

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STRIKE A RICH VEIN.

Large and Well-Defined Ledge Discovered at Cottage Grove.

Cottage Grove.—A flattering find is reported from the Bohemia mining district. It was made recently in the claim known as the Big Maud, owned by Colonel W. H. Blair. The ore is said to be high-grade and the ledge is large and well defined. The usual degree of activity prevails throughout the camp, and good results are in evidence. The Oregon Securities and Venustus are in full operation, employing large forces of men. The annual assessment work for this year is nearly completed on the large number of claims held by private parties.

Activity in the lumbering business is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the operators are unable to move their products. The car shortage is seriously felt by the 18 mills in this locality. One company alone has about 100 carloads on the docks, and is simply unable to secure cars. This is the case, however, with all the mills. The lumbermen are advocating the passage of a law making it a penalty for a railroad company when it fails to furnish cars within a specified time after the order is placed. They contend that they are not dealt with fairly in the matter, as the railroad company imposes a demurrage of \$1 a day when a car is not delivered within 48 hours after the time it is spotted. The railroad company, on the other hand, takes its own time and pleasure to furnish cars. With about \$250,000 worth of lumber cut and ready to move, the lumbermen are hopeful that they will soon get relief. They are running full capacity and orders for more lumber are pouring in, and if cars are not furnished soon they will be compelled to close their plants.

SUCCESSFUL STAMP MILL.

Five-Horsepower Plant Opens New Era in Mining Industry.

La Grande.—Assay returns have been received by the Aurelia company from concentrates turned out on the trial run of the mill recently installed by that company on its mining property up the Grand Ronde River. These assays show values ranging from \$225 to \$250 to the ton, with a loss of about 15 per cent in the waste. The recent run of the mill shows that the ore will run \$15 or more per ton, and when the machinery is placed in first-class working condition from 90 to 95 per cent of the values can be saved.

The mill installed is but small. Only five-horsepower is required to run the crusher and other machinery, and but one man is needed to superintend the entire plant. Mining men are enthusiastic over the success of the mill, and believe this character of mill has solved the problem of how to handle the ore of the Grand Ronde district. A few years ago it was the opinion of miners that the up-river country ores could not be worked with small capital; that not less than \$50,000 or \$100,000 would be required to install a suitable plant for the treatment of the ore found there. The trial of the Aurelia company has proved that the ore can be handled on a very much smaller scale, with high percentage of profits, or even higher, to the ton than with heavy stamp machinery. It is the intention of the Aurelia company to put in another mill next year. Other owners of mining property in the same district will follow their example.

WORK OF HATCHERIES.

Season's Work Has Been Satisfactory in All Coast Stations.

Salem.—The report of Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen for the month of October shows that the season's work has been satisfactory in all Coast stream hatcheries, but not so good in the hatcheries on tributaries of the Columbia. Regarding hatchery operations the report says: "With the exception of a few more salmon to spawn at Ontario, we are through with the work of collecting chinook salmon spawn at our different hatcheries tributary to the Columbia River, and from reports received the following collections have been made: No. eggs taken. Salmon River hatchery..... 875,000; McKenzie River hatchery station..... 5,970,000; Wallawa River hatchery..... 596,000; Ontario salmon hatchery..... 3,130,000. Total..... 9,571,000.

Delegates Appointed by Governor.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following residents of Oregon to represent the state at the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington, D. C., December 6 and 7: R. R. Hoge, J. N. Neal, W. D. Wheelwright, Portland; John H. Smith, Astoria; Peter Loggie, Marshfield; J. D. Peters, The Dalles; L. A. Lewis, Portland; Henry Hahn, Portland; J. A. Smith, Portland.

Plenty of Logs, but No Cars.

Salem.—Owing to difficulty in securing cars, the Spaulding Company's sawmill in this city will very likely close down in a few days, with 11,000,000 feet of logs ready to saw and a ready market for the lumber.

Expert Will Inspect Bridge.

