

IT IS THE LIMIT

LOOPING THE GAP IN AN AUTO-MOBILE MOST SENSATIONAL FEATURE OF THE AGE.

Best Performed by Mile. Mauricia de Tiers Is as Far Ahead of "Loop the Loop" as Sensational World as Automobile Is Ahead of Bicycle.

Sensation has followed sensation so rapidly in the circus world that the public is prepared to receive without incredulity the announcement of the most startling and seemingly impossible feat. During the past five or six years each successive season has produced something a little more daring and a little more dangerous than its predecessor. This year the acme of recklessness sensationalism has apparently been reached. An interperid Frenchwoman is to thrill the American public, and incidentally place her life in jeopardy by "looping the gap" in an automobile.

The latest thriller is known as the "Auto Bolide." It is a Paris importation. That almost goes without saying. Paris is the world's factory for circus sensations. If an act can move the Parisian, who is prone to accept every new sensation as a matter of course, its success elsewhere on earth is assured. Paris crowned "Auto Bolide" the greatest thriller of the century. Nothing in the exhibition line seen in the French capital in recent years ever succeeded in creating such a genuine furore. It ran for an entire season, and was then withdrawn only because previous contracts compelled its presentation in other continental cities. For many months it continued to be a source of comment and marvel on the boulevards and in the cafes of Paris.

Literally translated the name "Auto Bolide" means the "auto meteor." In its wild flight through the air it is said to suggest nothing so much as a shooting star. To fully comprehend its sensational character one must have seen all the great bicycle sensations of recent years. The interest aroused by the original bicycle act, presented on the ground, was accentuated by the first dangerous efforts to "loop the loop." A record of the number of performers injured or killed in attempting this daring feat would make a startling publication. Then came the awe-inspiring feat of "looping the gap" with the upper segment of the loop removed. The French "fouette humaine" or human arrow with its wild bicycle flight through space, followed. Contemporaneous with these startling acts were a dozen or more daring bicycle acts of more or less



Mile. Mauricia de Tiers, Who Challenges Death in Her Thrilling Feat of "Leaping the Gap" in an Automobile.

danger and novelty. "Auto Bolide" is the legitimate outcome of the bicycle sensation, but it is so much more dangerous and is presented on such an ambitious scale as to completely dwarf all previous efforts in this line.

To present the act requires an immense amount of apparatus. The framework which supports the runways is as high as a three-story building. It is constructed of the finest steel and tubing and weighs many tons. The general shape of the apparatus suggests the hump of a buffalo. At the apex is a small platform. One side of the steel framework supports an incline that curves inward at its lowest extremity like the tail of a monster letter "S." The other section of the framework holds a curved runway that begins, in half-moon shape, forty feet in the air, and straightens out into an easy incline as it approaches the ground. Between the extreme end of the "S" and the second incline there is a yawning

chasm of forty feet. It is this awful gap that the automobile must cross with its daring rider. And it must be accomplished with the machine literally upside down.

When the time is ripe for the "dip of death," the auto is raised to the elevated platform by means of a wire cable. This is done to afford the audience an opportunity to see the machine and to study the construction. When the auto has been placed on its elevated pedestal, the automobile ascends. Mile. Mauricia de Tiers, "the woman who dares" in the "Auto Bolide" is young, small of stature, but as beautifully formed as a model, and naturally endowed with a face of unusual beauty and intelligence.

The automobile is placed upon a platform in such a way that its occupant may readily be seen from all parts of the auditorium, and the eyes of the crowd are riveted upon her as she takes her seat, grasps the levers,

and prepares for her thrilling flight. No unnecessary time is consumed in the preparation. The suspense is not prolonged. Almost before the audience has nerved itself for the ordeal the word is given and the auto starts upon its perilous journey.

For two-thirds the distance down the incline the machine remains upright. As it strikes the loop of the "S," however, its position is quickly reversed, and for a distance of thirty feet, although still following the curve of the incline, it is upside down. It is in that position when it leaves the "S." It soars through the air at terrific speed, with its wheels revolving in fee air and pointing skyward, and with the automobilist riding head down; it strikes the second runway still in its inverted position, is quickly righted by the curve of the incline and goes rushing earthward with the speed of an express train.

