

## ELECTRIC ROAD IS FINISHED

### On Line Between Portland and Salem

Cars Will Be Put On January 1st—Road To Be Ballasted and Surfaced—Contractors Only Four Days Behind.

Three scattering cheers rang out and several old hats went sailing into the air Tuesday evening from a party of men at work on track laying for the Oregon Electric Railway company near Tigardville. They had just driven the last spike in the construction of the main line connecting Portland and Salem, Oregon's capital city. This somewhat nervous but genuine outburst of tracklayers' joy was the only ceremony attending the hammering of the last spike home.

The builders, W. S. Barstow & Co., were but four days behind their estimated date for completion of the track laying. For months they have been looking forward to November 15 as the day of driving the last spike in the main line.

Owing to the necessity for making a few changes in the grades and handling more earthwork than first estimated, they were unable to complete it until the evening of November 19.

The track will be surfaced and ballasted and will then be ready for the operation of trains. The regular schedule will probably not begin before January 1.

Completion of the best electric railroad in Oregon will be hailed with pleasure by the people of the Willamette valley, who foresee the construction, before many years, of a system of electric roads that will connect all the principal towns in the valley from Portland to Corvallis.

The Oregon Electric has ordered a full complement of the most modern equipment. Its electric locomotives are powerful engines, and its passenger cars have all the conveniences of the latest railway coaches.

It is expected that when the main line is completely ballasted and a regular schedule for passenger trains adopted, the time between Portland and Salem will be very fast.

Early next spring the company will begin construction of a branch line to Hillsboro and this will be followed by construction of other branches in the valley.

It is expected the next large undertaking of electric railroad builders on this coast will be the construction of a fast passenger line between Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. The Tacoma-Seattle end of this route already has one line running and another is about to be built. T. Coleman Dupont of Wilmington, Delaware is president and A. C. DeGraw of New York is representative of eastern capitalists who are backing the Tacoma-Seattle Short Line, an electric railway company just incorporated with a capital of \$6,000,000, to build an electric railroad between Tacoma and Seattle, on a route that will be six miles shorter than the present line operated by the Stone & Webster syndicate.

Most of the right of way has been secured and it is expected to

## INDIAN HANGS HIMSELF

Enoch Andrew Spores, an Indian Well Known in This City. Hangs Himself.

Dallas, Or., Nov. 23.—Enoch Andrew Spores, imprisoned in the county jail in this city, under accusation of having murdered his wife, Adaline Spores, committed suicide last night by hanging himself from a steel bar in the corridor in front of his cell. The body was found and cut down by Sheriff J. M. Grant, when he went to take the prisoner his breakfast, early this morning.

Spores had improvised a rope from his handkerchief and a pair of leather shoe strings, climbed up on a chair to fasten it to the bar, and then kicked away the chair. Two letters were found written by the suicide upon scraps of paper picked up in his cell, but in neither did he definitely declare his guilt, although he indirectly admitted that he might have slain the woman while he was intoxicated.

The shorter letter, addressed to Jake Fearn, Anlauf, Ore. runs as follows:

Dallas, Oregon, Nov. 22, 1907. I am going to hang myself here in this Jail because I am going to worry as my best friend she has left me her death came first and my death ending last God be with you tell me meet again we have made our promise never to part and we will never. I have loved her in my true heart. I have no father nor mother nor brother or sister, so I am better off than see another day will not think of her no more.

Remembrance of my last describing this will be in to think how I meeting my temptation. Good by.

To Jake Fearn, Anlauf Ore Please send it to him.

Enoch Andrew Spores Born Cottage Grove Ore Sept 25, 1880 5 o'clock P. M.

The second letter contained a rambling and disconnected story of his wife's death in which he says that he does not remember fighting with her although she abused him all night. He said he had land allotment near Cottage Grove, consisting of 480 acres. This he desired to have divided between Polk Scott, of Grand Ronde and Jake Fearn, of Anlauf.

Spores was a man of fine physical development. He was usually of a quiet and peaceable disposition except when intoxicated. He was comparatively well educated, having been for some time a student at the Chemawa Indian school. He was writing the two letters when Deputy Sheriff John Richter carried his supper to him, but Mr. Richter paid no attention to the fact and had no suspicion of the prisoner's intention.

### Advertising Lane County.

W. J. Gibson, who recently arrived from Greenwood county, Kansas, with his family to make his home, is so well pleased with Lane's productiveness that he has sent back by express three shipments of roses, flowers, fruit and vegetables to his old-time friends just to show them what we can produce here in Oregon. Mr. Gibson says he will send a shipment of roses in January as a remainder of the equity of our climatic conditions.—Register.

have the line completed next year. It is not likely that electric railroad men will much longer permit to lie fallow the rich opportunity for a profitable electric railroad connecting the three big cities of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, and serving a population of not less than 600,000 people.