Oregon City.—The County Court has decided to employ an expert to make a thorough examination of the suspension bridge across the Willamette River in this city and ascertain the extent of the repairs that are needed for the preservation of the structure.

Bandon Enjoys Prosperity.

Bandon.—Bandon is enjoying something of a real estate boom, and lots that might have been purchased for \$100 and find a ready market at \$100 and finding a ready market at that price. Activity in manufacturing accounts for the boom. The salmon cannery, broom-handle factory, wood-pipe plant, brewery, match factory and foundry are running full time and the Bandon woolen mills are running day and night to keep up with orders. The shingle mills are running to their full capacity, and the Gody Lumber Company is building a mill that will have a capacity of 75,000 feet a day.

SMALLPOX IN PHILIPPINES.

Disease Almost Entirely Eradicated by Vaccination.

The records of the bureau of health at Manila show that within the last twelve months 213,000 people have been vaccinated by officials and many more by private physicians. When it is remembered that Manila's population is not more than 200,000, it can be understood why, in the year ended Dec. 31, 1904, there were only twenty-seven deaths from smallpox. Ten of the twenty-seven were Europeans or Americans who had neglected or avoided vaccination, says the New York Tribune.

During the Spanish regime a law existed making vaccination compulsory, but the chief good which resulted from the law was that the people became accustomed to its existence on the statute books and did not greatly object to it or strenuously resist its application at the hands of the Americans. In a few provinces difficulties were met. In these cases vaccinators were at once withdrawn and the pueblos left to themselves. Within six months the contrast between the vaccinated and unvaccinated pueblos was so marked that the chief men of the objecting municipalities requested the vaccinators to return.

As smallpox is epidemic and pandemic in the Philippines, the necessity for a division of vaccination in the board of health is very great. The original plan was to organize a corps of 350 vaccinators. That number was considered necessary in order to vaccinate the inhabitants of the islands within three years. Owing to the depleted condition of the insular treasury, the commission has been unable to authorize the employment of so large a number, and with the small number of men available the question arises whether vaccination will not have to be practiced continuously for many years in order to immunize the 6,000,000 inhabitants who are now in those islands and their offspring as it arrives.

Smallpox in the Philippines occupied, prior to the advent of the Americans, about the same position in regard to its frequency, its mortality and its prevalence that it did in Europe prior to the discovery of vaccination, and as was the case in Europe, so in the Philippines, it seems to be almost a disease of childhood. The explanation of this is that all natives who have reached adult age were exposed to smallpox in childhood, and those who did not contract the disease may be considered immune. Smallpox in Manila is no longer to be feared, according to the annual report of the bureau of health for the Philippine Islands, and not so many cases occur in proportion to its inhabitants in the cities of Washington and Baltimore.

FIREBRAND OF PRINCETON.

In revolutionary times American colleges, which we are apt to regard as little schools of narrow theology, were really centers of light on practical questions. Princeton played an important part in the Revolution, not because a battle was fought near the old Nassau building, but because the president, John Witherspoon, was a vigorous liberal thinker.

He was the only clergyman in the Congress which signed the Declaration of Independence. Scotsman by birth, he had come to America when he was forty-six years old. It did not take him long to throw his whole sympathy with the American people. He said himself:

"A man will become an American by residing in the country three months." His writings on religious subjects were known on both continents, and when he turned his direct and powerful pen to American affairs, he became one of the most powerful pleaders of the American cause. He knew the use of vituperation, but most of his pamphlets are free from the abusive manner of Thomas Paine, and approach the intelligence and fair-mindedness of Burke.

"There is not the least reason yet," he writes in 1774, "to think that the king, the parliament, or even the people of Great Britain, have been able to enter into the great principles of universal liberty, or are willing to hear the discussion of the point of right without prejudice."

No wonder that Massachusetts Congressmen on their way to Philadelphia, after they had been reviled and hoisted in New York and several New Jersey towns, found Princeton an oasis in the desert; and no wonder the Tories called Witherspoon a dangerous firebrand, and honored him by burning his effigy with those of Washington, Lee and Putnam.