So great is the momentum that the automobile runs a distance of two hundred feet before its speed can be checked and the rider permitted to alight. In the words of a writer in the Paris Figaro: "She needs no assistance. With a bound she is out of the auto, and is bowing with smiling appreciation of the plaudits that the audience is showering upon her. She has thrilled—as tousled—the audience, and she has risked her life to do it. But no trace of the dreadful ordeal is visible in her face or attire. Smilingly she has dared death; smilingly she receives the approbation that her intrepidity has won."

The Barnum & Bailey show, which has made known many startling and unusual acts in its long and memorable career, is responsible for the importation of the "auto-bolide," and it will be seen here for the first time Wednesday, August 25. The securing of this novelty has entailed negotiations extending over a period of several months. Owing to the remarkable success of the performances in Paris and the demand for its production in Berlin and other continental cities, the original proposition for its importation to America was not accepted. Barnum & Bailey's foreign agents were, however, insistent and untiring. They determined that America should see the latest and the greatest of the loop sensations.

In this resolution they were warmly seconded by the management in the United States. "Spare no expense," both "get it," was the cabined order. Both the injunctions were carried out. It cost a princely sum to secure the act, and large penalties had to be paid in order to secure the cancellation of European contracts, but it was felt that the novelty justified the expense. That the auto-bolide will prove a strong attraction there is every reason to believe. The public demands sensationalism in its circus, and "Auto Bolide" as a thriller, is evidently the limit.

The Dip of Death will create a sensation in Salem when the big show exhibits here Wednesday, August 25.

Among the Pachyderms

In a traveling kindergarten for baby elephants eight little pachyderms are receiving their education, a training that fits them for the circus. From 8 o'clock in the morning until noon, and from 2 o'clock until 5 they are kept at their lessons through the winter months. They have a system of rewards and punishments and no child was ever more docile than a baby elephant under discipline for being bad. The school lasts all the year around, but it is moved with the circus, and the hours are changed to suit their liberty from the ring. Seven of the babies are from Singapore and the eighth and youngest is native born. They are part of the herd with Barnum & Bailey's circus.

The seven little fellows from the East-Indies were brought to the United States a little more than a year ago and joined the kindergarten in Bridgeport, Conn., where the circus has its winter quarters. Coco, the American, was too young then to take lessons in tricks, for it is only a little more than two years old, but since that time it has been enrolled and now shows signs of overtaking the others in its studies.

The head teacher of the school is William Emory. His assistant is Thomas Mooney. There is a whole staff of tutors and occasionally an older elephant to take the part of a monitor. The pupils, besides Coco, are Trilby,

Topsey, Prince, Keetah, Bundah, Annie and Curzon, the last named after the victory of India.

In an elephant kindergarten, one of the babies is taught alone until it has learned a trick. The first trick usually is to lie down at command. The head teacher stands by the little fellow and says "Down." The baby doesn't know what that means, so the tutors pull its legs from under it and throw it on the floor. All the time the head teacher has been repeating the word of command. After a time, perhaps before the end of the first day, the baby begins to understand what is wanted and it lies down alone. Then it is petted and a loaf of bread is given to it.

The day after the baby has learned the meaning of the word "Down" the rest of the class is taken into the school room. The new pupils are ranged along the wall with their heads toward the center of the room. The baby that has been taught how to lie down is put through the performance again and again, while the others look on. Then one of the new pupils is taken out to the center and the word of command is given to it. The order means nothing to the baby elephant, so the little fellow is put through the same course of instruction that taught the first pupil.

But while it has been standing with the others watching the actions of the one in the center of the room some

kind of an idea has taken root in its brain and there is enough initiative tendency in its nature to make it learn much more readily than if it never had seen the lesson given to the other. So one by one the whole class is schooled until all know enough to lie down when the order is given.

At the end of each morning session, again at the close of the afternoon's work, and before they go to bed at night, the good little elephants are treated to "lagnappe," in this case a loaf of bread, which is one of the greatest delicacies for elephants. "Lagnappe" is a southern word used by animal trainers in the circus, and means a sweetmeat or other delicacy given to a child as a reward for something it has done right. Only the good little elephants get "lagnappe." The bad ones eat hay.

