

BREAKS RECORD ARE ROBBING THE PATIENTS?

EVENT AFTER EVENT FOLLOWS IN SOCIAL WHEEL AT FAIR DURING PAST WEEK

Each Interest Tries to Outdo the Other, With the Result There Is a "Succeeding Series of Social Successes—Celebrated Mormon Choir Makes Big Hit."

PORTLAND, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—This week has fairly capped the climax for gaiety and "days." New York, Nebraska, Illinois, Colorado and Utah have each stood in line. If there has been rivalry between them it has simply to vie with one another to give the most pleasure and the warmest welcome to their guests. And there has been the irrigation congress, the National Historical association and the Coast Indian institute. And lastly, as President Goode expressed it, there has been the greatest attraction that has come to the fair, that is the Ogden, Utah, tabernacle choir of 225 voices. Indeed it was a treat to attend the two concerts they gave in the auditorium, as their choir is probably the finest in the country. Their soloist, Miss Emma Lucy Young, has a most beautiful voice, wonderfully trained, and a fairly enticing stage presence. The violinist, Mr. Weihe, is considered one of our greatest violinists. The irrigation ode rendered by the choir by request, was wonderfully fine. It was composed for the national irrigation congress which met in Ogden two years ago, and as the congress and choir happened to be here together it was again loudly demanded. Utah gave an especially pleasant reception to her governor in their state building.

Monday the president of the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition gave a delightful luncheon to the governor of Nebraska in the New York building. Covers were laid for fifty-four guests. The same evening the president also gave a luncheon and garden fete to Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Bruce of New York. Ten launches decorated with Chinese lanterns slowly made a tour of the lake accompanied by the band, and Mr. and Mrs. Begue, whose songs sounded so charming as they drifted over the water. A boat load of Kanakas sang their native songs to the accompaniment of their native instruments. A. together it was a night to be remembered. Everyone seemed to be trying to impress this view of the fleeting city on their memory. The lawn fete was on the terrace west of the California building. Here again was music, song and jugglery. The chorus of Kiralfy's Carnival of Venice came up from the Terrace and sang a number of selections from the operas.

Nebraska greeted her governor, Governor Mickey, in the New York pavilion. The orators of that wind-swept country are as breezy as their land and loyal to the last degree. Their state exhibit in the agricultural building is well worth more than a casual visit to one unfamiliar with the country. It shows some of the slight possibilities and what is not found in their booth they will show you in their stereoscopic views. One of their most interesting views is that of Sergeant Floyd's monument near Omaha, on the Missouri river. Sergeant Floyd was the only member of the Lewis and Clark expedition who died on the trip. He was buried on the bluffs of the Missouri river. His grave was long neglected. Quite recently the states of Nebraska and Iowa and some private individuals raised sufficient funds for the new imposing shaft that raises over his remains. Nebraska flittingly celebrated its day on the one hundred and first anniversary of his death.

As the hop season approaches it might be interesting to note what has been done in the way of display in that line. Washington has only one exhibit of hops. That is found in Lewis county where a bale of the product is divided from its corners so as to form a triangle which is placed on a stand. Six counties in the agricultural building make exhibits in this line, Marion, Yamhill and Clackamas lead in this display, each having a bale or a large glass case so that the hops show to good advantage. Lane, Linn and Polk are only represented by samples. As usual, California does everything in the most attractive way. The hop industry of California is represented by a miniature hop ranch. Lovell Bros. of Sacramento, have a small model of their ranch. The whole affair is worked out in hops. The dry house, and store house are of hops. The hop field with the vines and wires is there. The ranch house, wagon, even Mr. Lovell in his automobile, as the attendant says. Alameda county has a few sample done up in red, white and blue ribbons.