Uncle Sam's Machinery.

Uncle Sam is credited with making the best machinery, and John Bull sells the most. Of American manufactures machines and machinery constitute the premier export, amounting in 1904 to \$82,078,000, being the largest export of any one country, save the United Kingdom, whose exports amounted to \$102,531,800 in 1904. The fact that the United Kingdom leads in the value of its exports of machines and machinery is due wholly to its large exports of textile machinery, a branch of the machine trade wherein we have no recordable export, while we are fourth on the list of countries to which the United Kingdom exports textile machinery, coming after Germany, France and Italy. Some machines and machinery exported are special to the United States. If other nations produce them for export it is not known. These Yankee specialties are cash registers, laundry machinery, metal working machinery, pumps and pumping machinery, shoe machinery and typewriting machines.

Bridge.

"There's no bridge over the Hells-point" mused Hero, "and where there's no bridge there's no society in the true sense, so I'll just stay on this side." And that was why Leander had to swim for it.—Puck.

We have observed that the better the family the less fuss there is made over the announcement of a wedding in it.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

INTERFERING WITH FREEDOM OF TRADE.

DEALING in grain is supposed to be a competitive business, in which one man can engage as well as another, provided he has the necessary capital. Evidence brought out in recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates that this supposition is contrary to the facts of the situation. One dealer told how he had been driven out of business by railroad discrimination in favor of a rival concern.

Perhaps the most significant testimony, however, was that of W. S. Warren, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Warren told the commission that ten years ago from 150 to 200 grain merchants were regularly doing business on the board, whereas now there are but twenty-three. When asked to what he attributed the change, Mr. Warren replied, "To the fact that many men have been driven out of business by discriminations which the railroads have practiced in favor of certain large elevator companies."

It is obvious that the law increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of enabling it to put an end to just such abuses was passed long ago. It should be equally apparent that the successful enforcement of that law and the actual termination of such gross outrages as are described to the commission by reputable witnesses can alone prevent the adoption of more radical measures aimed at unfair railroads and their associate conspirators.—Chicago News.

BANK PLUNDERING.

THE man who will deliberately abuse the trust reposed in him to the extent of dissipating the hard earned savings of trusting people, is a difficult character to analyze. He must be utterly devoid of moral sense, possess a conscience so calloused that it cannot distinguish between right and wrong, be selfish to a degree hardly to be appreciated, or have peculiar ideas in other directions hard to define. There is something radically wrong with him, and pity it is that the fact is not discovered before his wrong doing is found out.

The looting of the Milwaukee avenue bank of Chicago supplies an illustration of one or more of such characters or of all of them combined. The more the affairs of that bank are investigated, the more apparent does it become that its officers and directors were nothing more than a private combination of gamblers who used the money of depositors for real estate speculation, market flyers, and horse race betting. Its papers contain fake notes, forgeries, records of plain stealing such as never before have been found in the vaults of a defunct institution. These papers show that the game was played with shrewdness, indeed, so shrewdly as to deceive the bank examiners. Yet theft could have been detected and should have been detected if the bank examiners were qualified for the performance of their duties. Bank plundering occurs more on this account than on any other.

It has been said that it is no use to lock the barn after

the horse has been stolen. This may be true in some instances, but locking the barn to prevent bank plundering is simply securing men as bank examiners who cannot be deceived and hoodwinked by rascally officers and directors. The barn can be locked in this case.—WillamSPORT (Pa.) Grit.

THE IMPROVING WORLD.

THOSE pessimistic individuals who discern in the reiterated accounts of the arrest of the hoodlums, the arraignment of trusts and the prevalence of crime in high places an occasion for declaiming upon the increasing degeneracy of the age, not only raise a false note, but they fall utterly to interpret aright the signs of the times.

The world is getting better instead of worse. The very fact that the guilty are being detected and brought to justice and the grafters and unlawful trusts forced to disgorge is evidence of this. The widespread interest in municipal reform and the importance attached by the whole country to the overthrow of vice in our cities is substantial testimony that conditions in every way, so far as public morals are concerned, are improving.

