



EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Of Interest to Benton County People by Special Correspondent.

The burning question of the day at the Fair is, "Shall the Trail be opened on Sunday?" And this question is in a fair way to be answered in the affirmative, as suit has already been brought against the directors by the managers of the "Carnival of Venice" and the "Davenport Farm" attractions. From the showing already made, it looks as if the Trail people have the best of the argument, as well as right on their side. The concessionaires claim that they are losing money as it is, and that they were promised open gates on Sundays. Public sentiment is in favor of an open Sunday. Thousands of people are now spending their Sundays at "The Oaks" and other resorts in the vicinity of the city who could easily be attracted to the Fair if the amusement attractions were open to receive them. The churches are having their usual slim attendance, notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of strangers in the city every Sunday. Everyone is hoping that the matter will be quickly settled, as the Trail people threaten to withdraw their shows unless their requests are granted. This course would prove the ruin of the Fair, from a pecuniary standpoint, and touches the exhibitors in every other department in their tenderest parts—their pockets. The "Exhibitors' Club," an organization of all the exhibitors in the various buildings, will bring the matter up in their next regular meeting, and at that time will show how the parties most interested in the success of the Fair—the men who have paid their money and are putting in their time to make it a success—think and will act.

The latest additions to the amusement list has been the captive balloon and the reckless and dangerous feats of the one-legged Kilpatrick, in his daring ride on a bicycle down a steep flight of steps on the Trail, and his ride in a motor down another steep inclined plane. Both these attractions are free to all, and take place several times each day. The reckless rider will probably be killed in some of these dare-devil performances, and this expectation seems to enhance the interest of the spectators.

While the farmers of the county of Benton seem to be doing something to make their home county known to the outside world, it seems strange that the newspapers themselves, who are the natural advertisers, cannot be found in the county booth. The inquiry is frequently made: "Are there any newspapers published in your county?" "Can you give me a copy?" And it is with a feeling of almost humiliation that the attendants are obliged to answer: "Not one of Benton county's papers has ever been sent to the exhibit." Why is this thus?

G. W. Goff, of Corvallis, has sent several plates of gooseberries to the exhibit that are a credit to the county and to himself. Some of them measure a full inch in diameter, are of nice color, form, and of good taste. They have elicited good words from even the exhibitors of rival counties.

Walter Wiles spent a few days in Portland last week, and with his family took in the Fair pretty thoroughly. He seemed to be very favorably impressed with the remarkable beauty of the scenic attractions, and the variety and extent of the various exhibits.

Victor P. Moses, your present county clerk, was a visitor last week.

C. A. Bowles and V. D. Hawkins, of Philomath, were also seen going the rounds. Frank

and Rena Peterson, with Misses Anna and Maggie Peterson, called at the county booth and registered.

Something in the Wind.

Many of us are hopeful of seeing the day when steamers will again be on regular runs to Yaquina Bay. That it will come to pass goes without saying, for it naturally follows in the course of affairs. Although of late years there has been little trade to call ocean-going craft to this harbor it is noticeable that the demand for boats at the bay is increasing as time passes.

During the past year many steamers have visited this harbor and there has been a rapid increase of trade. Only last Saturday the Arago arrived from Coos Bay and spent 24 hours in our near-by harbor. Business brought it there of course. A few days before the steamer Newport visited Yaquina and departed with a good cargo. The Robarts is now more or less regularly on this run.

From the above it is readily apparent that things are looking up quite a bit over at the bay. Possibly the renewed activity in railroad circles may have a bearing on the matter and a few of the steamship companies are figuring on getting into business over there while the field is yet green—on the ground floor, as it were.

Whatever the reason may be, there is noticeable change for the better. With a heavy traffic over the C. & E. to Yaquina, and a good, live line of steamers making regular trips to that harbor, we would all feel the benefit that would naturally follow. That we are on the eve of developments that will result beneficially there is every reason to believe, so let us hope for the best.

Matters For Discussion.

The health committee composed of Councilman Avery, Covell and Francisco, and the street committee, Councilman Irvine, Francisco and Covell, accompanied by Chief of Police Lane, went over the city pretty thoroughly Wednesday. They were looking for defective sidewalks and many matters requiring attention.

Perhaps the most important item for consideration of the councilmen was the matter of condemning a couple of old shacks that stand on Main street. One of the buildings is at present occupied by the Chinese as a laundry. It is situated just south of the steam laundry—in the same block. Besides being a fire trap, the building and the conditions attached are considered a menace to health.

The other building it is proposed to condemn was formerly operated as a laundry by Chinese. It is situated across the street east of Horning's grocery.

The matter of so modifying the fire limit as to make it possible for the owner of the last-named building to erect a wooden structure is talked of, and it is argued that there are no fire proof buildings in that block, at least in that side of the street, save one, which is of corrugated iron. Moreover, the prevailing wind would be from such a quarter that this could be allowed without endangering the buildings across the street. The building at present in use by the Chinese on North Main street stands outside the fire limit, so it would be possible for the owner to rebuild in any manner he would desire.

These are simply matters at present discussed by these committees, who will report to the council when the matter will be finally decided. Whatever the council may do in the matter, it is an assured fact that Chief Lane will have a lengthy report at the next meeting of that body.

FOREST SERVICE.

The New Name of the Bureau of Forestry.

