the election, and he should be defeated, it is reasonable to suppose that he would be re-elected in 1911, and then he would have 10 years of another term, or 17 years yet in all, to serve before he reached the retiring age. Under such circumstances, should he resign? There is no precedent to guide him, and he must get on. It is generally supposed that before the campaign fairly and generally opens he will resign, and this act would probably strengthen him in the campaign, although many a man would hang on to the one office until he was sure of the other. Probably Judge Parker is not that kind of man. But there is no occasion for the Republican party organs to press the question. Judge Parker is a man who does things "decently and in order." He will not be hurried nor worried. He may have made up his mind; he may yet be considering the question; but there is no need for him yet to declare a decision in this case. When he does so, it will be a well-considered one, and the reasons therefor will appear satisfactory to all reasonable people.

Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

August 4.—A violent wind, accompanied by rain, purified and cooled the atmosphere last night. We proceeded early and reached a very narrow part of the river where the channel is confined within a space of 300 yards by a sand point on the north and a bend on the south. The banks in the neighborhood are waving away, as trees fall in, and the channel filled with buried logs. Above this is a trading house on the south, emptying opposite a large island of sand; between this creek and our last night's camp the river has changed its course and encroached on the southern shore. About two miles further is another creek on the south, which, like the former, is the

BARBERS' BOARD IN POWER AGAIN

After a period of comparative inactivity the state board of barber examiners will once more resume business at the old stand. The decision of the supreme court reversing the opinion of Judge George has infused new life into the organization. Tomorrow the members of the board, which is composed of J. C. Wells, president; J. W. Meyers, secretary, and Frank Rogers, treasurer, will meet at 157 1/2 First street and issue permits to all journeymen barbers who are held to be competent to work at the trade. Those failing to take out permits, it is announced, will be subject to arrest.

On August 12, 13 and 14 the board will hold a series of meetings for the purpose of examining applicants for barbers' licenses. If any should fail to come up to a certain standard in the (onsorial) test they can no longer hold a vocation in the hair industry. Those who were instrumental in having the barbers' state law framed say that they are again in a position to enforce it and that they intend to do so to the letter. "We have more all the barber shops of Portland and the state," says T. M. Leabo, business agent of the barbers' union, "will soon be in a good sanitary condition. The poor workmen will also be freed of the incompetents and men put in their places."

MANY LOG RAFTS ARE SENT TO SOUTH

The Oregon Raft company has started another large raft of piling and poles from Stella, Wash., to San Francisco. It contains nearly 11,000 pieces and aggregates about 4,000,000 feet board measure. The Robertson Raft company sent a raft from the same place nearly a month ago, containing 10,000 pieces, and was 520 feet in length. There is a good demand for piling in California, and the company is making extensive preparations for another raft ready before the rough seas.

Both companies use Captain H. L. Robertson's patent device for fastening these rafts, and it is a notable fact that the shipments have reached their destination safely since the adoption of this safety fastening. The device has never yet been tried for sawlogs. Although the Robertson Raft company has visited Mexico several months ago with a view of ascertaining whether or not the conditions would justify the experiment of sending rafts of sawlogs to that country.

GREEDY COMBINE AIDED COMPETITION

W. G. Braun, a barrister, of Regina, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been in the city yesterday, and explained why considerable quantities of lumber were being shipped across the line from Puget sound to points along the coast. As a result of the combine, said Mr. Braun the lumber yards and mills affected a strong combination and bid prices up to \$25 and \$30 per 1,000 for ordinary grades of lumber. Many building improvements will be made, but there was no opportunity to get material outside of the combine. Mr. Braun had charge of some estates, on which it was desired to make extensive building improvements, but the prices were so high that he had to acquiesce in the matter. He went across the line to the sound and purchased several carloads of lumber, thus effecting a saving of from \$8 to \$11 per 1,000, after paying the freight on the logs carried on at night in the combine. Many carloads of lumber have been shipped into that country from the sound.

In some localities hop picking will begin August 13.

