

WILSON AT SPOKANE

Will Visit Various Parts of the Inland Empire Before Returning to Washington.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 10.—James Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, has been invited to come to Spokane to attend the second national apple show, which will be formally opened the morning of November 15th by President Taft pressing a button in the White House. Mr. Wilson will be the guest of officials of the National Apple Show, Inc., the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Iowa Society of Spokane during his stay in the city, and it is expected he will afterward visit various parts of the Inland Empire before returning to Washington.

The first show in Spokane, in 1908, contained exhibits from thirty-two states and territories, also entries from the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and several foreign countries. The success of the venture was somewhat unexpected, considering its character and scope, and before the close of the first day it was determined to make it an annual affair. That the people gave it hearty support is evidenced by the fact that more than 120,000 persons visited the exposition during the six days.

The competition in all classes at the forthcoming exposition is open to all the world, and prizes and premiums of \$25,000 are offered. Advances already to hand indicate that entries will be made not only from most of the apple districts of the United States and Canada, but also from foreign countries, including England, Germany, France and the orient. It is expected to have more than 2,000,000 apples arranged in novel and attractive displays.

DON'T PROSPECT FOR GOLD

But Make a Search for Pitchblende If You Want a Good Stake.

Prospectors of the Northwest who are looking for gold and silver would do well to keep their eyes peeled for "pitchblende," according to A. W. Miller, curator of the Oregon Academy of Sciences. This ore is what radium is made of, and is likely to be found and thrown away unless the prospector can recognize it.

"The Colorado School of Mines wants all prospectors to be on the lookout for pitchblende," Colonel Miller says, "and when they find a black, rather glassy ore whose elements they are not posted in, send a specimen to me in Portland and I will have it analyzed and if it proves to be what is wanted I will inform them."

"Pitchblende is found in Colorado and in North Carolina, but in quantities too minute for use. We have to import all the pitchblende now being used in the manufacture of radium, and the cost is enormous. The miner who finds a ledge of pitchblende is therefore running the risk of getting rich, and need not hunt any longer for gold or silver."

The Oregon Academy of Sciences is a recent organization, incorporated under the laws of the State, and has taken over the Portland Free Museum for the purpose of classifying the ores now on exhibition in the city hall.

Alcohol is obtained from peat by treating the fibre with sulphuric acid and fermenting with a special yeast.

By the courtesy of the commandant of the naval training station, the committee which have in charge the Portola festival, commemorating the discovery of San Francisco bay by Portola in 1769, have constructed on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco bay, what is probably the largest sign ever erected. The sign, which has been cut on the sloping hills of the island, is 1,300 feet long by 135 feet high. The words "Portola Festival, October 19th-23rd" are arranged in two lines, each letter of which occupies a space 45 feet by 45 feet, the outline of the letters being eight feet in width. The work was done by digging trenches eight inches in depth and filling them with lime, which shows up clear and white against the green of the hillside.

SEE DICTIONARY

Explanation of a Phrase That Has Puzzled Many Visitors.

SEATTLE, Sept. 11.—Ever since the opening of the Exposition visitors have wondered at the odd labels on the mineral exhibits in the Alaska building, for after each printed name there appears the rather mysterious and incongruous words, "See Dictionary." To see a large mass of mineral labeled "Porphyry, See Dictionary," or "Silicate, See Dictionary" caused no little speculation among sightseers, and it is only within the last few days that the secret has leaked out.

This is the way it happened: Commissioner John C. McBride is long on mineralogy but short on orthography. When arranging the exhibits he dictated to his stenographer the labels which were to mark the exhibits. Realizing his inability to always get the right letter in the right place, he thought to make doubly sure by having his stenographer look up the word in question in the dictionary. So after each law-breaker he remarked, "see dictionary." The young lady conscientiously inserted his instructions as copy, and as such it went to the printers.

The printers followed copy religiously, and the signs were securely nailed up before the commissioner saw them. Then began the unrolling of the red tape to get them down and an appropriation for the painting of new placards. Of course, the official painter had his work mapped out a long way ahead, and this is why that for two months visitors paused before the mysterious "See dictionary" signs and pondered.

H. H. COLE HAS A GOOD WORD FOR KLAMATH

Thinks the Population Will Reach 30,000 in Eight Years and Will Add His Family to Help.

H. H. Cole, a prominent mining man of Boise, Idaho, who is the owner of extensive mining interests in California, Idaho, British Columbia and Santa Domingo, is paying this section a visit, and is wonderfully impressed with our possibilities, as will be seen from the following interview which a representative of this paper had with him:

"I think this city will have a population of 30,000 inhabitants within the next eight or nine years. This statement is based on your vast resources in the way of timber, agriculture and tourist travel. Also, its location, which makes it the distributing point for all the smaller towns in this section. It occupies about the same position that Spokane did in its beginning. I think this country offers more opportunities for diversified business and farming than any place I was ever in. There are opportunities here for people to go into business that is foreign to each other and all do well. Add to all this your perfect summer climate, and the future remains with the people."