Sometimes Coco is unruly or mischievous. If it is in the morning, there is no "lagnappe" for it at noon. Then Coco waits and whines and trumpets and coaxes the head teacher for the tid-bit. But it is no use. Discipline is strict. All Coco gets is advice. But Coco soon learns why there is no loaf of bread, and in the afternoon there is no better behaved baby than this one. If the baby is bad in the afternoon there is no lagnappe when school is dismissed, nor is there any when bed time comes. There is only another scolding. Then Coco cries again and gets angry and tries to vent his baby spite on his mother. Next morning, however, the storm has passed and Coco is the most obedient and willing of the lot, for he has not forgotten the loss of the bread.

There are times when Coco has been bad in school and has been punished then he goes home in a bad humor. He trumpets and stamps around and bothers his mother, Colonna, charging the big elephant in the side with his head and behaving like a spoiled child. Colonna stands it for a time in patience, but at last will put up with no more tantrums. Then she backs the naughty baby into a corner and whips it with her trunk. "Thereby," she says, the blows fall across the baby's body, not on the head or on the shoulders, but on that part to which the material slipper is applied in the case of human babies. The baby shakes its head at first in a stubborn mood and trumpets in defiance, but the heavy trunk continues to fall and at last the little one drops on his knees on the floor and calls plaintively for mercy. Colonna gives him a couple more strokes for good measure and the punishment is ended. This lesson has a whole-some effect on behavior in school next day, for a whipping at home has followed discipline at the hands of the teacher.

Another of the tricks taught early to baby elephants is pinnetting. One is turned around by the strength of the tutors until it has learned to do the dance itself. Then the lesson is given to the others by example and pressure. After a time they have learned to dance together and a good start has been made in their training.

The babies have been trained to go through a war scene. Three of them fire a cannon and one falls down, apparently wounded. Then Captain Mooney, who is in command of the army, also is shot and drops to the ground, his sword falling by his side. One of the little elephants picks up and waves a white flag, another covers the fallen officer's body with the Stars and Stripes, and with the aid of a third carries him from the field,

while the fourth brings up the rear with the sword. Two of the cubs that were put in this scene have been trained to act as understudies for the stars, but they never get their parts mixed. All that is necessary, the teachers say, is to give them the right cues at the start of the performance. Then they go through without a break. Elephants must be kept in training all the time; not that they forget, but because they get lazy. They will take up an old trick after a vacation, but it is hard to get them to act with spirit, while, when they are being taught from day to day, they may be started in an act, and will go through to the end, even if the trainer is not around. Horses, on the contrary, will stop performing as soon as the trainer's back is turned.

During the current circus season the baby elephants will have little time for school, but as soon as they go back to Bridgeport, they will have to take up the course again, and put in full time. Meantime, they will not suffer for lagnappe, for if they are good in the circus ring, they will get it just the same as they do in the winter school.

Trained elephants will attract a great deal of attention during the Barnum & Bailey circus engagement in Salem Wednesday, August 25.

HAS A FINE GARDEN.

H. W. Wilson, of Near Dundee, Is an Expert in the Culture of Vegetables.

One of the finest and largest gardens in Oregon lies between this city and Dundee, a little station down on the bank of the Willamette. This garden was put in by H. W. Wilson, a man who evidently understands gardening, as the garden truck which he has cultivated is a first class quality. No light has as yet bothered his crop and Mr. Wilson should make an exhibit of his products at the Lewis and Clark fair. Tomatoes are doing fine and the crop will be a large one, as Mr. Wilson has 3000 plants and the fruit is just turning color, some measuring from four and a half to five inches in diameter. Another product which has never been seen in such great quantities in Oregon is the cauliflower. Of these Mr. Wilson has 5000 growing plants in cultivation, and two of them have been taken from the ground and weighed, tipping the scales at five pounds each. This is considered to be a good weight for the cauliflower when full grown.