SHERIFF IS AFTER SHADY RESORTS

Houses of questionable repute will receive short shrift at the hands of Sheriff Word. The action he took Sunday night in a case of this kind, when complaints were made to him, is taken as an indication of the policy he will pursue. The woman who conducts the establishment was given four days in which to move to some other quarter, and complied with the order yesterday. The house in question is located at Park and Ankeny streets. Residents of the vicinity have been annoyed for some time by the parties who frequent the house. According to the residents, complaints made to the police, failed to cause decisive action to be taken. Recently a number of automobiles

AT THE THEATRES

STAS COUPON MATINEES. This afternoon there is printed in The Journal a coupon which is good for 5 cents on an admission to this vaudeville house tomorrow at either of the matinee performances. The show this week is easily worth the hour required to see it. One of the many features acts is the trick violin playing by Hugh J. Emmett, who imitates on the strings almost any noise from a pipe organ to the crying of a baby. The projectoscope pictures are also worthy of special mention, the banner film showing a realistic train robbery.

AMATEUR NIGHT AT ARCADE. Vaudeville patrons will easily remember that tomorrow night is "amateur night" at the Arcade theatre. This is an event in local theatricals which is looked forward to by all who enjoy the unusual. To see a number of more or less talented persons perform who are filled with an ambition to enter the professional ranks of vaudeville, and who lack any experience whatever, is always an entertaining spectacle and is always much lauded. Of course, the full regular program is also presented at every performance, and on this bill Westin, the man with a 1,000 faces, and the bioscope production of the Brooklyn hand, won by The Picket, are the features.

EVENTS AT THE BAKER. Manager Baker will give to every person attending the last two performances of the Baker Theatre company next Sunday a chance on a full first class round trip fare to the St. Louis exposition. This week's bill "The Prince of Liars," is drawing large houses. There will be a matinee Saturday, and Saturday night will close the week.

PARK GOWNS AT THE LYRIC. The only Helena, the girl with the handsome waiteis, is at the Lyric. She is charming and captivating. Her beautiful gowns are all from Paris, and year's models. Her lightning-quick changes are wonderfully quick and deceptive. Take the children and see the seals. They are worth the money and the time. The entire bill this week is a good one.

REJOICE BIG BILL. The Bijou is more and more becoming the amusement place for discriminating persons who know a good show when they see it. There's sure to be some of the home-seekers and lists of admirers who will particularly please each one, despite that tastes are dissimilar. "The Great Diamond Robbery" is a 15-minute sketch which has distinctly made good in Portland.

"A WAX PRINCESS' NEXT. At Shields' park commencing Monday night a magnificent production of the musical extravaganza "A Wax Princess" will be presented by the popular musical stock company. This production is considered as the best of the engagement up to this time and every effort is being made to assure its complete success.

"TYRTE" IS POPULAR. Everybody seems to have fallen in love with the good fellows and girls in "TYRTE," the biggest, best, most tuneful and funniest show of the Zinn collection, and the people are finding out that as a place of amusement Shields' park heads the list.

WHERE HOPS ARE ALL RIGHT. From the Gervais Star. Hops are coming on in fine shape. There is a promise of a good foliage and is blooming profusely. The arms and laterals, which bear the burr, are not so abundant as usual and it's a problem as to what will be the probable yield. It is thought that the crop of hops in Astoria has produced this year as were harvested last year—say 85,000 bales. At this time there are no lice on the plants and the present indications promise a choice crop at best possible prices.

LEADERS OF NEW LEAGUE

Those Most Concerned in Its Success Feel Certain That Movement Has Aroused Entire State—Definite Work is Begun.

The results of the first Oregon Development League convention are highly satisfactory to its leaders and promoters of the movement in Portland and all parts of the state. The depth of interest felt in the organization is shown by the fact that not only leading producers throughout the state, but the heavy financial interests and jobbing concerns of Portland were represented at the convention and are a unit in the determination that Oregon shall be pushed forward along all lines—industrial, agricultural, commercial and educational. The question of Hood River's eminent horticulturalist, president of the league gives general satisfaction, and the simplicity and working form of the organization commends itself to all. There is a growing belief that results will be attained. President E. L. Smith said today: "I think this organization means much to Oregon, and will become a great factor in her development. I did not wish the presidency of it, and declined repeatedly in the committee meeting, but I have a good deal of work already ready on my hands, being president of the Hood River Fruit Growers and chairman of the state board of horticulture. My own country is doing more for the state than it is, and this is good evidence that the state is attracting the attention of the outside world."