"The tule lands of this section is one of this country's greatest assets if you but know it. The growing of celery on these marsh lands, in my opinion, will be one of the chief industries, and in comparison with other sections of the country devoted to the celery industry, \$1,000 an acre will be realized on land suitable for this purpose. To back up my opinion, it is my intention to bring my family here, and also advise my friends to come along."

Everyone who admires the stately trees of the old New England towns—and who does not?—will be gratified to know that tree planting is being carried on systematically on the Massachusetts roads. The report of Mr. E. W. Breed, forester of the State Highway Commission, shows that during the year ending November 30th, 1908, 1,184 new trees were planted and 744 old trees were replaced. During the preceding five years, 13,112 trees had been distributed among fifty-five towns. The cost in 1908 of new trees averaged \$1.25 each, and the average cost of maintenance was twenty cents per tree.

ALMOST A KNOCKOUT

Ballinger Rules Adversely to S. P. Right of Way Over Second Division Into Central Oregon.

The report published by this paper recently as to the presence of Hill's surveyors at Crescent (formerly Odell) is confirmed by the following statement that Hill's surveyors are pushing forward into the country south of Bend. It also goes to show, by a glance at the map, that Klamath Falls is doubtless the point Hill is aiming to reach on his route south into California. The route through this section to San Francisco is the natural one, both as a matter of distance and tonnage. The statement made to this paper recently by George S. Long, western manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company, to the effect that the Upper Klamath lake in the future would doubtless be one of the greatest lumber centers in the West, goes a long way to show why Hill would naturally seek an outlet through this section.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The general land office has rejected the Deschutes Railroad company's map, covering section four of its road up the Deschutes river, because of a conflict with the Oregon Trunk Line, whose map of this section has heretofore been based on the ground that through this section it is not necessary for both companies to build on the same side of the river, both having admitted in their testimony that a railroad could be built on either bank. This decision can be appealed to the Secretary of the Interior or the Harriman company can file new maps covering the right of way on the opposite side of the Deschutes. The Harriman maps of sections 3 and 5 are still to be passed upon by the land office.

Telegraphic advices received from Washington this week by Carey & Kerr at Portland, attorneys for the Oregon Trunk railroad, state that Secretary Ballinger has ruled adversely in the matter of the Harriman application for right of way over the second division of the hard-fought route into Central Oregon. The decision cites that the interior department is without jurisdiction in granting the application, inasmuch as it has already passed upon and approved the right of way application of the Hill line over the contested ground, a distance of sixty miles from Sherars bridge to Madras, Crook county.

Secretary Ballinger's ruling is the stiffest body jolt the Harriman people have received in the caloric battle in courts and along the Deschutes canyon since Porter brothers first began active operations the first week in July. The decision borders close to a knockout blow to the Harriman line, and is more far-reaching in its bearing than is indicated on the surface.

Unless the Harriman people, as a last recourse, can show to the federal court in Portland that the Deschutes canyon is a defile under the definition applied by the federal statutes, the Hill people must be left alone to hold undisputed right of way over this strategic section of the line. For the Harriman people to undertake to show that a defile exists in the canyon is practically an impossible move, for at the hearing just closed before Judge Benn, Chief Engineer Bosche filed affidavits in which it was clearly set forth to the court that the Deschutes canyon is not a defile and that there is plenty of room in which to build two roads. In consequence of this showing the Harriman people, on the strength of their own testimony, must take the opposite side of the canyon if they continue construction into Central Oregon.

The decision gives an added stimulus to the construction work. Hill now has right of way granted for the entire distance from the mouth of the Deschutes to Madras, leaving Harriman to work an only seventeen miles from the mouth of Trout creek to Madras—over ground which is absolutely uncontested. The Hill line into Madras from the Deschutes takes a different and easier route than the Harriman Trout creek line.

Over the first section up the Deschutes from its mouth both Hill and

Harriman have been given right of way. Over the entire second division of sixty miles, Harriman has been put off the field. The acquisition last week of the Central Oregon railway rights of way and surveys from Madras into Bend also gives the Hill line advantage in its race for the California goal.

Contractors in The Dalles yesterday were in conference with Porter brothers relative to the letting of a contract for eight miles of line from Cello, where the Hill line will cross the Columbia, to Free bridge, a crossing on the Deschutes three miles south of its confluence with the Columbia. It is expected that this contract will be let before the end of the week.

Announcement in the dispatches from Seattle that John F. Stevens had been made president of the Oregon Trunk is taken as irrefutable substantiation of the statement that Hill's line would be projected from the Columbia into California.

Stevens is not the man who would sit at the head of a sagebrush railroad, and Mr. Kerr said:

"I don't know what the exact plans of the Oregon Trunk are, and I don't know as the officials of that line know exactly, but it isn't reasonable to suppose that a Hill line will be built south from the Columbia and stop at the first sagebrush obstruction in Central Oregon."

