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In the way of fruit, Southern Oregon can grow over the Willamette valley this year; but in the matter of poultry we can do the crowing.

The is a time for all things, said the wise men. There is a time for the dry season of the Willamette valley, and a time for the wet season. And our people are impatient when the one encroaches on the other.

There is a crusade in New York against the plush car seats—especially in street cars. We hope it may not succeed there or be extended so as to take in railroad cars. We have two reasons. First, there is nothing to compare in luxuriousness with the plush car seats. It is an Americanism that has grown in this country and is spreading abroad—whichever our car builders send their elegantly constructed coaches. And, secondly, the plush seat helps Oregon, because goats' wool, or mohair, is the raw material par excellence for the manufacture of plush for car seats. Our farmers raise goats, and the demand for mohair for use in this sort of manufacture has made the prices paid for it very remunerative.

The Fry fruit company, of Los Angeles, so it is reported, has made arrangements with Charles E. Tripler, the man who is making the most progress on the liquid air problem, to use his processes and appliances for the manufacture and employment of liquid air. The object is to equip the refrigerator cars of the company so that liquid air can take the place of ice. Since the company sends East yearly over 2000 carloads of citrus fruit, vegetables, dried fruit and nuts, and the great bulk of its shipments must be made in refrigerated cars, this matter is highly important. The plant which will be installed for liquefying air will also supply the refrigerant substance for use in every conceivable way. The superiority of liquid air refrigeration is based on many reasons. It will greatly reduce freight rates. Five tons of ice are now necessary for each car. This compares about one-sixth of the car space. The liquid air refrigerating apparatus will take up very little room and weigh but a trifle in comparison. Consequently each car can carry much more fruit than heretofore and the waste of hauling a sixth carload of mere cooling material will be obviated. The Statesman some weeks ago had or this page a description of Mr. Tripler's process, copied from one of the magazines.

There is a four-year-old orchard of French prunes cut on the Hambrook place in Coles valley, Douglas county, that will bear a hundred pounds of fruit to the tree this year. The soil is remarkably rich, as is nearly all the land in that wonderful little valley, and the trees have had a remarkable growth. The prune growers of Douglas county have set out the French prune trees more extensively, in proportion to the whole number, than the valley growers. The Southern Oregon men say the Petites grow larger out there in the Umpqua valley than they do in the Willamette valley, and they regard them as more prolific and more certain of a crop every year than the Italians. Nevertheless, we think the Italian is more nearly the proper thing for Oregon growers generally; though we agree with a prominent nursery proprietor here that the ultimate prune for the Willamette valley has not yet been developed, or at least not extensively grown as yet. It will equal the Italian in color and flavor and meaty quality, and it will exceed it in ability to hold onto the branches and to ripen at the proper season, either a little earlier or a little later, preferably the former.

KEEP SHEEP.

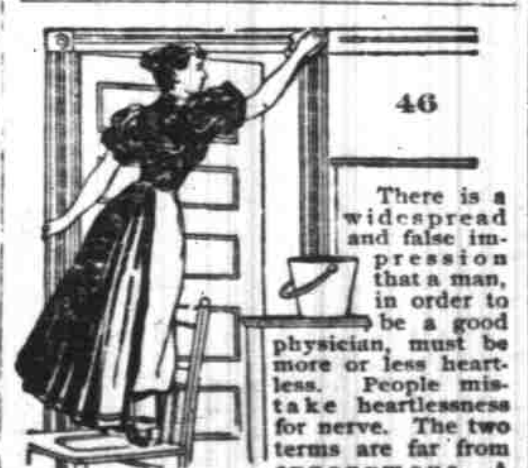
A good old farmer out in Douglas county died a few years ago. His widow did not consider herself equal to the task of cultivating the farm as it had been cultivated in the life time of her lamented marital partner. So she bought a band of sheep with some of the joint savings of their industry and thrift. She turned the sheep on the wheat fields and left them unattended for three years. Then, having tak-

en up the reaped ends of the business of her deceased partner, and having gained more courage in her ability to manage practical affairs, she had the fields plowed and cultivated and sowed to wheat. This was for last year's crop. The result was a yield of as much wheat from the fields as would have been secured in the aggregate from all the four years' cultivation, according to the plans of her husband. That is, had the farmer lived, he would have worked his poor old life almost away in the four years, and he would have had practically nothing to pay for his labors in the end. The sheep yielded a profit in the way of wool and increase every year, and there was a saving of the labor of plowing and sowing and reaping and thrashing for three years. And then the land was in better condition for future croppings on account of its rest. This is not fiction. It is an actual event, or sequence of events, in the regular course of things, or the accident of fortune. We want to know if any one can find a better illustration of the value of diversified and intensified agriculture than this. The Statesman has long contended for the keeping of more sheep on the general farms. Every general farmer ought to have a few sheep. They help in the rest and enrichment of the soils and the rotation of crops. And they yield good returns for all their care.