From July 1 the Bureau of Forestry is to be officially known as the Forest Service. The change was made by Congress last winter, and it provided for the Government work in forestry during the coming year, and signified an important advance in the scope of that work. The actual control and administration of the national forest reserves, formerly under the charge of the Land Office of the Department of the Interior, is now in the hands of the Forest Service, the only branch of the public service possessed of the scientific and technical knowledge necessary for the enlightened care and use of the forests. This means that the reserves are to be made to yield to the people of the country the largest benefits which intelligent management can get out of them. Use, not reservation from use, is the essential purpose for which they exist—but use under such conditions as shall make their benefits permanent.

Control of the reserves was turned over to the Bureau of Forestry last February, and the necessary reorganization is now well advanced. In taking up its new work, however, the Forest Service will not abandon any part of the old field of the Bureau. Its broad purpose will continue to be the furtherance by every possible means of the movement to introduce practical forestry everywhere. It will do its utmost to assist this movement among private owners, and in the several states, not only by scientific investigations but by advice and cooperation in the actual work of applying forestry. This is imperatively demanded if the general welfare is not to suffer profoundly in the future from a shortage of timber supply. The Forest Service will continue the studies of forest products, of methods of making timber more durable, of tree planting, and of all subjects which can promote wiser and more profitable use of our second great resource—for in the value of their total contribution to our needs there can be no doubt that forest products stand next to those of agriculture.

The field of the Bureau of Forestry has been expanded remarkably in the past few years. The first Government recognition of forestry was in 1876, when Congress made an appropriation for a skilled man to prosecute a study of the forest conditions, needs, and uses, and make a report to Congress. This office was continued until the Division of Forestry was created, July 1, 1886. Then from a mere office of information the Division stepped suddenly into the field of actual operations, demonstrating by example how forestry could be made to pay, and thus furnish the one argument needed to convert private owners from scepticism as to the practicableness of a theory to the acceptance of a proved fact. When this was accomplished a new epoch in the history of American forestry opened. Since that time no single step forward has been so important as that which the use of the new name, Forest Service, now marks. This the people of the country, and particularly the people of the West, where the reserves are, will come to realize as they grasp the fact that, scientifically and efficiently administered, the reserves will soon reach their highest efficiency as contributors to the wealth and permanent development of the regions in which they lie.

Down on Graft.

Representative Hermann of Oregon will have his trial in Washington, D. C., some time during next October, according

to report. From what is given out it appears that at the national capital there is a growing feeling in favor of strict justice in all cases where there has been any breach of trust on the part of government officials, a feeling in favor of punishment. The following dispatch was sent from Washington a few days ago:

Continued exposure of graft in government officials who have been manipulating public office to their private gain is going to have a marked effect upon the trial of Representative Binger Hermann when his case is called here early in the fall term of court, probably next October. The jury which will try Hermann will be composed of residents of the District of Columbia. The public mind in this city has already been overstocked with information about official graft. Indeed, Washington is thoroughly sickened of graft in the government departments, and sympathy is no longer expressed for men implicated in any way. On the contrary, the idea is spreading that it is time to purge the entire service and deal out justice to every man who has betrayed his trust.

The indictment of Hermann, according to the officials who will conduct the prosecution, is based on strong documentary evidence. These officials assert their confidence in being able to show the jury that Hermann when Commissioner of the Land Office, not only violated the law prohibiting the destruction of public records, but that he furthermore violated the law prohibiting the sending of private correspondence through the mails in officially franked envelopes.

In the face of the present state of the public mind, it will take comparatively little evidence to convince the jury of the guilt of any official charged with corruption in office, and it is likely to go pretty hard with every one against whom the government can make out a clear case. Even before this strong sentiment developed in Washington, the prosecuting officers expressed the most confidence in their ability to secure Hermann's conviction in Washington. They are even more confident now than before, for they declare they have ample evidence to satisfy any jury that Hermann's indictment was well founded.

In case Hermann should be convicted, he would, like Senator Mitchell, be deprived of his seat in Congress from the day the sentence was imposed, and would likewise be disqualified from ever again holding any government office.

A Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party may be given to your stomach and liver, by taking a medicine which will relieve their pain and discomfort, viz: Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are a most wonderful remedy, affording sure relief and cure for headache, dizziness and constipation; 25c at Allen & Woodward's drug store.

Job Printing.

When you pay out good money for printing, be sure and get good printing for the money!

Do not send out printed matter to your customers that is a disgrace to your business—a disgrace to your town—and a disgrace to the printer who puts it out.

Good Work costs you no more than the bad.

Good printing is correct in spelling—correct in grammar—correct in punctuation—on good stock—printed with good ink—and something that it is a pleasure to look at.

Doctors said He would not live.

Peter Fry, Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring two years with the best physicians in Waineshurg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well." Sold by Graham & Wortham.

Bent Her Double.

"I knew no one, for four weeks, when I was sick with typhoid and kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Annie Hunter, of Pittsburg, Pa., "and when I got better, although I had one of the best doctors I could get, I was bent double, and had to rest my hands on my knees when I walked. From this terrible affliction I was rescued by Electric Bitters, which restored my health and strength, and now I can walk as straight as ever. They are simply wonderful." Guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney disorders; at Allen & Woodward's drug store; price 50c.

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