Clackamas county has an interesting little exhibit that is unique in its way. Mrs. G. W. Probes of Oswego, has what she calls a "guarantorial display." It is evident that this collection has been the work of some years. While not large, still it holds one's attention. The display is composed largely of dishes used by our different governors. The oldest dish is an old blue soup tureen used by Governor Abernathy, 1845-49. A silver spoon belonging to Governor Curry, 1853, an inkstand of Governor Whitaker, 1858-62; a gravy bowl from Governor Gibbs, 1862-66; a cup and saucer from Governor Chadwick, 1877-78; a cake plate from Governor Thayer, 1878-82; a butter dish and plates from Governor Moody, 1882-87. There are also a number of other things in the glass case that contain these are the "guarantorial display." An egg brought from Canada with Joseph Smith's colony to Nauvoo, Ill., 1835; a platter of Mulberry design brought across the plains, 1847; an old wedge-shaped jug 100 years old, and old ginger jars that came in 1859. Small as the collection is, it seems to be the only one of its kind at the fair. It would have been a very good feature had the state secured a loan exhibit of some of the many fine old things that could have been obtained. Clackamas county has also a large oil painting of the Willamette falls as they were before disturbed by commerce.

Everyone is glad to welcome the Hawaiian band. It is not only a band of musical instruments but vocalists as well, so is quite a pleasant change.

STATESMAN CLASSIFIED ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.

THE PATIENTS?

QUESTION IS BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF TRUSTEES.

GOVERNOR IS INVESTIGATING.

Irregularities Suspected in Matter of Estates of Insane From Multnomah County.

Evidence That Private Funds Have Been Appropriated to Private Use—County Officials Deny the Charge and Court an Official Investigation.

Complaints have been made to the officials of the asylum for the insane and others, and in more than one case, to the effect that some irregularities in the manner of the handling of the personal property of persons committed to the asylum from Multnomah county are suspected and the whole matter has been brought to the attention of the board of trustees of that institution for investigation. The duty of making the investigation has been delegated to Governor Chamberlain and he is now working upon the case quite busily.

The difficulty seems to lie in the custom of appointing guardians, by the Multnomah county court, to take charge of estates of persons committed to the asylum, which usually consists of cash, and according to the nature of the complaints being received, the guardians appointed are in the habit of charging exorbitant fees for their services with the result that there is little left when the patient returns to make final settlement. The most recent case of this kind to have been called to the attention of Superintendent Chamberlain and other officials is that of Charles Stormen, who was committed to the asylum from Multnomah county about a year ago, and it is this case which the governor has under investigation.

Stormen, who is a Russian by birth, according to his own story, came to Portland from San Francisco to seek employment. He says that he began drinking in Portland, became intoxicated and was arrested. He claims that he was brought before the police judge the next morning and through threats of prosecution for some crime committed by him, he was induced to sign a statement to the effect that he was insane. An examination was had and he was committed to the asylum. All of his property on his person was taken possession of by the court and later a guardian was appointed by Judge L. R. Webster to look after his money, receipts for which have amounted to \$454 and some cents.

Stormen displayed some unmistakable signs of mental aberration when brought to the asylum, in the form of a hallucination that someone was trying to kill him by placing poison in his food at the asylum. Otherwise, the physicians state, he was perfectly sane in mind and he overcame the weakness of mind he had developed to a considerable degree before he was discharged from the institution. He remained there about three months and was turned out about six months ago. Rev. Hermann F. Lossner of the German Lutheran church of this city, whose sympathies Stormen had enlisted in his efforts to secure his release, went to Portland with him and accompanied him to the office of the person who had been appointed his guardian, to secure possession of his money. The guardian was not in, but another man in the office informed Stormen that numerous fees for expenses and services had been charged up to the estate.

Stormen remembered how much money he had when committed to the asylum and he complained that the exorbitant fees charged would take over half of his money. Rev. Lossner was forced to leave Stormen in Portland, and it cannot be learned here what kind of a settlement was had with the guardian. Stormen was formerly employed in the boot house of a San Francisco club, and had saved the money up to take a trip back to Russia. It having been absorbed in guardianship and other fees while he was taking treatment at the asylum he was obliged to forego the voyage homeward and is thought to have returned to San Francisco, where he has friends.

The name of the guardian is H. H. Riddell, and he has offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. A great amount of correspondence was carried on between the asylum physicians and Riddell and County Judge Webster, in relation to the matter, but no satisfactory results were obtained from either source and it was finally taken before the board of trustees for an official investigation. This is not the first case of the kind of which the attention of the trustees of the asylum officials, and steps are being taken to have a thorough investigation made.