GROWING CLOVER.

Hon. H. B. Miller, secretary of the state board of horticulture, is raising a crop of clover every thirty days on one of his Josephine county farms. A crop of clover every thirty days! He has a piece of very light, sandy soil, and he turns onto this the water from a neighboring stream. This water, running through the sun, becomes quite warm. Then it goes into this light, warm soil, and the result is a growth of vegetation that is wonderful. One can almost hear the clover grow. Mr. Miller intends to use his first crop of clover from this land in the spring for ensilage, and the last crop in the fall in the same way—that is, the crops that come on when the days are not warm enough to cure it for hay. The farmers of Coos county are making ensilage out of several green crops, besides corn, and this idea is growing. Mr. Miller has on his Josephine county farm two or three hundred acres of land that is well calculated for the growth of alfalfa. He has already quite a start of this plant, which he is growing with the aid of irrigation, and he expects to devote the whole tract to the raising of alfalfa for feeding purposes—for the fattening of beef cattle. Alfalfa makes almost perfectly balanced ration for the purpose. It does not require the addition of grain ration to assist in the fattening process, as other grasses do. Mr. Miller thinks there is a great deal of land now devoted to wheat, in the Santiam and Willamette and other Oregon river bottoms, that would, with the aid of convenient irrigation, raise excellent alfalfa; and more especially excellent clover. And the owners of these lands could make them much more profitable by devoting them, at least a part of the time, to the growth of these excellent fodder plants. Oregon ought to have more and better organized farm institutes, to enforce these ideas in favor of diversifying and intensifying.

The child of today is the critic of tomorrow, but unfortunately parents never realize the fact until tomorrow.



There is a widespread and false impression that a man, in order to be a good physician, must be more or less heartless. People mistake heartlessness for nerve. The two terms are far from synonymous. A man may have a nerve of steel and a heart as tender as a mother's. Of all the specialists in the world, there probably are not two that have as wide an experience in the treatment of women's diseases as Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of his staff of able physicians, he has prescribed, in the past thirty years, for many thousands of women. Dr. Pierce is pre-eminently a sympathetic physician. Perhaps more than any other man in the profession he realizes the hardships of woman's work, and the disadvantages under which she labors because of her weak, delicate and susceptible structure of the feminine organism. His immense practice in diseases peculiar to women forced upon his recognition the fact that women would never take the proper care of their health, so long as that care required the repugnant "examinations" and "local treatments" insisted upon by nearly all physicians. After years of study he invented a remedy now known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that is an absolute and unfailing cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of diseases peculiar to women. This wonderful medicine cures in the privacy of the home, and does away with the necessity for obnoxious "local treatment." It imparts health, strength, vigor and elasticity to the organs distinctly feminine and fits for wifehood and motherhood.

In paper covers, at one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FAIR WILL SOON BEGIN

A Successful Exhibition Assured.

BE MANY DISPLAYS

Stock Will Come from All Sections of the State—Races to Be Interesting.

Charles D. Gabrielson, secretary of the Oregon state board of agriculture, is at present one of the busiest persons in the Northwest, by reason of the near approach of the thirty-ninth annual fair to be given under the direction of that official body. It can be well said that the secretary is the main spoke in the wheel that governs these yearly exhibitions, and Charles seems to be one of the kind that like hickory—is everlasting in his ability and strength to attend to the work and duties for which his office is noted.

If one can judge from the vast amount of correspondence that he receives daily and the number of visitors at his office on Commercial street, in this city, there is every indication that the next fair will be the greatest and grandest one in the history of Oregon. Inquiries are coming from every section of the country concerning the matter of securing space in the pavilion and on the grounds for exhibits and various attractions. Among these is a letter from a stockman in Nevada, who has expressed a desire to bring a large herd of his Hereford cattle to display to the vast throngs of people that will be in daily attendance at the fair. He is John Sparks, proprietor of the Alamo Hereford Stock farm, near Reno. Mr. Sparks has arranged to go to Kansas City for the fair there and after careful consideration has laid out his route so as to first go to Sacramento (California) to attend the annual exhibition given by that state, thence north to Salem for a week, and from here to Yakima (Washington) for the fair, going thence to Kansas City. Reasonable rates over the railroads have been assured him. He expects to bring sufficient cattle to occupy twelve of the largest stalls on the grounds, and his interest in the Oregon fair is such as to be thankfully received by the board.