Surveyors have already been pushed into the territory far south of Bend, the latter point forty-five miles south of Madras, to gain control of the passes west of the Paulina mountains, where the country is more or less cut up by lava beds.

BULGARIAN LABORERS STRIKE

Appearance of Sheriff of Modoc County Soon Put an End to Their Petty Squabbles.

One hundred and thirty Bulgarians went on a strike on the Clear lake dam last Tuesday and remained out until Wednesday, when all returned to work except fourteen. The trouble arose through factional differences between the interpreters, and for a time things looked rather warlike around the camp, due to the attitude of some of the strikers starting in to intimidate the men who wished to return to work.

The Sheriff of Modoc county was called in by the government officials and he arrived on the scene with one deputy. This action seemed to have a quieting effect on the Bulgarians, for the trouble was immediately abated. The Sheriff of Modoc county appointed one of the government foremen as a local deputy, who will doubtless prevent occurrences of this kind in the future.

The seventy white laborers employed on the Clear lake day took no part in the strike, but remained at their work throughout the entire trouble.

Supervising Engineer Hopson stated that everything at Clear lake was now progressing satisfactorily, and it was his opinion that no more trouble of this nature would occur.

GETS WORSE AND WORSE

When Everything Else Is Fixed, Jump on the Printer Man.

Just to show how rough it can come, we publish the following:

Exportation of wood pulp may be prohibited throughout the Dominion and a sharp advance in the price of print paper is expected throughout the United States. Paper manufacturers and Canadian owners the right to cut timber on crown lands have called on Sir Lorimer Gault, premier, and asked that the government prohibit the export of wood pulp to the United States.

Force of Circumstance.

Tramp (in the country)—Yes, I once rode a bike, but I had to give it up.

Cyclist—Why?

Tramp—Well, yer see, the owner was coming down the road behind me and the policeman had a rope stretched across in front.—New York Tribune.

Mrs. J. Frank Adams and son were registered at the Lakeside Monday.

"NOT BORN TO BE DROWNED"

But He Probably Wouldn't Like to Repeat This Act.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 8.—Plunging headlong from the rocky side of the mountain in the Olympic range near Lake Cushman, and with his unconscious body bounding from crag to crag for a distance of fully 500 feet, and yet escaping without a broken bone is the experience of Fred Baker of this city.

In company with several others from this city, Baker climbed the mountain yesterday. The party started to descend, when Baker lost his footing and plunged over a precipice before the eyes of his horrified wife. His body rolled down the mountain-side until finally it caught in a bunch of shrubs. There he lay until found by one of the party, who fully expected to find him dead. Baker was revived, and after a time walked to camp. He was frightfully bruised about the body and face. The party reached here in the afternoon and Baker's injuries were attended to by a physician. His body is literally purple from head to foot.

A marriage license was issued Saturday by County Clerk DeLap to Eugene Isaacs and Miss Ida Hook, both of Ft. Klamath. Later the couple, who are descendants of the first inhabitants, presented themselves to Justice Miller, who performed the marriage service. The statutory fee allowed officials for the service is \$5, which looked rather large to the applicants. The bridegroom stated, "I am from Missouri; show me," which was done, and the ceremony consummated. It is not learned whether the Judge followed the usual custom of kissing the bride.

John V. Miller and wife of Merrill were registered at the Livermore Monday.

RECALL CAME UNEXPECTEDLY

Citizens of North White Salmon Had Ways of Their Own to Run Affairs of the Town.

BRISTOL, Wash., Sept. 8.—"Wanted, a new mayor and councilmen," says a letter from North White Salmon. Continuing, the letter says:

"Our old officers were about to pass an ordinance to build a switch-back on Clark's avenue, the cost not to exceed \$5,000. At the last meeting, as the clerk was reading the would-be ordinance for the third time, and the mayor had his fountain pen ready to sign, about fifty of our best citizens marched in. The leader pointed towards the door and said 'Get.' The officials grabbed their hats and vacated the room in haste. Then it was resolved by the people that they take that money and buy a good team. The team could do work for the city and more than pay expenses. We need fire protection; we have plenty of water. The committee was ordered to buy a first-class engine, regardless of cost—not to buy any little plaything because it was painted red."

More Useful.

The president of an ocean steamship company was taking a journey across the water. When the ship was in a dangerous channel he became engaged in conversation with the pilot, an elderly man, who had spent most of his life on the water. The president of the company remarked: "I suppose you know all about the dangerous places in this channel?"

"None," replied the pilot. "You don't!" exclaimed the president. "Then why are you in charge of the wheel?"

"Because I know where the bad places ain't."—Harper's Weekly.

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Crackers, 1/4 case \$1.10
Five Gals. Good Syrup \$3.10
Box Silk Soap, 100 cakes \$4.25
Snap Laundry Soap, 7 bars 25c

5-lb. Box Good 60c Tea \$1.95
Prunes, 20 lbs \$1.00
Sugar, fine gran., 14 lbs \$1.50
Star Tobacco 45c lb.
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