The system of keeping committed patients' money and belongings by the county court is not looked upon as out of the ordinary. In fact, the asylum authorities would prefer the business done in this way, but the chief trouble seems to lie in the appointment of guardians for patients who have no property affairs to adjust, except casual in hand, which is looked upon as unnecessary. There are at least several other cases of this character, it is stated, and two in particular, which are about to reach the attention of the asylum authorities.

One of these is that of a young German boy named Carl Schlett, who was committed almost two years ago. He remained in for four or five months and was discharged. He claimed to have been able to support himself when committed and H. H. Riddell was appointed his guardian also. When he went back to Portland he had no money and could secure none, so being of a melancholy disposition, he became discouraged and attempted suicide by jumping into the river. He was rescued by the police, however, and recommitted to the asylum. His second commitment was about a year ago and he is there still. Some time after his second commitment his guardian wrote a letter to one of the asylum physicians, asking about his ward's health and if he needed any money. The physician

These Women Wear Trousers and Labor

Women, figuratively, wear the breeches in thousands of homes in the civilized countries of the world—and the women of China and of some Mohammedan countries wear wire, divided skirts that pass in ordinary speaking as trousers, but there is but one place in all the world—no little spot—where woman has declared her independence of skirts and steps forth daily in public, as a matter of course, without attracting any attention beyond the ordinary, attired in the nether garments of man.

This spot is in the mountains of central Europe, in that part of the Alps where Austria and Switzerland and the Bavarian Tyrol crowd together and rear up towards the skies. There the women, Christian women, of course, wear the breeches, and wear them with exceeding grace.

Many women tourists who visit the Alps shed their petticoats more or less reluctantly because of the dictates of common sense when they indulge in the hazardous sport of mountain climbing. The more difficult ascents are impossible for a woman attired in skirts. These fair Alpinists, who, of course, resume the garb of their sex on returning to their dead level are spared from blushes and unpleasant attention to their garb because it is not at all unusual.

In this little spot of the world much of the out-of-door work is done by the women, who have adopted a working costume which differs only in the fine feminine touches from that of their brothers, husbands and fathers. This emancipation from the tyranny of skirts, from the encircling, impeding, dirt-collecting impediments is commonest in the higher mountain regions, but is by no means rare in the valleys and lowlands.

The Maul Muller of Chiemgan, a valley in the Bavarian Tyrol, wears long

trousers—cut loose and long, a short and loose white blouse, and a man's felt or straw hat with a little round button at the top. The costume, if not beautiful or especially graceful—except where it half conceals the usual perfect form of that district—is decidedly modest in appearance, although it may not sound that way, and the effect is a costume that is decidedly Chinese looking. The girls who work in the marshy land, and among the reeds and Alpine lakes, also find it convenient to dispense with petticoat. But it is in the plump and not always pleasing person of the "sennnerin" that the glory, showing womanhood what she would be were she a man. The "sennnerin" of the Alpine dairy farm is milkmaid, dairy maid, "cowherdless," and haymaker all in one and she wears trousers with a sangfroid that would startle even an actress.

Some of the farm girls wear a pajama-like costume consisting of long and ample trousers of linen or cotton with a blouse to match, but most of them dress just like their brothers and uncles and fathers in a costume that might make a bathing girl in the front row of the chorus feel abashed. The costume consists of close-fitting vests, extremely short and extremely tight knee breeches, thick stockings, and heavy shoes. "Knee breeches" is a courtesy title, for in a majority of cases the garment ends above the knees, and as the stockings are gartered and terminate about two inches below the knee, the effect is extremely like the shorts in a musical comedy, with the difference that among the "sennnerin" the knees are left bare.

The connection between bare knees and mountains has never been satisfactorily explained. The "sennnerin" and their male companions uncover their knees, so do the Scotch Highlanders. There is a Tyrolean custom of leaving the skirts so short that the

knees are exposed. The custom may have some mysterious connection with the severity of the climate—or it may be the result of necessity of free knee action in mountain climbing. The Greenland woman, despite the severity of the climate, leaves her knees bare in summer and sometimes through the entire year.