There are others like Mr. Sparks, who want to be present with stock and agricultural exhibits which makes the board feel quite elated over the prospects of an unusually large amount of pleasure for the farming class of citizens of the Westfoot state which will be represented to a large extent at the fair.

There is no need of saying very much relative to the poultry department, as every one knows that the feathered tribe will be there in immense quantity. George D. Goodhue, superintendent of that part of the fair, is working "teeth and toe-nail" for the success of the poultry section, and he hopes to outdo any previous effort in that line. There will be the very finest specimens of the fowl fraternity; the fanciers seem to have taken on new life and will be well represented in the poultry pavilion.

Oregon can raise as fine swine as any state in the forty-six that compose the United States, and these quadrupeds will be seen in many pens at the fair this year. A Portland attorney, who is somewhat of a farmer himself, says he has a hog that will surprise a good many of the agricultural residents; the attorney is W. W. Cotton and he expects that the porker that he will send up for exhibition will tip the beam at the 700 mark.

The horse and sheep departments will be well filled.

So far as the main pavilion is concerned it will be crowded from end to end and from foundation to attic, and the exhibits will be of a new variety—not the old things that have been seen on the walls for the past twenty years. The board this year concluded to divide the state into four districts in order to encourage exhibits of the best resources of the state. The districts are as follows: First district—Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton and Lincoln counties; Second district—Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Linn and Lane counties; Third district—Douglas, Josephine, Jackson, Coos, Curry, Klamath and Lake counties; Fourth district—Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, Crook, Grant, Harney and Wheeler counties. The premiums are liberal ones and aggregate \$300. The central part of the pavilion will be set off for the displays expected from these sources.

The specially low rates for season tickets this year ought to insure a large attendance. For ladies \$1 is the price decided on, and the men's tickets \$2—which means but 12 1/2 and 25 cents a day respectively. They are good for the entire time of the fair and the holders can leave the grounds as many times daily as they desire.

pert musicians, will favor the visitors with as choice instrumental music as can be produced. The Shields company, in illustrated songs and recitations, will also be present as a special attraction each night.

The following day—the 16th of September—in addition to the special attractions for the forenoon and afternoon the first trials of speed will take place, they being as follows: 2:18 pace, purse \$400, with nine entries; 2:25 trot, \$300, six entries; 2-year-old trot, \$100, five entries; three-fourths of a mile dash, running, \$200. There will be the usual concert in the pavilion in the evening.

On Sunday, the 17th, there will be a literary and musical entertainment during the afternoon and evening—the former in the open air if the weather should permit and the latter in the pavilion. The stock departments will be open for inspection and the pavilion's doors will be as on any other day. This will be a very pleasant occasion for the excursionists.

For the remainder of the fair, the racing programs will be in the following order:

Monday, September 18th.—Pacing, 3-year-old class, \$200, three entries; trot, 3-year-old class, \$200; running, half-mile dash, \$150.

Tuesday, September 19th.—Pacing, 2:24 class, \$300, fifteen entries; trot, 2:23 class, \$300, seven entries; half-mile dash, selling, \$125.

Wednesday, September 20th.—Salem day—There will be special attractions arranged by the business men of the city and a big time is assured. The racing will be of more than usual interest and will be understood by the following schedule: Pacing, 2:13 class, \$400, four entries; trot, 2:15 class, \$400, six entries; one and one-fourth mile running dash, Salem derby, \$300.

Thursday, September 21st.—Fraternal Order day—Several of the orders have signified a willingness to prepare special features for this day, especially the forenoon hours, and in the afternoon the racing is to consist of the following: Pacing, 2:20 class, \$350, seven entries; trot, 2:23 class, \$300, twelve entries; five-eighths of a mile running, selling, \$150. Special excursion trains will be run from McMinnville on the West Side, and as far south as Eugene on the main line of the Southern Pacific.

Friday, September 22d.—Pacing, 2:30 class, \$300, twelve entries; trot, 2:30 class, \$300, ten entries; one mile, running, selling, \$200.

HARNESS EVENTS.