The ruthless suppression of the social evil and efforts everywhere to compel adherence to the law on the part of saloon-keepers marks a great advance over conditions as they existed twenty-five years ago. So great is the public interest in efforts of this kind that the fact that the enforced closing of saloons in Kansas City on Sunday, the purification of a portion of Pittsburgh from the demoralizing influences of places of evil resort, and similar reforms in other cities is made the subject of more or less elaborate dispatches. A dozen years ago these things would have been considered purely local issues; to-day so sensitive is the public conscience to this whole question of moral reform and civic regeneration that the greatest news service in the country regards them as of sufficient importance to telegraph them broadcast. The world is growing decidedly better.—Philadelphia Press.

THE COST OF CUBA.

IT cost the United States heavily in men and money to wrest Cuba from Spain. More millions were expended in preparing the island for independence and giving its people a lesson in how to govern themselves. History does not afford a parallel to the self-sacrificing course of this country in behalf of Cuba. For this the Cubans have shown little gratitude. While they have here the best of markets for the larger part of what they produce, they have not reciprocated in trade. Other countries have been favored nearly or quite as much as the United States in supplying the wants of the Cubans. European merchants and manufacturers have a larger trade with the island now than before it became independent.

It is true that American exports to Cuba have increased in the last two or three years, but in no such degree as have the imports from Cuba. A vast amount of American capital has been invested in developing American industries there, but it has been of no very great benefit thus far to our trade.—Chicago Journal.

usually be made in factories. Already eggs have been manufactured by artificial means.

Alizarin is a compound manufactured by chemists, by means of which a great agricultural industry was destroyed. Alizarin is the principal of the madder root, from which were extracted the juices necessary for dyeing cloth and different materials. The madder root was grown to an enormous extent in Persia, India and the Levant. From there it spread to Spain, Holland and the Rhine provinces. It was used very largely in continental Europe, and 30 years ago its annual importation into England was to the amount of \$0,250,000. By the new and synthetic process of manufacture alizarin has displaced and supplanted the natural product so that the madder fields in Europe have ceased to exist.

Again, pure indigo as a product has been manufactured direct from its elements, and the natural product will soon give up the ghost. Theine and caffeine are obtained from different sources, yet as tea and coffee they are chemically identical in construction. Theobromine is the essential principle of cocoa, and cocoa has already been reproduced in the laboratory. The pure nicotine of the tobacco has been obtained by Prof. Berthelot through the treatment of salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen. Tobacco is but so much vegetable fibre in which nicotine is largely stored. So, if all signs fall not, the tea plants, the coffee shrubs, the tobacco plants and the cocoa trees will soon follow the madder root into limbo.

Vanilla, with which ice cream is largely flavored, is the product of the vanilla or tonka bean. Many of our chocolate and confectionery manufacturers are now using a system by means of which vanilla can be produced from artificial vanilla by the chemical process much more cheaply and effectively than by the old system. Consequently natural vanilla is now being driven from the markets. Vanilla in chemical construction is very nearly allied to the aromatic, the distinctive principle of cloves and allspice.

Flower perfumes, colognes, rose water, vegetable odors and scents of medicinal value will soon be chemically manufactured. Meadow-street has already been largely compounded and sold.

"What's the matter with your head?" inquired the first bunce man.

"A farmer I met to-day just banged me there with his carpet bag," replied the other.

"It must have been a pretty hard carpet bag."

"Yes, it had a gold brick in it that I had sold him yesterday."—Philadelphia Press.

In Absentia.

"I thought you were going to Florida for a couple of weeks."

"I'm afraid not. I've been figuring on a railroad accident lately."

"You mean you figured 'in' a railroad accident?"

"No, 'on.' I've been figuring on that railroad stock of mine paying a dividend."—Philadelphia Press.

Some people are so agreeable that they are disagreeable.

TEACHERS IN FAR WEST.

Men Crowded Out of the Profession—Plains of a Western State.