Mr. Smith leaves this evening for his home on the Hood River, where he is now engaged in erecting a business building that is to be occupied by the Hood River National bank and other firms. He has been a resident of the Pacific Northwest 42 years and more, and that time has followed horticultural work. During the last 15 years he has devoted his time exclusively to fruit growing, and is regarded as an authority on horticulture throughout the country.

Results are satisfying. Officers of the Portland Commercial club, which originated the Development League movement, are well pleased with the results of the convention and the prospect for good work. Tom Richardson, secretary of the club, said: "The scope and purposes of the league are wide and varied, but its methods are simple and practical. First every community in the state should form its individual Commercial club, and become a member of the Oregon Development League. This costs only \$5, and besides, each club gets something at once for its money. It is to be a club of 1,000 heads printed in such a manner that they represent both state and local leagues. These are to be used in all the correspondence of the state and local leagues, and this is the key to the whole system. The most effective work to be done with them and with the local newspaper, in securing immigration and building up the industrial interests of each community when the efforts of the league are rightly applied. Correspondence with friends and relatives in distant states, newspaper interviews with visitors in a community and the sending of these interviews to lists of known home-seekers are all of the basis of the work. The Portland Commercial club has many of these lists, and every club in the state is welcome to their use. Each club can in time acquire its own list of many names to the state league's lists."

Work of Local Clubs. "Every local club should have a correspondence committee, that will give special attention to organized follow-up correspondence, filling the advancement opportunities of each community. When a factory or anything of special interest is secured in a town, the state league notifies every club in the state. When a thing is needed by any particular district and help of congress is necessary the clubs of the whole state make an organized attack upon the congressmen by correspondence. In short, there is strength in numbers, and this principle is to be applied in the work of the Oregon Development League. Of course, its degree of success will depend upon the generous spirit shown by each community toward all the others, and upon the energy and vigor of its quibbling, a sanely directed and united effort, and keeping everlastingly at it. All these things are easy and will be accomplished."

Clubs Join the League. Today the following commercial bodies of the state joined the state league: The Astoria chamber of commerce, Charles Higgins, secretary; Irrigon Commercial club, A. Bennett, secretary; Marshfield chamber of commerce, L. S. Kaufman, corresponding secretary; The Oregon Commercial club, A. D. Moe, secretary; Hillsboro board of trade, F. M. Heide, secretary; Oregon City board of trade, John W. Loder, secretary.

The five vice-presidents met with the president and secretary last evening in the rooms of President Smith at the Perkins and discussed plans of procedure. The first work to be done will be secured to the Improvement League officials of the state league are practically an executive committee, and each man will during the next month devote some time to pushing the organization of commercial clubs in each community in his district.

NEEDS OF GREATER OREGON. Men Who Know Tell What the Various Districts Lack. What Oregon lacks and how best to acquire these missing essentials to progress is a subject that practically every farmer in the Improvement League has a decided opinion on. The various needs of the different sections and the results that would come from increased colonization, as told by various representative men, are given as follows:

Wesley Woods. Richard Scott, Milwaukie.—What we need most of all in this part of the state is for the Willamette valley farmers to clean the weeds from their fields. The farmers should exert a greater amount of care in farming and do more systematic work. They should quit growing weeds and raise a more diversified crop.

