

# THE FAIR AT PORTLAND

Portland, Ore.—Visitors from east of the Rocky Mountains at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, who have aggregated since the opening of the Fair more than 50,000, express surprise at the extensiveness of the showing made by manufacturers in the Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries and the Machinery, Electricity and Transportation building. Hardly a firm whose name is popularly known has failed to participate in the Exposition, and a vast majority of the exhibits are well conceived and of general interest.

The Palace of Manufactures, Liberal Arts and Varied Industries, which almost equals in size the Agricultural building, the largest structure on the main grounds, is constructed as a supplementary structure after it became evident that the space originally intended for exhibitors was entirely inadequate. It is a great, flat-roofed structure, built on practical lines, but not without architectural merit; and every available foot of space of the 90,000 square feet in the building is occupied.

The displays are for the most part striking and original in conception, and they interest everyone, but especially the people of the Northwest, the vast majority of whom, because of the prohibitive distance of previous big fairs, are gaining their first Exposition experience in attending the Western World's Fair. These people are particularly delighted with the various displays. They watch with great interest the operation of manufacturing hats which is going on in one booth, and the knife making which holds the interest of a crowd gathered near by. They like also to stand and listen to the free concerts which the talking machine companies give all day long, and the typewriter that works electrically is a source of never ending wonder.

It would be futile to attempt to enumerate all the interesting things to be seen. A rope company has a house built of binding twine, with a hemp roof, a matting of rope, and railings of heavy cable. Another company has an immense coil of steel cable or wire rope, which revolves constantly, and an interesting display of many kinds of wires and cables. A meat company shows by means of a small model of its plant, how beef is dressed and the various products turned out. One feels that if the real factory is as clean as the model, the company is worthy of the large patronage which it enjoys. Furniture is displayed in great array, but especially interesting and admirable is that which is made of Oregon woods, of which there is a great variety suitable for high grade goods.

As a striking feature of the transportation feature there is on display the first locomotive used in Oregon and by its side a modern mogul engine of immense proportions. Then there are a number of other locomotives, and some refrigerator cars, buggies, carriages and wagons, adapted to every use, are exhibited, and automobiles contend with them for popular favor. In the electrical showing there is a great array of dynamos, with printing presses and sewing machines operating by electrical power. The method of operating a modern telephone exchange is illustrated effectively by a small exchange board, where "Hello" girls sit perched on high stools answering calls.

## Hydraulic Mining.

The largest water pipe ever cast, which weighs 23,620 pounds, is exhibited near the display of locomotives. A leather belt running in water is designed to prove that the belting will not come unglued. There is a four-roller quartz mill in operation, and various mining machinery is exhibited. One company shows in miniature the manner of hydraulic mining, and there are various gasoline engines with pumps operated by them. A large space is devoted to threshing machines, which are running as vigorously as if a heavy harvest demanded their attention. In an annex to the building all manner of farm machinery is displayed, and its merits are explained by attendants.

A big traveling crane, which was used for installing the heavy machinery and other cumbersome displays, is equipped with a car which looks like an inverted mushroom. One may travel the length of the building in this most reliable aerial car. The company which operates the crane has an interesting exhibit of logging engines and saws, including a saw which, operated by compressed air, is used for cutting logs into required lengths as they lie after having been felled in the forest.

A machine which has interested housewives is one whereby the dirt from a carpet is sucked out of it without removing the carpet from the

floor. The practicability of the machine is demonstrated convincingly when the man in charge spreads flour on a strip of carpet, grinds it into the texture with his foot, and then makes the machine suck it up, leaving a clean path in its wake. In another part of the building, a workman turns out wooden cups and other articles which are for sale as souvenirs. The carving is done by means of a few simple tools, the block from which the cup is carved being revolved at great speed, so that the falling chips and sawdust litters the ground and fills the air in the vicinity.

W. E. BRINDLEY.

## Will Tunnel Through Siskiyou Mountains.

Sacramento.—The fact was made known in the Bee last week that during his recent visit to the Pacific coast, E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railway company gave orders to the engineering department to make a survey for the construction of a great tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains.

According to the orders given by the president of the road, the tunnel is to be ready for operation within three years. It is stated that President Harriman made the order for the tunnel because the northern part of California will be rapidly developed within the next few years and a great population will pour in. It is also expected that there will be rapid development in Washington and Oregon, and the railroad company will have to be in a position to handle the increasing business more rapidly than it is able to do at the present time.

The tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains will be the means of greatly reducing the grade, so that faster time may be made between California and Portland. It will shorten the distance by from seven to ten miles.

## Chinese Government Forbids the Boycott.

Oyster Bay.—China has plaged the boycott of American products under the imperial ban. An edict has been issued by the government commanding viceroys and governors of provinces to take measures for the suppression of the boycott and holding them strictly responsible.

The state department at Washington has received a cablegram from Minister Rockhill giving a summary of the edict. The cablegram was forwarded immediately to the President. The text of the cablegram follows:

"Imperial edict published says that the long and deep friendship between the United States and China has never been tried as now. The United States government has promised to revive treaty and people should peacefully await action of both governments. Boycott wrong and harming friendly relations. (edict) commands viceroys and governors to take effective action making them strictly responsible. Undoubtedly will have a good effect. Shanghai reported situation improving."

## Thousands Visit Yellowstone.

Salt Lake.—More Americans have visited the Yellowstone National Park this summer than ever before, according to M. H. Albin, manager of the Modina-Yellowstone stage line, who is now in this city. Fully 20,000 persons have visited the park since the season opened. The record for last year was 12,000.

## New Railroad.

Reno.—Articles of incorporation were filed at Carson City for a railroad from Goldfield into Bullfrog, a distance of eighty miles. Work will start at once, the aim being to have the line in operation next spring. It will connect direct with the Southern Pacific.

J. W. Brock and Charles Miller of Philadelphia, and W. L. Condon and A. C. Briggs of Tonopah are behind the movement. Brock is president of the Montana Tonopah Mining Company.

## Kaiser Starts a Steamer Line on the Nile River.

London.—The Emperor of Germany has become perniciously active again, his latest move being to establish a large fleet of river steamers on the Nile, in competition with the English service. It is operated through the Hamburg-American line and is to be manned by German naval reserves. This move will not be only a blow in an economic sense through the cutting of rates, but will seriously affect British prestige, since the German flags on the Nile will be a perpetual reminder to the natives that Egypt is not a British colony but an Ottoman province, the autonomy of which is guaranteed by the great powers.

Nothing Emperor William has done in recent years has touched the English more upon the raw than his Nile move and it is predicted that trouble will arise, as the Kaiser's fleet will end by forming a German army of occupation, rivaling that of Great Britain.

# FRUITS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Following Is a Succinct Statement of the Gains and Losses of the Mikado and the Czar in the Mighty Conflict in the Far East:

## What Japan Has Won.

The Mikado's empire has secured a place among the great powers of the world.

Japan has wrested from Russia the control of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott islands, thus at one stroke getting revenge for past indignities and what, to her, are the prime fruits of victory.

By Japan's victories the empire has forced Russia to consent to the open door for all nations in Manchuria.

A "preponderant influence" in Korea has been secured, an influence which admits the right of Japan to give military and financial advice to the emperor of Korea.

Japan obtains the retrocession to China of the Eastern railroad, which runs south from Harbin to Port Arthur, a change of control which will aid Japan in a financial sense.

Japan has forced the limitation of the Chinese concession of 1896, under which the "cut-off" through northern Manchuria was built to connect the trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railroad, so as to provide for the retention and ownership of the line by the Chinese Eastern.

The Japanese treasury is to receive a liberal sum in payment for the care of Russian prisoners.

Japan's fishermen secure the right to ply their trade in the waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to the Bering sea.

## What Russia Has Lost.

Russia has lost its position as a ranking naval power. Its fleet in the Pacific is cut to pieces and its great Baltic fleet has been destroyed.

Russia has been routed from the Liao Tung peninsula, from Dalny, the Blonde and Elliott islands, and from Port Arthur, the great harbor fortress, whose strength and position gave the czar a position of dominance in eastern affairs.

The southern half of Saghalien island is lost to Russia, an island over which a few weeks ago she had full sway and ownership.

Russia has been compelled, by force of Japanese arms, to consent that all nations shall have full trade facilities in Manchuria, a privilege which she formerly jealously withstood.

The czar's government refused before the war to recognize any right of Japan to seek influence and trade in Korea. As a result of the war Japan is given a preponderant influence in the Harbin kingdom, with full power to advise the emperor on all matters pertaining to commerce and to war.

