

Salem a Beautiful City of Homes and Flowers

BEAUTY AND GRANDEUR OF OREGON SCENERY

The following bit of description of Oregon scenery is taken from an article written by J. H. Cradlebaugh, of The Journal staff, for an Eastern publication, it being one of a series of articles on Oregon written by him for the Eastern press:

A description of Oregon scenery might well cause one much abler than myself to hesitate long before undertaking it. Oregon is so big, so grand, so beautiful that one realizes the paucity of language and the inadequacy of words in attempting to tell of it.

Cutting the state into two distinct sections, the Cascade mountains parallel the Coast line, at a distance of about 100 miles from it, while the Coast Range, lying as its name indicates, along the coast, sends its bold headlands out in majestic bulwarks to meet the billows of the Pacific, and its innumerable streams have formed beautiful little valleys and delightful nooks, a never ceasing delight to nature lovers many of whom spend their summer vacations there, where the landscape is still as God made it, and unmarred by man. Both the Cascade and Coast Ranges are heavily timbered, while between them lie the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, each with a beauty all its own—each different, and each, once seen, always remembered.

The Willamette is the largest of the three, with a length of about 150 miles and a breadth of 60. It was, no doubt, at one time an arm of the sea, but now a beautiful, broad sweep of gently undulating plains, miles of prairie, dotted with groves of ash and maple and dark islands of majestic firs. The climate is so mild that snow is a rarity, and the year around the valley is an immense emerald—the "set" in the ring of the world. It is always beautiful, but in June—who can describe it! Mile upon mile of emerald sward, as fair to look upon as was that vision when "Lot lifted up his eyes and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere, even as the Garden of the Lord." The mountain streams have forgotten their turbulence and their courses are bordered by alders and fringed with willows, while wild honey suckles tangle their tendrils round tree and shrub and wild roses in riotous luxuriance make great banks of pink among the verdure. Mile after mile the scene stretches away to where the long ridges fir-clad and sinuous lift ever higher and higher, while the canyons grow deeper and darker between; ever bolder and more rugged until at last their rounded summits mark an undulating line of beauty against an amethystine sky, and over all nature has draped a veil of royal purple, distinct yet dreamlike, and indescribably beautiful—and from these lofty summits rise the majestic peaks; snow clad, white, emblems of silence, of purity and majesty, and there are many of them—Hood, Jefferson, the Three Sisters, Thielson and many others; a string of pearls upon a thread of purple!

But the valleys and the mountains, with their sentinel snow peaks beautiful as they are, are every-day affairs, for they are with us always. Other countries have beautiful valleys and beautiful hills, but Oregon has one scenic wonder aside from these that is not equalled in the whole ring of the world, and that is, the grand gorge of the Columbia, where the latter breaks through the mighty Cascade Range and sweeps unhampered to the sea. It is a magnificent stream, the fifth in size in the world, and easily first in the grandeur and beauty of its scenery. It rises amid the snow-crowned mountains of British Columbia, and from the character of the country through which it flows its waters, except at flood, are clear and cold, and of a deep blue tint that mirror the floating clouds until as one glides over its azure depths it seems as though one were sailing over an inverted sea. Fifteen miles above the Dalles, and about 100 miles east of Portland, the river, as though preparing for its battle with the mountain range, plunges over the Cello falls, a series of broken and separate cataracts, but magnificent in their grandeur. Below the waters, after a brief resting spell, plunge into the narrows, "the dallos," and for a mile or more the whole mighty flood rushes through a

straight rock-ribbed channel with a terrific force. The river is literally turned on edge, and its vast volume rushes through a channel only 80 feet in width. Just below is the beautiful little city of The Dalles, the site of the old Indian village of Wishram, described by Washington Irving in his "Astoria." The river here—half a mile wide and 150 feet deep—sweeps in a great curve grandly into the mighty gorge it has worn through the mountain range. The hills rise on either side higher and higher; the bluffs of columnar basalt become bolder and begin to take on fantastic forms, rising terrace on terrace on the Washington side and sweeping in fir-clad ridges up to the base of snow-crowned Hood on the south. The hills rise here, each a stepping stone to the other, until at the Cascades the bold bluffs tower a mile above the mighty torrent that dashes its tremendous flood about their feet. For six miles then the blue flood rushes along at race-horse speed and then through ever-widening channel flows

MEN WHO HAVE ACHIEVED A PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Nothing bespeaks the liberality and substantiality of a progressive community so well as the fact that perfect strangers can come here, be made welcome, get into a small business and build it up to large proportions in a few years. While they are not the only ones who have done these things, McEvoy Brothers, of the Chicago Store, are striking examples to attest the fact above stated. From a small cubby-hole, crammed with cheaper grades of goods, on Court street, with one clerk, they have expanded in a few years to a large corner store on Commercial street, 175 feet deep, and occupying two floors, and part of it with three floors, and 32 employees at this writing. They have all departments of stock well supplied, maintain a dressmaking, millinery and suit department, and buy direct of Marshall Field & Co. and other large eastern houses. James McEvoy, as manager, has developed great ability as a dry goods merchant, and his brother, Michael, has a reputation for being as good a judge of fabrics and the wants of the trade as can be found on the Pacific coast. The Chicago Store is too well known to need further commendation to our readers.