The masculine dress of the mountain maids is strictly a working dress. The Tyrolean would not more think of appearing in breeches when not at work than an American girl would think of going into a ballroom in a bathing suit. For, despite the frank revelation of many charming lines, and the exposure of many a perfect figure, the garb is not enticing nor especially becoming—except to the few. For this reason, perhaps, the "sennnerin" seems to appear without skirts in the evening or on Sunday. Many a tourist who had greatly admired the comely and picturesque mountain maids, as they walked with glass of milk has been startled and disenchanted on recognizing her without the skirts while she performed her labors.

On a village street in winter the appearance of a "sennnerin" in breeches would excite almost as much surprise and comment as it would in the United States. Modesty with the appearance to be not only geographical but also dependent upon the season.

But there are one or more women in each of the districts who wear trousers both summer and winter without attracting any attention. This is the "boettin," or general messenger, or commissaire, who goes in and out of the isolated farm house to the hamlet to the market town, and transacts all sorts of commissions for the people. No one pays any attention to her trousers—perhaps because of her calling, perhaps because she is usually long past the first flush of youth and a valuable and valued member of society.

WHOSE TINY BOY

STRANGE BABY COMES TO HOME OF MR. AND MRS. FLEENOR OF THIS CITY.

Unnatural Parents Leave Child on Doorstep of Fleenor Home Sunday Evening—Brief Note Pinned to Bundle Tells Date of Birth.

"This baby born Aug. 14th, 1905."

This brief note, written upon a small scrap of white linen paper in a neat lady's hand, is the bit of history which accompanied a tiny baby boy found on the doorstep of the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Fleenor, of the west side of Fourteenth street, between Chemek, eta and Center, in this city, at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. Nothing was found to reveal the identity of the little stranger or which might serve as a clue to his parentage, and aside from the note the little fellow's advent into public notice will probably remain a mystery for all time to come. No matter where the child's life may have originated, it can be said that it has fallen into the hands of good Christian parents and will receive the same love and attention as though it had been born to their own flesh and blood.

On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Fleenor, after enjoying a few moments in the fresh air on the back porch of their home, went into the house to retire for the night. Before going to bed Mr. Fleenor opened the front door leading onto Fourteenth street and his attention was at once attracted to a small bundle lying on the step.

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When found the baby was dressed in neat clothes, although its body gave some evidence of having been poorly cared for. There were no marks on its forehead or ears, with the exception of the letter "D" sewed with red silk thread in the corner of one of the extra articles of wearing apparel found with the infant. On the little woolen coat worn by the baby a lady's hair of the blonde type was discovered and the color corresponds with that of the child's hair. The baby's eyes are dark or rather deep blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleenor are natives of Illinois, but have lived in and around Salem for the past two years. Until recently Mr. Fleenor has been employed in the sawmill of the Spalding Lumber Company. Both are members of the First Christian church of this city and since, according to the note found, he baby was born on the anniversary of Elder and Mrs. D. Errett's birth, the infant was named Errett Richard Fleenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleenor were married five years ago yesterday and two children were born to them, both of which died in their infancy, the last one on the 20th day of last month. They are delighted with their new charge and express their hope that no one should ever come to their home to claim the boy.

MISTAKES LYOL FOR PAREGORIC

Fatal Accident Breaks up Happy Home of Newly Wedded Couple.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 28.—After swallowing a teaspoonful of deadly lyol, which she mistook for paregoric, Mrs. Carmen B. Sullivan, 22 years old, died in horrible agony yesterday in the arms of her husband, Charles W. Sullivan, of 631 Fifteenth street. The tragedy occurred in the little home where they had just recently wedded. Shortly after 1 p. m. Mrs. Sullivan

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CHANCES MORE FAVORABLE

IMPORTANT CRISIS IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TIDED OVER.

THAT JAPAN IS WEAKENING

Is the Version That Is Given Out by the Authorities of Russia.