The entries for the harness events are as follows:

(Pacing.)
No. 1, 2:18 class, purse \$400—John Korstetter's Alta Dell, entered by the Van De Vanter Stock farm; Wm. Frazier's "Kittitass Range"; McDammier's Grace P. (G. H. Dammer); T. D. Condon's Anna J.; J. M. Church's Estella; A. Hackleman's John A. Crawford; F. Rose's Barnard; M. S. Kone's Carrie S.; Chris Simpson's Alta Norte.

No. 5, Three-year-old class, purse \$200—Geo. D. Barton's George D.; Jess Brown's Pathmont; Whitmore and Adam's (no name given).

No. 8, 2:24 class, purse \$200—R. B. Ludwig's Roy Day; Jess Brown's Pathmont; John E. Kirkland's Primrose; W. O. Trine's Al-Me; P. A. Pratt's Scappoose; John D. Smith's Roy S.; J. B. Stetson's Madeline G.; Dr. E. J. Young's Miss Crescent; Geo. M. Miner's Senator; Martin McDonough's Belle Air; A. B. Wentworth's Almora; F. Rose's Barnard; Chris Simpson's Alta Norte; R. Starpewter's Starkay; John Campbell's John Edison (Jas. Erwin).

No. 11, 2:13 class, purse \$400—T. D. Condon's Anna J.; A. T. Van De Vanter's Deceiver, (the Van De Vanter's Stock farm); A. Hackleman's John A. Crawford; August Erickson's Bill Frazier.

No. 14, 2:20 class, purse \$350—F. Rose's Barnard; John D. Smith's Roy S.; E. J. Young's Miss Crescent; A. Hackleman's John A. Crawford; A. B. Wentworth's Almora; M. S. Kone's Carrie S.; John E. Kirkland's Primrose; W. O. Trine's Al-Me; P. A. Pratt's Scappoose; Kelley and Baker's Annigita (Geo. A. Kelley); John D. Smith's Roy S.; Jess Brown's Pathmont; H. A. Shridevant's Solo; J. B. Stetson's Madeline G.; R. B. Ludwig's Roy Day; M. McDonough's Belle Air; R. Starpewter's Starkay; John Campbell's John Edison (Jas. Erwin); A. B. Wentworth's Almora.

(Trotting.)

No. 2, 2:33 class, purse \$200—L. Zimmerman's McBriar; A. T. Van De Vanter's Tickets (the Van De Vanter's Stock farm); Frank Schrader's Add Ham; Geo. A. Kelley's Anzella; B. P. Shawham's Lyla (G. A. Small); T. H. Tongue's Mark Hanna (Samuel Casto); W. G. Eaton's Road Boy; Frank Smith's Juniper (E. A. Glasford); Samuel Evans' Doc Bunnell; Fred Baddeley's Oveta (J. A. Baddeley's); F. Norton's Phil N. (Electioneer Stock farm); Lewis Childs' Grayling.

No. 3, 2-year-old class, \$150—A. T. Van De Vanter's Princess Angeline; (the Van De Vanter's Stock farm); J. C. Mosier's Alta Alene; W. E. Barr's Thelma; E. House's Edmund; Dr. E. J. Young's Lyla Boy.

No. 6, 3-year-olds, \$200—J. C. Mosier's Egypt; P. M. Norton's Sussie Alene; J. B. Stetson's Major Rudd; W. C. Belknap's Alene.

No. 9, 2:23 class, \$300—R. C. Kiger's Hugo; J. C. Home's Woodman; B. P. Shawham's Lyla (G. A. Small); W. G. Eaton's Road Boy; C. W. Kahler's Geo. H. A. Gardner's Baby Ruth; Geo. M. Needle's Altonette.

No. 12, 1:15 class, \$400—W. J. Harris' Klatawa (L. B. Lindsay); J. Pender's Helen J.; R. C. Kiger's Hugo; Wm. Miller's Meteor; W. G. McDonald's Alameda; Chris Simpson's Bonner N. B.

No. 15, 2:25 class, \$300—Frank Schrader's Add Ham; Geo. A. Kelley's Birdale; B. P. Shawham's Lyla (G. A. Small); W. G. Eaton's Road Boy; Sam Williams' Birdie Williams (E. A. Glasford); F. P. Norton's Phil N. (Electioneer Stock farm).