A man from a far Western State drifted into the office of the Board of Education in New York City and made inquiries about the number of men and women teachers employed in the public schools.

"I am glad," he said, after he had received the information, "that there yet remain some male teachers."

"Why does that surprise you?" he was asked.

"It is so different in the far western States," he answered. "It may astonish you to know that the man school teacher is becoming so scarce west of the Missouri River that he is classified as a vanishing species, the same as the bison."

"I am not saying that the result is hurting the educational system of the part of the continent from which I hail. The woman teacher is doing her work satisfactorily. Her pay with us is equal to that of the man teacher whenever he is found. But you have to travel miles in some sections before you find a teacher who used to wield the rod in the good old way."

"I was talking with the principal of a normal school in Colorado before I left, and he told me that the man who takes a course for the purpose of teaching is now the exception. I asked him how he accounted for it."

"He traced the beginning of the disappearance back to the Civil War. The old teachers laid aside the chalk and the rod and enlisted. Many of them never came back."

"When they went away to fight the children had to be educated. At first this system of education was of the home made sort. The mothers taught the girls; the boys at home had to do the work. Thus the girls became teachers, and they took the places of the school teachers who had gone to the front."

"You folks in the East did not notice it, for your population is so much greater than ours. You had men who stayed at home. Many who came into your State or city from elsewhere remained here. The opportunities to teach were more numerous with you than with us."

"The men who went West from eastern States went to make their fortunes in mining or in other pursuits. The women kept pushing their way into the school houses."

"The teachers who returned from the war found their places in the school houses taken by women. Even if it had been otherwise the returning soldiers who had previously taught were either broken down physically or they had to engage in work which brought better and quicker returns."

"You see, men were still scarce in the West at that time. They were needed in the stores, the factories and the mines. One Western State that I have in mind sent 75,000 men to the front for the Union. You people here have no conception of what that meant to a State that was, by comparison, sparsely populated."

"Some of the far Western States have never yet recovered from that drain. Immigration has done a great deal to make up for it in many ways, but not in the educational way."

"And so it has come about that the women have become the teachers, and they have increased until they are now as twenty to one of the opposite sex. In twenty-five years there won't be a male teacher in the public schools of the far West."—New York Sun.

THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

But He Has Use for a Little More Money.

"I wouldn't want," said the man of moderate means, "to be as rich as Kresins; I wouldn't even want money enough to make me lazy. I think great riches, that is, great riches, are bad for most of us; but I really would like to have money enough so that I could wear any sort of clothes I wanted if any sort of weather. As it is, it is like this:

"My stock of clothes is limited. I have enough to make me presentable in fair weather but no reserve of such clothes and of course I can't afford to take chances with what I've got, and so rainy weather is always an object of concern to me."

"Shall I wear my good clothes? I say to myself, as I look out at the sky on a lowering morning, or shall I put on my old clothes? I don't want to wear my old clothes if its going to clear off and I can't afford to wear my good clothes if its going to rain, and being in this state of mind does not help me any in my judgment, for a man can come closer to guessing right on things in which he is not personally interested than he can on things in which he is."

"So sometimes I start out with my good clothes on days that turn out to be bright and sunny, when I might just as well as not have worn my good ones, necessity naturally tending to make one overcautious."

"But still, I can't afford to take a chance."

"I wouldn't want to be as rich as Jon Jakob Aster, nor even as old man Rookerfeiler, but I would like to have money enough so that I could wear any sort of clothes I wanted in any sort of weather."

Where He Was Gray.

A young man of 83 summers, whose hair is still brown, met the other day a friend much younger, but whose hair is quite white. "What's the reason," said the latter, "that you do not grow gray?"

"Oh," replied the first, "that is easily explained. I have the gray matter on my brain, inside."—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Oh, the Joy of It!

"I tell you," said the struggling author, "if I could only assume the name I want I'd write something great."

"How do you mean? What name do you want to assume?"

"John D. Rockefeller's. I'd write myself a check for a couple of million."—Philadelphia Press.

When a man can work others he cannot be worked himself.