Russia Is Ready to Agree to a Division of Sakhalin, But Refuses to Pay Tribute of War Under Any Guise—Yesterday's Meeting Was Secret.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26.—As indicated by the dispatches last night, no rupture of the peace negotiations occurred today. Peace is by no means assured, but the crisis has been tided over, and the fact that the conference has been prolonged into next week adds materially to the chances of a favorable issue. According to the Russian version, Japan and not Russia has weakened this afternoon. Witte announced after the sitting that it was Baron Komura who asked adjournment until Monday in order to have time to submit a new proposition, yet it is known that Witte received instructions sent after the president's intercession at Peterhof through Ambassador Moller to agree to a division of Sakhalin and permit a liberal compensation for the Russian prisoners of war and the cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad, but to continue absolutely to refuse to pay a war tribute under any guise. This is described as Russia's "ultimatum," leaving over the old question of the money stumbling block to an agreement.

No adequate account of the proceedings of today's meeting is forthcoming. The plenipotentiaries excluded the secretaries. There were no minutes. There are no records. This in itself is extremely significant. When men fighting a desperate battle lock themselves in a room alone it is the best evidence that they are terribly in earnest. It is a hopeful sign. All formally announced minutes of the last session are approved and, upon Komura's motion, the conference adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock, but whether or not a counter proposition of Russia was submitted at this afternoon's session, it seems to be "up to Japan" to formally renounce her demand for phrase de guerre and try to obtain a partial recompense in another way; for instance, by the bona fide sale of the northern half of Sakhalin.

Russia Will Not Pay Tribute.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 26.—Russia has refused finally to accede to the president's proposition looking to an agreement of peace. Nicholas communicated to the president through Ambassador Moller at St. Petersburg his response to Roosevelt's latest suggestions. That is the response received by the president today. The specific terms are not disclosed here. It is known, however, that Russia declines to pay Japan indemnity in any amount or in any form. Whether the decision of the Russian emperor will destroy the remaining prospects of agreement of any sort between the representatives of Russia and Japan remains to be determined. The crisis, as intimated in the dispatches last night, will probably be reached Monday.

A Tribute to Roosevelt.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Owing to the reports from Portsmouth indicating that the question of peace between Russia and Japan hinges solely on Russia paying indemnity to Japan, the "Matin" called tonight a remarkable appeal to John D. Rockefeller at Cleveland. The appeal is in part as follows: "The question of money threatens again to unloosen the scourge of war. President Roosevelt is making noble and heroic efforts to end the struggle between the two nations. The question arises as to whether another American would not share the glory of Roosevelt and complete the work by overcoming the sole obstacle now hindering peace. He thus demonstrates the might of money in powerful and generous hands. The Matin constituting itself the spokesman for this sentiment, addresses the richest citizen in the world."

Will Not Pay Indemnity.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas, after carefully weighing the consequences of his act, has said the last word. Russia will make no financial contribution to Japan in any form whatsoever. Meyer, the American ambassador, today learned the president of Russia's ultimatum. She agreed to cede half the island of Sakhalin and pay Japan for the maintenance of the prisoners of war, but nothing more. Russia declares she has met Japan more than half way, but she would rather fight than pay indemnity.

THEY INFRINGED UPON UNION.

Connecticut Firm of Hatters Found Guilty of Counterfeiting the Union Label.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 28.—Judge Shawway of the superior court handed down a decision in the suit of the United Hatters of North America against C. H. Merritt & Son of Danbury, in favor of the plaintiff. The hatters alleged that the firm was getting business by counterfeiting the union label of goods made by non-union workmen. Judge Shawway orders an accounting by the firm with the hatters and issues a permanent injunction restraining the firm from using the offending labels.

SECURED VALUABLE BOOTY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Three robbers, one of whom was afterwards captured, committed robbery this afternoon in the jewelry store of C. W. Johnson at No. 270 Wells street. They secured jewelry and uncut diamonds valued at several thousand dollars. Three men on entering the store asked the clerk in charge to allow them to look at some diamonds. The police pursued and later captured one of the thieves, who had a part of the diamonds. The other two escaped.

THE TILE WORKS

THE NEW KILN IS NOW IN OPERATION, DOUBLING THE OUTPUT.

A Statesman Reporter Found the Salem Tile Works of J. E. Murphy a Very Busy Place and Turning Out About \$1800 Worth a Month.