No. 18, 2:40 class, \$300—J. Pender's Captain Jones; L. Zimmerman's McBriar; A. T. Van De Vanter's Tickets (the Van De Vanter's Stock farm); Geo. A. Kelley's Anzella; T. H. Tongue's Mark Hanna (Samuel Casto); Frank Smith's Juniper (E. A. Glasford).

ford; Samuel Evans' Doc Bunnell; Fred Baddeley's Oveta (J. A. Baddeley); J. P. Norton's Phil N. (Electioneer Stock farm); Lewis Childs' Grayling.

OTHER SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For mining exhibits—For competition between Eastern and Southern Oregon, \$100 has been offered as a first premium and \$50 as a second.

Cannerymen's canned salmon exhibit—For not less than ten dozen pound cans of canned salmon, Oregon product, the premiums are \$25 and \$12.50.

Fruit growers' exhibit—Largest and best display of named varieties of fruit, \$30 and \$20.

Dairy machinery—For best working exhibit, \$100.

GENERAL NOTES OF FAIR.

There are over 100 horses quartered in the racing stables at the fair grounds, some of which are the speediest ever going over a course in Oregon.

Several of the races have been filled to such an extent that the entry fees far exceed the purses offered.

The board is doing an immense amount of hard work for the fair, and the prospects are most excellent for their being amply rewarded.

The "midway plaisance" of the fair will be crowded with all kinds of amusement-making specialties, the applications for ground room being quite plentiful at the present time.

The possibilities for several exciting baseball contests are good.

Machinery hall will have to be enlarged if the applications for space continue to come in as fast as they have in the past few days.

The quantity of fruit in Oregon this year will hardly permit of a "fruit palace" being constructed but there will be enough other farming products to supply the deficiency in this respect.

AN ACTOR'S MAXIMS

Rules That Have Contributed to Joe Jefferson's Success.

"The surest way to score a failure is to imitate some one else."

This is Jefferson's favorite maxim. For years he has striven to impress his four actor sons with the notion that the truth it contains is of the greatest importance to everyone desirous of winning and keeping a place upon the stage. Yet it should by no means be understood that he would advise against a young actor studying the work of a true artist; on the contrary, he believes such study very beneficial, providing it is properly directed. He explained his views upon this point in detail last fall.

Mr. Jefferson took greatest interest, perhaps, in preparing Tom for the "Rip Van Winkle" scene, in which that character regains consciousness after a sleep of twenty years. Just before the first rehearsal the older man explained his plan of action:

"Now, Tom, I will lie down as if asleep," he said, in effect. "Then I will awaken, exactly as I would if I were performing on the stage of a crowded theater. You must watch me intently. But you must not try to catch the gestures or the facial changes. Never mind the outer man; it is the inner man you must observe. By that I mean that you must try to discover the workings of my mind. For when I begin to waken as Rip Van Winkle I strive to put myself in the mental attitude that would have been in his mind recovering himself after half a lifetime's slumber. I try to express the uncertainty, the confusion, the hopes and the fears that would crowd the mind of a person passing through such an extraordinary experience."

"It isn't necessary that your interpretation should be outwardly like mine; in fact, I should be extremely doubtful of your success if it were. There will surely be some resemblance, since you, like myself, are a Jefferson, and so, no matter how you try to do otherwise, you will probably be somewhat imitative. But the great point will be to express properly the thoughts and emotions of the wakening Rip Van Winkle in your own way. Never mind just how you do this, and don't try to produce the desired effects in the same way every time; the thing you must be concerned with is your own feelings when you are playing it."

"When it comes your turn to do the wakening act I will watch you critically, and I can certainly tell whether you have succeeded in feeling the part or not."

Here are more of Mr. Jefferson's maxims as given by his son Charles B. (so named after the late Charles Burke, half brother of Joseph Jefferson and his predecessor in the part of Rip Van Winkle) to the writer:

"Never act to or at your auditors; always act for them."

"Never try to gauge the intelligence of your audience by the price of the seats."

"Always keep the promises you make to the public."

"Always do the thing you can do best."

It is evident from his life-long insistence upon the value of his maxims, six in all, including the one given at the beginning of this article and his well known rule never to allow vulgarity or impurity to find a place in his performances, that he considers their observance a potent factor in his success. With regard to his rule about keeping faith with the public, he has said many times that refunding the money at the box office does not satisfy a disappointed audience, and he prides himself that no considerable number of theater-goers was ever disappointed by him until last fall when his illness made it utterly impossible for him to go on with his engagements.