## THE LADIES WIN OUT

### Committee Holds Successful Meeting

A Rising Vote of Thanks is Given the Ladies' Club for the Interest They Had Taken in Bringing the Matter Before the Citizens

The public meeting and entertainment planned by the Civic Improvement committee of the Ladies' Club and held in the armory Wednesday evening for the purpose of agitating and discussing the question of cleaning up the city, was one of the most successful meetings ever held here. The citizens, showing their appreciation and approval of the ladies' efforts, crowded the armory until there was scarcely standing room.

Mrs. Mae Thompson, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order.

After a cornet solo by Chas. Cochran, Attorney J. S. Medley seconded the popular move of the ladies in a stirring address. Miss Maud Blair made the armory ring by singing a solo, accompanied by Mrs. Ezzie Chase of San Francisco at the piano. Frank Phillips, D. J. DuBrulle and D. M. C. Gault answered to their turn on the program with enthusiastic "sweeping" addresses.

The Cottage Grove Quartette favored the audience with one of their best, after which Mayor Jones, Councilman Comer and City Health Officer Dr. W. W. Oglesby pledged their support to the movement. Mayor Jones said the city was not filthy, but he would furnish a wagon to haul off all the dirt that could be scraped up, while Dr. Oglesby said there was room for improvement, both for sanitary reasons and the attractiveness of the city.

Every Friday was chosen as "clean up" day, when the people are expected to clean up around their premises, the business men in front of their stores and in the back yards and alleys. On motion a committee of five from each ward was appointed by the chairman, consisting of: first ward, Hon. R. M. Veatch, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Herbert Eakin, Dr. B. R. Job, Mrs. DeSpain; second ward, Oliver Veatch, Mrs. C. P. Jones, Mrs. William Hart, Ben Lurch and F. D. Wheeler; third ward, H. Metcalf, Mrs. C. H. Burkholder, H. O. Thompson, Fingal Hinds and Mrs. Marion Veatch, who will have supervision over their respective wards. For the best work the Ladies' Club will give a handsome prize.

### Officers Elected

Last Tuesday evening St. Valentine's Circle W. O. W. elected officers for the ensuing term as follows:

Past Guardian, Mrs. J. O. Johnson; Guardian, Mrs. F. H. Rosenberg; Advisor, Mrs. Thos. Jenkins; Magician, Mrs. Marion Veatch; Clerk, Mrs. F. C. Coffman; Banker, Mrs. Eva Hemenway; Attendant, Mrs. Etta Frey; Capt. of Guard, Mrs. O. H. Van Denberg; Inside Guard, F. H. Rosenberg; Outside Guard, Mrs. Ross King; Musician, Miss Eunice Van Denberg.

After the business session was over a social session was held and refreshments served.

## OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

What They Mean, What They Are For And How to Use Them

In 1891 Congress authorized the President to establish forest reserves (now called National Forests), and President Harrison created the first one—the Yellowstone—that same year.

Congress took this action because the forests of the great mountain ranges in the West were being destroyed very rapidly by fire and reckless cutting. It was realized that unless something was done to protect them, the timber resources of the country and the many industries dependent upon the forest would be badly crippled. So the law aimed to save the timber for the use of the people, and to hold the mountain forests as great sponges to give out steady flows of water for use in the fertile valleys below.

At the start there was much opposition to the forests. Often this opposition was just; for although Congress had set apart the lands and their resources it had made no provision for their use or their protection. The timber was simply locked up and left to burn. This mistake was remedied in 1897, when a law was passed which made it possible to use all the resources and give them suitable protection.

### HOW THEY ARE MADE.

At first a great many of the National Forests were made without knowing exactly where the boundary lines should run. This was unfortunate; because some agricultural lands which should have been excluded were taken in, and a good deal of timber land which should have been included, was left out. This could have been avoided by making examinations on the ground but there was no money for the work, and so the boundaries had to be drawn very roughly.

Since 1900, however, men and money have been available for field examinations and rough and inaccurate work has been done away with entirely. The old and carelessly made National Forests have been surveyed and mapped and the President has put back into the public domain those lands which should not have been included. Now, before new forests or additions to old ones are made, all the lands are examined on the ground.

The greatest care is used in this work. Every section of land is examined, mapped and described, and the boundaries are drawn to exclude, as far as possible, everything which does not properly belong in a National forest. Two very detailed maps are made. One shows just what is growing on the land, the other shows who owns or claims the land. Every bit of cultivated land is located and mapped, as well as the land which is suited to cultivation but which is not cultivated at present. Men trained under western conditions are employed in the work. They report very thoroughly about all matters, such as the importance of the forest to regulate the water flow, its present and future value in supplying the local demand for timber, and how the creation of a National Forest would affect all the local industries of the region; especially, how it would affect the home-builder.