The Salem tile factory is now in condition to turn out about \$1800 worth of tile every thirty days, and is doing it. Mr. J. E. Murphy, proprietor of the Salem tile factory, has just completed a new kiln. He burned the brick himself in the early part of the season, and has been working on it for many weeks. On Friday, when the reporter visited the tile works, the first fire was burning in the new kiln, and it contained 9000 six-inch tiling. The fireman had to be very patient at first, more so with a new kiln than an old one, in order to keep the material from cracking. The clay must be thoroughly dried out before the white heat is applied. This applies also to the burning of the tiling, and the art has been learned by Mr. Murphy after sixteen years of experience and experimenting, until he is almost certain in his calculations.

The new kiln is of the Stewart patent, the very best and latest. It will burn more tiling than the old-fashioned kilns, and do it with less fuel. The latter is worth noting, as Mr. Murphy is burning about 600 cords of wood this season. There are two other kilns, both good in their way, but Mr. Murphy intends, in due course of time, to tear them down and erect in their places Stewart kilns in order to still further increase his output and cheapen the process of burning. It takes about sixty-five hours to burn tiling in the Stewart kiln, and constant attention is demanded, night and day, during this time.

Mr. Murphy turned out last year about sixty carloads of tiling. This season's run will result in the manufacture of about 120 carloads. It will be remembered that Mr. Murphy put in a lot of new machinery early in the season, and also built an additional dry house of very large capacity. Mr. Murphy now has on hand plenty of tiling of all sizes. He expects to run as long as possible this season, with the hope that he may not be out of stock at any time this fall or winter when the demand is heavy. There was a time in the late winter, or early spring, when the Salem Tile Works was out of most sizes, on account of the increased and increasing trade, and this is the thing that led Mr. Murphy of the Salem Tile Factory to double the capacity of his works, and to plan to still further add to his facilities for increasing his output.

NEARLY A MILLION FOR FUN.

PORTLAND, Aug. 28.—Director of Concessions John A. Wakefield of the Lewis and Clark exposition is authority for the statement that concessionaires at the exposition have expended a total of \$800,000 on the fair. This amount, he says, was expended in construction of theatres and show rooms, in installing displays and in outfitting concessions. The sum is about equal to that expended by the United States government on the magnificent buildings and displays situated on the peninsula in Guild's lake. The operation of the concessions requires the services of about 1900 persons, derive their operative and maintenance revenues almost entirely from admissions and concessions, and concessions operations are expected to supply a full one-third of the gross revenue derived from these sources. Mr. Wakefield, "The concessions now in operation at the Lewis and Clark exposition number 150. The places to which admission is charged number about thirty-five, and the highest price charged is 25 cents. The admission prices are much more reasonable than at St. Louis."

The Trail, as the amusement street is called, has proved popular, and deservedly so, for the shows are all worth the money charged for them and in some cases many times more. The Trail is now open Sundays, owing to a decision in the circuit court which gave concessionaires permission to operate seven days in the week, and Sunday Trail opening has been generally approved, as theatres are regularly operated on that day in Portland.

Things are busy down on Front street in the vicinity of the saw mill and the foundry. The Spalding Logging Co. is adding to the number of men employed and the output of lumber. Forty car loads a month are being shipped by rail now. This is a new feature for Salem. Shand & Marcus of the Salem Iron Works, were working a night shift last night. They are often obliged to work over time, to keep up with the demand for their wares and services. The Salem Iron Works hop press is taking a good deal of attention. The orders for this new machine have been large.

If the splendid work being done on the state house grounds could be extended down to take in Willson Avenue, belonging to the city, and the postoffice and the court house grounds, belonging to the United States government and the city respectively, Salem would have a sight the year through that would attract general attention. It would be an encouragement, too, in the way of arousing more general interest on the part of owners of private property in improving their premises. Many Salem people already do very well in this line, but the work could be done better in many cases, and it could be more general. Salem has a chance to be the most beautiful city on the coast. It would pay to become such, from a financial standpoint, to say nothing of the joy of living in such a city.

OUTPUT IS INCREASING.

SEATTLE, Aug. 26.—United States Assayer Fred Wing, in charge of the local assay office, made the statement today that his estimate of the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 was \$10,000,000. This amount will exceed the output last year by \$3,000,000.

Legal Blanks at Statesman Job Office.

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