But Joseph Jefferson may not properly be spoken of as a slave to rules. On the contrary, his art has always been in a state of evolution. He has been constantly on the outlook for new ideas as to effective "business," and many of the quiet touches that have made him so strong with the pub-

lic have been the result of accident, pure and simple.

On one occasion, at least, however, an accident from which he expected satisfactory results did more harm than good. He was playing Mr. Golly in "Lend Me Five Shillings," his son Charles B. being also in the cast. In that play Mr. Golly is a butterfly necktie fastened to the collar button by a loop of rubber string. One night the loop became unbuttoned and the butterfly fell to the ground. Jefferson was unconscious of the mishap, but he knew something had happened, for scattered auditors were laughing all over the house in the hesitating way which shows uncertainty as to whether the cause of the laughter is designed or accidental. Charles B. saw what was the matter, of course, and made signs which conveyed the truth to his father. When he understood the situation a comical and highly comical look, expressing surprise, annoyance and relief, passed quickly across his face, and the sight of this the audience, now aware that the whole thing was part of the "business" and so legitimate cause for laughter, burst into a hearty gaw. Jefferson then picked up the tie and buttoned it again to his collar, whereat there was more laughter and a round of applause.

All this happened in less time than it takes to write it, and the result being a hit, Jefferson determined to reproduce the same business regularly thereafter, and tried it next night. It was not in any sense a success, seemed utterly impossible for the actor to counterfeited the facial expressions of perplexity and impatience followed by whimsical comprehension that had been apparent when the business was really an accident, and had to be abandoned before the week was over.

It is one of the traditions of the Jefferson family that Boucicault did not believe a phenomenally successful piece could be devised from the Rip Van Winkle idea. This view of the situation he placed definitely as a frank before Mr. Jefferson when asked to begin the work. When the play was finished the playwright begged the actor not to attempt its production.

"You see," pleaded Boucicault, "most in tears, 'the Rip Van Winkle' play, though young and lusty, is the first act, is old, gray-haired, decrepit and wrinkled later on, and, in fact, through all the best part of the piece. Now, I have studied the experience of theater-goers closely enough to know that they will not accept of an old man, and I am sure you will play to disaster whenever you attempt that part."

But this sort of talk did not shake Jefferson's faith, and at this late date it is hardly necessary to say that Boucicault Rip Van Winkle, as played by Joe Jefferson, scored an immediate and profitable triumph.

THE STATE ROAD

WORK OF THE PRISON OFFICIAL ON THE HIGHWAY.

Changes Made in the Stove Factory at the Penitentiary—New Fire Apparatus.

The road work at the Oregon penitentiary is being pushed with vigor, a cellot progress being made. The fact of trustees, employed in this work, now engaged in cutting a canal across the Mill Creek peninsula beyond the slaughter house of Stagnosburg, where the bend of the creek is encroaching upon the road. The small being dug across the neck of the horse shoe for the purpose of turning the channel of Mill creek, so as to prevent a further encroachment upon the road by the waters of that stream. Sup J. D. Lee, of the prison, said yesterday that the county court had agreed to help in this work, and further operations, so far as the changing of Mill creek channel was concerned, would be done jointly by the prison authorities and the county court. There are ten trustees from the prison employed on the road work.

In the prison foundry there is little work being done in the manufacture of stock for the market, at this time for the reason that the repairs in the factory buildings, determined upon some time ago, have been recently begun and are now under way. Important changes and improvements are made in the foundry. New shafts are being put in position to replace old and partially worn parts. The carpenter shop which heretofore occupied a room adjoining the rickety department, has been moved to the rear of the modeling room of the factory, and the room used for this purpose, the building will be used as additional space for the rickety department, the increase in that important part of the factory being necessitated by the growing demand for that class of work. New floors are also being put in the buildings, to replace the badly worn old floor, which has done service for many years.

In the brick yards there are thirty seven men employed, under the direction of A. A. Eusten and two guards from the prison. One kiln of brick has been burned and the product is now being hauled to the asylum to be used in the construction of the new wing. Another kiln is well along, and will soon be ready.

In the main building of the prison there are no repairs being made. More fire protection has been recently provided for in the shape of four Boscopper fire extinguishers. Two of these are placed in the main building, one in the kitchen and one in the telephone room, between the office and the entrance to the chapel. With these extinguishers at hand any incipient blaze could be promptly extinguished, thus reducing the danger from fire to a minimum.

The health of the inmates of the penitentiary is uniformly good, there being none but the old chronic cases in the hospital.

Some smart men are fools for revenue only.