Bed of Asters Grown by Carl F. Ruef, the Salem Florist.

THE CAPITAL CITY'S SUCCESSFUL YOUNG FLORIST

One of the most charming places to visit is the Carl F. Ruef floral store at 373 State street. Mr. Ruef conducted the Asylum Avenue green houses for several seasons and then went into business for himself in 1904 on the Garden Road. He has since built two green houses of the most modern pattern, each 20 by 100 feet, and stocked with selec-

tions of flowers suitable for the city trade. Mr. Ruef carries a full stock and equipment to furnish floral decoration for funerals, weddings, parties, banquets and all occasions where artistic decorations are needed. The illustration printed with this sketch shows Mr. Ruef's outdoor aster beds, from which last season he made large shipments to Portland and Sound cities. Orders by mail and telephone for flowers are filled to points all over western

Oregon. Flower pieces are made ready and delivered all over the city. The good taste displayed by Mr. Ruef in all his selections and in his arrangement of decorations makes him a very satisfactory florist to deal with. He loves flowers and plans far in advance of the season to have the latest and best selections, which he grows with his own hands. He is assisted in his work by Miss Bessie Schultz, who also has rarely good taste in making selections suitable for any occasion.



Family and Home of Wm. R. Anderson, a Well-Known Salem Pioneer.

placidity on to lose itself in the broad Pacific.

For twenty miles below the Cascades the scenery is grand beyond description. Towering bluffs of columnar basalt three thousand feet high rise on the Oregon shore from the water's edge. Fantastic shapes of old castles with their battlements; tremendous spires that stand out boldly where the canyons break through; Eagle Gorge, so deep and so narrow that the sun in all his course has never found it; Multnomah Falls, "a warp of water and a wisp of sunshine," that pours in waving billows of lace a thousand feet down into a bowl of basalt green with moss and waving ferns; faint, soamsupge shrdlu shrdl sh near it the little Bridal Veil, so faint, so delicate, that it is blown to and fro across the face of the bluff as it floats, light and substanceless as thistle, down for more than 1500 feet, vanishing in faint mist and losing itself—too fair and beautiful to touch the earth; Cape Horn, with its magnificent columns; Castle Rock, a thousand feet high, standing solitary and alone, and whose top scarce a dozen persons have seen; Rooster Rock, Latourelle Falls, Bridal Veil, Horse Tail Falls, each with a beauty all its own, and then the grand vistas of the Columbia, a mile, two miles wide, a turquoise sea brodered with emerald, and over all a sky as deep and blue and pure as childhood's eyes. It is all indescribable, and one can drink in the beauty and splendor and grandeur of it all, but none can tell.

Doubtful Compliment.
At an evening party they were playing a game which consisted of everyone in the room making a face, and the one who made the worst face was awarded a prize; all did their level best, and then a gentleman went up to one of the ladies and said: "Well, madam, I think you have won the prize."
"Oh!" she said. "I wasn't playing."—Montreal Star.

BUILDING UP A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' AND GENTS' RESTAURANT

Last May, Bullock Bros. established a lunch counter next door to the Hauser Bros. gun store, and in November Mr. Grant Teeter became their successor. He is a young man who has all his life been engaged in the restaurant business. He was six years at the White House, where he was commissary, and two years at the Elite. With this experience he proposes to make the new venture a success by employing only the best white help and buying the best of everything and serving it in the best style. Watch the improvements at "The Capital," as it will be called after New Year's.

British Industrial Conciliation.

The number of boards and joint committees for the settlement of industrial disputes known by the board of trade to be in existence at the present time is 194, and it is estimated that more than 1,250,000 work people are covered by the operations of all the conciliatory agencies.

In addition, there are two boards whose work is restricted to questions affecting employees of co-operative societies, and 15 district boards not confined to any particular trade.

In the coal mining and iron and steel industries, wages—the most frequent cause of disputes—are in most districts controlled by conciliation boards or similar arrangements. In other large industry, the cotton trade, conciliation is provided for the spinning branch by the Brooklands agreement, while the weaving branch has a joint committee with limited powers. In the engineering trades the terms of settlement made in January, 1898, of the dispute in 1897-98, provide conciliatory methods of arranging disputes for nearly the whole of the United Kingdom. In the shipbuilding trades machinery is in existence at the important centers for avoiding a common cause of disputes, namely, the demarcation

line of work between the various classes of trades employed. In the building trades conciliation boards were, up to 1905, of a local character only, but in that year a national scheme of conciliation was formed.