Prof. F. S. Knight, Salem.—The greatest need of the state is for our settlers to realize what a really great country we have. Many people who live here and own property do not realize what great resources we have. Every newcomer who lands upon our soil is at once impressed with the wonderful resources of Oregon, and they know what they are talking about, for they have been other places and compare this country with others. Just such an organization as this which is meeting today is what will bring about a dif-

ferent spirit throughout the state. We need one of these in each district. W. H. Marvin, Woodburn.—We need development along all industrial lines. What we need especially are factories and shops, so that we will have some means of consuming our raw materials. These will bring in a greater number of people and we will have a consuming as well as a producing population. The building of shops and factories will insure the greater prosperity of the farmers. We should exploit our resources of coal and iron, for they are abundant and also those of gold and silver. We should frame laws so that the inviting prospect of our raw materials will be insured that every dollar they invest will be looked after in a legitimate manner.

R. Judson, Portland.—What we need in this state is a good class of farmers from the middle west, who understand intelligent farming. Such a class of people will be of immense benefit to the state and will assist in developing our resources more than any other thing. I know it is a hard matter to induce these people to come, but if we place the facts before them regarding what we have to give them, they will finally consent. We must advertise—give the people the facts and the names of men to whom they can write for other information and verify statistics.

Dr. J. C. Washington.—What Oregon needs is the development of her vast resources and cheaper transportation facilities to the east. We need more factories in our own state to consume our products. We need more interurban and suburban railroads in connection with our larger cities and towns, and we need to improve our public highways. We can accomplish all this in a measure by determined organization and the interesting of eastern capital.

Good Farmers. George T. Prather, Hood River.—What we need over in our section of the country, and I suppose over the entire state, is a good class of farmers. There is plenty of room for them. They have a tendency to develop our great resources. In order to get this good class of citizens we will have to show them by careful advertising that we have more than exhibits and pamphlets, that we are able to raise all that we claim, and then we will have but little difficulty in getting them to come.

H. W. Hirschberg, Polk county.—We need more men of capital to develop our vast resources. We need industries that will take care of our surplus fruit, and factories that will consume our raw products. It is a good idea to have more publicity. The newspapers are doing a great deal for the state along this line and each individual community in assisting in a measure. Less is known of Oregon than any other Pacific coast state. I was recently in the east and found that the people know more of the resources of Washington, Idaho and Montana than of Oregon. This is due to the fact that we have done so little in advertising, especially on the part of the transportation companies. They have offered no great inducements to immigrants by giving low rates. The Northern Pacific is responsible as much, if not more, for the rapid development of Washington than any other thing. Oregon has the resources capable of supporting between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people. There is no reason why we may not have a much greater population than Washington, for our resources are far greater, and thus secure a larger representation in congress.

J. D. Hofstetter of Malheur county.—If we could have had cheap transportation when I came into this county in 1882 we would have developed Malheur county into a great state. We are not so badly off now as we were then, suffering for want of transportation facilities. Our county has a fine quartz industry started, and doing well, and more than 100,000 acres of timber are being employed. We need railroads first of all.

H. Hirschberg, Polk county.—Our county is rich and prosperous but we need more men of capital. Hops have been the making of Polk county in the last two years. The business has been very profitable and many men are increasing their acreage. Kerbs Bros. have bought large tracts of hop farm near Independence. They have 400 acres and will put it all in hops. We raise the yellow hop, which is grown in but few places. It is much preferred by the English, and all of our hops go to London. Our county is also good for hops, sheep and goats, and it would be well if there were more diversified farming.

Hops Their Mainstay. I am a believer in hops, and we will raise hops as long as there is a favorable market, as there is at present. At the same time, if I were doing it all over again I would do more diversified farming. Our county is great in its possibilities for grain and stock raising.

G. A. Hurley, Polk county.—Our county has 2,500 acres in hops, and will harvest about a year from this crop. The hops are selling at 25 cents a pound and it costs us 6 or 7 cents a pound to raise them. A man with a 20-acre hop farm in Polk county is well off. Land can be bought there at \$50 per acre. It takes two years to grow the crop. To start a hop farm a man should have \$1,000 to put into land, the same amount for houses and kilns, and \$500 for extra. Our county, however, is in a great county for diversified farming. We should do more of it. We can raise the finest wool, J. B. Stumpf, one of our stockmen, imported a fine goat from England, by which he has the quality of his wool improved. But he says the comparison he finds that the wool of his animals is decidedly of finer quality and heavier growth than it is on the imported animal.