In addition to the cauliflower, Mr. Wilson has in an excellent crop of cabbage, 12,000 plants, which will head in a short time, and he declares that not one of the plants have been affected by the warm weather and the prospects for a good crop could not be better. Cucumbers, Mr. Wilson states, are doing fine and he will have a fine crop to dispose of in a short time, as he has in about three acres for pickles, which he thinks will be in great demand this winter.

Taking it all into consideration, Mr. Wilson declares he has just as good a garden as can be seen in the state and anyone interested in the science of raising garden truck may feel themselves well repaid for their time and trouble by paying his place a visit, and will receive a cordial welcome.

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WHAT LED TO IT

HOW HON. JOHN MINTO CAME TO RECEIVE PENSION FROM SLOW PAYING GOVERNMENT.

Some Bits of History of Early Cayuse War, Which Show Some of the Life in the Early Years of Oregon.

Editor Statesman:

Permit a few words of explanation as to the nature and purpose of our little history of June 27, 1902, the awarding of which to myself has been a recent matter of news through the press and so been the means of many kindly congratulations, and even offers of service.

On the formation of a military organization for crossing the plains from Missouri to Oregon in 1844, under the leadership of General Gilliam, I was the last elective officer, and though it was purely a voluntary act, having no connection with the United States government, I deemed myself a soldier for its service then. I was of English birth, in my 22d year, but my certificate of declaration of intent of citizenship was carried on my person. We knew little of strict military rules; but by a comrade being disabled by camp fever, his duties devolved on me and I received some training in keeping the roll of men owing duty, placing guards, etc.

Provisional American government was begun in Oregon on the 3d of May, 1843, but was not perfected until the election of June 3, 1845, when George Abernethy was elected governor and the British subjects then in Oregon, with Dr. John McLaughlin and the Hudson Bay Company's interests, placed themselves under the American formed government. This was the condition of the people in joint occupancy of Oregon, and the Oregon boundary treaty of June, 1846, virtually separated the two nationalities a common regard for peace and order had constrained together in 1845.

It should not be forgotten that from the beginning of attempts at government in Oregon till 1849 there was literally no money in Oregon; business was done by barter. A bushel of wheat rated at \$1.00 was as near the unit of value as any property, except the beaver currency of the Hudson Bay Company. A receipt for furs or peltries delivered to that company was by its trade rules rated at 19 per cent above sterling money. Of course little of that was seen by Americans. Thus the American man then in Oregon lived near the earth. Its products were his means of life and this was his condition when Dr. Whitman and wife and some dozen others were murdered by the Cayuse Indians, and it became a question with the American settler in Oregon to subdue the Cayuse or die in a general Indian uprising.

The war chest of American settlers contained the rifle used on the way to Oregon and a remnant of ammunition left over. By order of the directory of the Hudson Bay Company from headquarters in London, war material could not be sold on credit.

The generous and wise McLaughlin had resigned his place as chief factor on account of his treatment of Americans and Mr. Douglas, his successor,

was under order. The names and promises of foremost men of the American government, offered for war material, was refused, and upon that, at Hon. Levi Scott's suggestion, his friend Levi Scott was ordered to call out a detail of sixteen men, himself and Mr. Applegate inclusive, and make the effort to reach California and from its governor or the commandant of the United States troops there secure, if possible, a supply of ammunition at least.

The writer was drawn as one of that party after he had contributed all he could spare towards the war, which was his only rifle and a new blanket, as he was but five months married, and was starting in life poorer than a reader of today can understand. But after making this contribution I had no rest. So after placing my girl wife and my neighbor, Horace Holden, to board, I took the most and best of our limited bedding, received Rev. James Wilbur's rifle as his contribution to the cause, traded my cow for a saddle horse and starting to the general rendezvous at Oregon City, was overtaken by Lieutenant A. A. Robinson and made one of Captain Levi Scott's detail. I was furnished, as contributions raised in Polk county, one pound of powder, five pounds of lead, one box of caps, thirty pounds of flour and fifteen pounds of side bacon. That was my outfit. I was well furnished for an estimated month's trip as an average member of the company.