Before any new National Forest is made it is known just why it should be made, just what effect it will have, and just where it should be located.

There are now about 145,000,000 acres of National Forests in the United States and about 5,000,000 acres more in Alaska and Porto

Oregon Society Sons of American Revolution.

The Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers prizes to the pupils of the public schools of the state of Oregon, for essays on subjects connected with our War for Independence.

Prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 will be awarded for the first, second, third and fourth best essays written on any of the following subjects:

1. Washington the Great Leader.
2. The Flag of the United States.
3. The Boston Tea Party.
4. The Treason of Benedict Arnold.

The essays are limited to three thousand words each, must be written in the student's own handwriting on one side only of the paper, and accompanied by a certificate of the writer's teacher, stating that the writer is a pupil in a designated class, and that the teacher believes the essay to be the pupil's own unsided work. The essays must be signed by the writer, giving also his or her postoffice address. They should be forwarded to Mr. R. I. Eckerson, Chairman of committee, Room 5, Washington building, Portland, Oregon and should reach their destination not later than March 31, 1908.

In awarding these prizes the committee will be governed by considerations of:

1. Originality.
2. Accuracy of Statement.
3. Manner of Treatment.
4. Orthography, Syntax and Punctuation.

These prizes are offered to encourage love of our country and the study of its history.

Any additional information which may be desired will be cheerfully furnished on application to the Chairman of the Committee.

CHARLES H. CAREY,  
B. B. BERKMAN,  
R. I. ECKERSON,  
Committee.

Rico. The list in the Appendix shows where they are located and what they are called.

### WHAT THEY MEAN.

One of the unfortunate things in many of the discussions about National Forests is that the facts concerning them are sometimes mistaken or misrepresented. This is because their real working is not understood. For example, a common argument used by those who oppose them is that when a National Forest is made all the resources of the region are at once locked up, industry checked, settlement prohibited, and future growth made impossible or very difficult. Since a National Forest really does none of these things, but works just the other way, it is well to have a thorough understanding of what the actual effect is.

Before a National Forest is made we have a forest-covered area of public mountain land upon which the various land laws apply. These open lands may be taken up and patented under the timber and stone act, under all the mineral laws, and possibly some of them under the homestead law, if they are suitable for cultivation. Under whatever law it is taken up, the land and all its resources pass out of the hands of the people forever. Consider now what happens when this open public domain is declared a National Forest.

It comes put up in a collapsible tube with a nozzle, easy to apply to the soreness and inflammation, for any form of Piles. It soothes and relieves pain, itching and burning. Man Zan Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. Guaranteed. Sold by New Era Drug Store.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING

### Held at the Methodist Church Last Sunday

Churches Unite in Service—Sermon Preached by Rev. Zimmerman, a Former Pastor of the Methodist Church of This City.

The Anti-Saloon League held a rousing service on last Sunday evening. The Presbyterian and Christian churches united with the Methodist people in a union service at the Methodist church.

Rev. E. F. Zimmerman, a former pastor of the Methodist church of Cottage Grove, but now the field agent of the Anti-Saloon League, was invited to be present and present the cause of the league. The large audience filled the church and seemed to be in full sympathy with the work that the league is doing.

Mr. Zimmerman made a strong address against the saloon. He gave the reasons that are usually given by the defenders of the saloon, why we should have licensed saloons and then answered them so effectually that no honest man could be fooled into the belief that prohibition does not lessen the evil done by the saloon or that the revenue derived from license is anything but the "drop of blood, squeezed out of the leech that has just filled itself from our blood and we swallowing the blood expect to live and grow fat on it."

He spoke of the tidal wave of prohibition that is sweeping over the United States at the present time. One state after another adopting prohibition and other states increasing in dry territory through local option until over one half of the territory of the United States is "dry" and over thirty million of the inhabitants of the United States live where the saloon has no legal existence. He expressed the belief that an increasing number of people join in, that the day is not far distant when the legalized saloon will not exist in Oregon or the United States.

The outlook has never been so bright as at the present. The temperance forces have faith in the outcome and they showed their faith in the Anti-Saloon League by subscribing ninety dollars to forward the work of temperance in the state of Oregon. King Alcohol may well tremble. A revolution is on. He will be deposed from his throne in American politics. He will be routed from behind the bulwarks of "legalized by law." He will be forced out of his hiding places in back rooms. He will be slain.

### Thanksgiving Ball

Company E of this city will give a grand ball at the armory Thanksgiving night, music will be furnished by Nelson's orchestra and everything possible is being done to make this one of the best parties ever given in Cottage Grove. The Grand March will take place at nine o'clock and dancing will continue until one with an intermission at midnight for supper which will be served by the ladies committee in the gun room.

The armory will be beautifully decorated, the floor put in first-class condition and the company will appear in dress uniform.