QUIET BURGLAR MAKES RICH HAUL

A successful burglary was perpetrated early this morning at the residence of R. Stanton, 444 Rodney avenue, when a thief entered through a front window, crept into the bedroom where the occupants were sleeping and stole \$34 out of a purse, a diamond and an emerald ring. The jewelry was valued at \$109. So quiet was the burglar that he was not heard and the robbery was not discovered until the household awoke this morning. Mr. Stanton reported immediately to the police and detectives were assigned to investigate. Mr. Stanton is a plumber. The thief left a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Stanton, which was in plain sight on the dresser.

Small Change

When in doubt, don't. A Greater Oregon is the slogan. The Japs are finding Fort Arthur a stout stander. It is difficult to be unwell in this sunshine and this air. Dowle and Creffled. Each thinks the other is an impostor. Every community and county for its self, and all together for Oregon. The Salem Journal is a Holy Roller advocate. In this it is quite consistent. Perhaps the salmon here that we are having a very dry summer up the river. Next the big mining congress. Portland is becoming a favorite convention city. Judge Parker is working on his speech. It must be that he is going to accept. Talk is well, but money talks best and work counts most in efforts for development. The bold-up men and burglars are becoming unusually active and audacious for this season of the year. A citizen

who could drop one of them with a quick and well-aimed shot would do a very good job. The New York Herald, a notably independent and politically wise newspaper, is for Parker. Judging from the number of people who can afford to have appendicitis, these are indeed prosperous times. But are not vegetables dearer than meat? Why don't a lot of people go to raising vegetables around Portland and get rich? We can get along this year with the present police force, but preparations must be made to increase it considerably next year. A Boston young woman, 23 years old, supposed to be dying of consumption, coughed up a penny that she swallowed eight years ago, and that had made her ill ever since, and now she is getting well, and soon will be able to make some young man cough up many whole dollars.

St. Louis may lose a lot of money on the fair, but it can always point with pride to the fact that it had the greatest show on earth. Probably this will be true for many years to come, if not forever, for it is doubtful if an exposition of such mammoth proportions will ever again be undertaken. Municipal Judge Hogus on frequent occasions has shown that he is a good man for the position he occupies. He deals out justice in an intelligent and impartial manner, and shows no favoritism to men who deserve severe punishment. As an illustration, he fined five saloon-keepers \$50 each for selling liquor or beer to a 14-year-old girl who was starting at a swift pace on a down-hill track. It was none too great a penalty.

During the past few years are true, the Armenians must have comprised a population of several millions. The fact probably is that the truth, while no doubt bad enough, is greatly exaggerated as to numbers by sectarian sects. Suits are pending against F. Augustus Heinze amounting to nearly \$20,000,000, but he is used to them, and cares no more about them than a farmer does about an action for the price of a shoat on a load of slawwood. Heinze, it is said, has been sued by other, and for larger sums, than any man in the country, but he usually wins, or at least manages to keep more than even. According to the reports, published from time to time concerning the adult Van Houtens, their children—not meaning to advise the court—should be left where they are, in the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society, until good, permanent homes can be found for them. Neither David Van Houten nor his wife, if accredited and record reports are correct, is fit to have the care or custody of children.

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Berlin, Aug. 4.—From Kayan, Russia, comes the story of a remarkable treasure hunt which ended in the wrecking of a village and the death of two persons. It appears that a legend current among the people of the Volok district declared that during the Crimean war a treasure captured from the English, amounting to tens of millions of roubles, was buried under the village of Kostre. "For use during the first great war in which Russia was engaged in the twentieth century." A number of local patriots led by a carpenter named Shukovak, set out to discover the buried

millions, intending to offer them to the czar. At first they met with considerable resistance from the house-owners, but at last the latter, being convinced that it was a patriotic work, joined in the search. The earth under nearly every house in the village was tunneled, many of the walls sagging, and after three days' digging the village looked as if it had been wrecked by a hurricane. No treasure was found, and as the original explorers abandoned the search they were attacked by the deluded Kostrovians, two being drowned in the village pond.