Hon. Jesse Applegate, in a letter to the late Mrs. E. F. Victor, tells the cause of our non-success, but in doing so gives the credit of his own high motive to another, to my certain knowledge, and as I am the last of the company now living, fifty-seven years after the event, it seems to me an indecency to question the correctness of Mr. Applegate's letter to Mrs. Victor published by her on pages 149-50 of "Indian Wars of Oregon."

In that letter it will be seen Mr. Applegate gives credit for the highest strain of patriotism to Mr. James Field, attributing to high motive for a desperate forlorn hope, attempted and defeated, or at any rate given up, because of Mr. Field's helplessness in the deep and sticky snow. I think Mr. Field was as good and as brave a man as I have ever met, but I had already learned from himself that he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was with us as a means of getting to California and thence to New York for social reasons. He had a fine voice and a rich collection of songs, the refrain of one of them forming an appropriate conclusion to these reminiscences, my comrades all gone:

"I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted; Whose lights are dead, whose garlands dead, And all but me departed."

—John Minto.

MAY SLEEP IN THE HOTEL.

VICTORIA, Aug. 19.—Arrangements were made tonight to allow George D. Collins, today committed for extradition, similar liberty as previously allowed him, with the provision that he be constantly accompanied by a guard, whom he is to pay until the determination of the habeas corpus proceedings. Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office.

CUT THIS OUT

To the Northwest Poultry Journal, Salem, Or:

Enclosed please find 10 cents for a three month's trial subscription to the Northwest Poultry Journal. If I do not stop it at that time you may continue to send it and I will pay 50 cents within six months for a year's subscription. If not paid till the end of the year the price will be 60 cents.

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THEY LIKE SALEM

MEMBERS OF IDAHO PRESS ASSOCIATION APPRECIATE COURT-RISES EXTENDED THEM.

Trains City, Climate, People and the Country in Leading Papers of the State for Attention Shown Them During Recent Visit to Capital City.

That little courtesies extended to the city are appreciated and returned to the overlying credit of the citizens of the community extending them is evidenced by the complimentary comment made by the newspapers of Idaho out of gratitude to the people for the cordial reception given the members of the Idaho Press Association upon the occasion of their recent visit to this city. They were entertained, fêted, and escorted about the city by representatives of the local press, press club, city officials, prominent citizens and representatives of the Commercial club, and their appreciation of the kindly and hospitable treatment shown them is reflected in the following extracts from accounts of the trip published in the leading papers of Idaho.

Correspondence to Boise (Idaho) Statesman: A run was made to Salem, the capital of Oregon, where the editors were met by members of the press, the manager of the street car lines, who by the way, formerly lived in Boise, and prominent citizens. The editors were taken to the several hotels and given dinner with the compliments of the Commercial club and the Salem Press club. The street car company furnished transportation over its entire system, giving the editors an opportunity to visit the beautiful cemetery, the state insane asylum, the penitentiary, the parks and fair grounds. Among the citizens whose names we recall were Mr. Manning of the Statesman, Mr. Hofer of The Journal, Mr. Prescott, president of the press club, Mr. Felt, a prominent citizen, the manager of the street car system and Mr. Toner of the State Press Association, who, for nearly twenty years has been interested in Shoshone county, Idaho. Salem is situated in a very fertile valley and has the trade of a prosperous farming community. Hops, fruit, cereals, grasses, stock and vegetables are produced in abundance.

Nampa (Idaho) Leader: The visit to Salem was indeed a very pleasant one, and the citizens there showed us every courtesy during our stay of four hours. The Citizens Light & Traction Company gave the editors the freedom of their street railway. The Salem citizens very kindly opened its doors and gave all beautiful souvenirs to those who came with them. Those who cared to taste the brew were privileged to do so, the management showing great respect for those who did not use the beverage. The citizens provided an excellent spread with the compliments of the Commercial club. Salem is the second city in Oregon. Her citizens seem happy and prosperous, and the Idaho editors entertain a warm place in their hearts for them.

Murray (Idaho) Sun: Salem, Oregon, did herself proud, and the Idaho editors have highly praised the citizens there for the interest taken in the visiting newspaper people. Such attention as was shown by our newspaper vendors to the good of the city showing the same.

Grace—No he loved and lost? Jack—No; he merely didn't get her. She had no money.—Judge.

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