Of the 7248 cases settled by conciliation boards in the last ten years, only 92 (or about 1 per cent) were preceded by a stoppage of work. Most of the boards provided that all their decisions or the awards of their arbitrators shall be final and binding and a few go further and impose a money penalty for breach of agreement or award.

This penalty has in one or two cases been enforced, not only on the employers, but on the men.

Following upon the recent conference in London between the various European maritime employers' federations, steps are now being taken by each of the countries represented to appoint two delegates to the international committee which is to formulate a scheme of international co-operation for dealing with labor disputes.

The countries selecting delegates are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Spain was not represented at the conference but has been invited to nominate two delegates upon the international committee, whose first meeting will be held in London.

Clever Ship Surgery.

An unprecedented feat in what may be termed "ship surgery" was brought to a stage nearer successful completion yesterday when the two parts of the severed Suezic, old and new, were brought into exact juxtaposition at Southampton and now only remain to be securely riveted and plated and hammered together. It was in the middle of March that the big White Star liner, a vessel of over 12,500 tons register, was wrecked on the Lizard and the fore part of the ship broke clean away. The after part was brought safely to Southampton and a new forepart was

built at Belfast and thence towed, the voyage lasting a week, to Southampton.

The haze lay thick upon the river, yesterday morning, and it was barely daylight when the operation of docking the bow was commenced. The after-part of the ship was already in dock, ballasted and firmly fixed upon the block in readiness to receive the new bow for which she had been waiting so long. Four square logs 40 feet long had been fastened to the plates of the after-part of the ship for the purpose of regulating the distance. When the bow was admitted to the basin the most careful handling was imperative, but the bow was accurately centered and pulled into position by the aid of her own steam winches, and careful measurements then resulted in the satisfactory announcements that it had been worked into the exact position required. If the least miscalculation had been made it would have been necessary to refloat the bow and perform the delicate feat anew.

It is expected that the work of uniting the two portions of the ship will be completed within two months. The first work to be done will be to remove from the bow a number of temporary plates which were put on to give the necessary tightness to it during the tow from Belfast. For these regular lengths of plate will be substituted and the work will then proceed on more or less normal lines.—London Chronicle.

Eight-story Chess Boards.

Dr. Ferdinand Masck of Hamburg proposes to add to the terrors of chess by raising it to the third dimension. He proposes cubical chess as an advance on the existing game.

The cubing he proposes to accomplish by rigging a series of eight chess boards one above another, connecting them at corners by thin rods. The scope of the game would thus extend to 512 squares instead of 64.

At the opening of the game the pieces and pawns are to be arranged as at present, on the lowest board, but each player has an extra set of pawns which he places on the king row of the second board. These are supposed to protect the row of pieces underneath them against attack from above. Each player has, therefore, 24 combatants at his disposal.

The moves are extensions of the present moves to the conditions of the cube. The rooks, for instance, can mount from one board to another along vertical lines only, the bishops only on diagonals.

The queen can jump from one corner of the lowest board to any of the other boards on vertical or diagonal lines. The knight cannot climb or descend more than two boards in his own peculiar way. The moves of the king and pawns cannot exceed more than one board, and they must choose between changing boards and changing squares on the same board.

Dr. Masack's invention has not been received with entire good humor by chess players. Some of them write to the papers that the game was enough for the ordinary brain already, and when it came to having the king climb out of check by getting on the roof of the chessboard,

even the intellects of blindfold players might be in danger of giving way.

They add that if any increase in the complexity of the game were desired the obvious thing was to increase the size of the old-fashioned board to twelve or sixteen squares each way. This, however, Dr. Masack pronounces nonsense.

The object, he says, is not to complicate the game, but to restore it to natural conditions. Since everything else in nature has three dimensions, chess should.—New York Sun.

The Indicator.

Some call his "fast," I call it "slow."
They say that all he gets
He spends right off. I only know
The way he pays his debts.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Panic Victim.

"What can I fetch you today, Mr. Millyuns?"
"Something cheap, Oscar. Got any terrapin hash?"—Kansas City Journal.

Limitations.

She—He has a most extraordinary figure, hasn't he?
He—That's so. I believe an umbrella is about the only thing he can buy ready made!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Strange Stranger.

"There was a queer man here yesterday—a powerful queer man," remarked the landlord of the tavern at Polkville, Ark. "He was big and portly and loud-voiced, and greatly considerably red-nosed, and so soon as he had registered I said, 'Going to stay with us a few days, Colonel?' and blamed if he didn't r'ar back and say, 'I'm no Colonel, sir, and never was one!' Some kind of a durned crank or crazy reform feller, I betcha!"—Puck.

Before Christmas.

Mary had a little hint,
What she would like, you know,
And everywhere that Mary went
The hint was sure to go.
—New York Sun.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrah. Send for testimonials free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.
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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.