Russia has recognized Chinese ownership in the Eastern railroad connecting Port Arthur with Harbin. This involves a retrocession to China by Russia of property rights, and gives to Japan an opportunity to reconquer her dominions.

The czar loses all influence in Manchuria, a province which his government was absorbing.

# SCOTTY'S MINE IS FOUND

Bullfrog Miner Explores Death Valley and Stumbles Upon Treasure Camp While Searching for a Spring.

Los Angeles.—The Bullfrog Miner states that Death valley has given up its secret—Walter Scott's reputed fabulously rich treasure house is no longer a myth, but a real ledge of wondrously rich ore. Its locality is known over the southern part of the state, and a stampede has set in from Bullfrog points to the scene of the excitement. As the crow flies it is little over 100 miles, south of Ladd mountain. Speaking in exact terms, it is sixty-five miles southeast of the Furnace Creek ranch, in the extreme southern end of the Funeral range.

In a rock-ribbed chasm, surrounded on all sides save one by precipitous cliffs that defy the temerity of the bravest and most expert mountain climbers, "Scotty's" desert retreat has been discovered. His habitation is in a cave in solid rock. The furnishings and appointments consist of a desk, two easy chairs, a bed, settee, bureau, and last, though possibly the least important to the occupant, a bath tub. Near by is a spring of ice cold water that is crystal clear. In another cave at the spring is a larder, in which "Scotty" keeps a store of wine and edibles. A little farther up the chasm, in an almost inaccessible spot, is the opening to the mine.

The secret that has caused so much comment throughout the country was divulged by the very horrors that Death valley holds in its lap. Suffering indescribably from thirst and nearly exhausted from the heat, W. T. Miles, a well-known prospector of Southern Nevada literally stumbled upon the spot while in search of a watering place. Had he been looking for the mine he could never have found it, as "Scotty" had exercised every precaution to obliterate the trail, even to the extent of dragging brush over the footprints of man and beast. The route to the hiding place is circuitous and difficult to follow. In one place it extends over half a mile in covering a few hundred feet. But it has by accident been found, and there is no further secret to the whole affair.

That it is the retreat of the Mysterious Man from Death valley is proved by the location notices bearing his name which are posted about. In the "habitation" were found letters addressed to Walter Scott. There is no mistaking the place.

Miles reported his discovery at Bullfrog, and in company with Johnny Zieff and Ed Donnelly, well known prospectors, he has set out for the

locality. Many others are outfitting and a big rush is on to secure claims in the immediate vicinity. In a very few days the world will be made familiar with every feature of the property and the exact extent and richness of the ledge of ore that has provided funds for chartering trains for record runs across the continent and other stunts of a sensational character. When "Scotty" hears of the discovery of his mine as he has by this time, he will hasten to his property to protect his interests against the invading throngs.

## Russian Colony in Guadalupe.

Los Angeles.—Through the agency of Capt. C. P. de Bymenthal and the Realty Trust company the Rancho ex Mission Guadalupe, comprising 13,000 acres situated in the northern district of Lower California, has been sold to 104 Russian families.

The sale includes several hundred head of cattle and horses. The land is said to be well timbered and watered. The transfer of the land has been made and a number of the Russian families have moved down and taken formal possession.

At first the land will be used for general farming and stock raising; later on additional water will be developed and a flouring mill will be erected and a town laid out. It is expected that fully one hundred additional families will join their brethren in the settlement of these lands.

## Quartette Nearing 1,000 Feet Level.

Searchlight, Nev.—The Quartette vein has been cut by the 8th level 125 feet west of the shaft, and it is demonstrated that there is no change in the vein, except possibly for higher values. The width of the ledge is the same as on the seventh level.

The main shaft is now down 40 feet below the 9th station, which is almost finished. Drifting on the 9th level will begin this week, and sinking for the 1,000 ft. station will be resumed. Drifting on the 7th level is in progress, the face being still in high grade ore.

The company expects to develop considerable increase of water in the foot wall of the 8th level. It is hoped that this will be sufficient to run the fourth battery of the twenty stamps in which event 70 to 75 tons a day will be milled.

A small saw mill is being installed, including a rip saw, swing, cut-off and wedge saw, for the preparation of mine timbers.

The difficulty of securing proper mine timbers in Los Angeles or San Pedro, has been so great that the Quartette company has been forced to buy in the north. A half cargo, or 500,000 feet of selected fir timber is now on the way from the northern lumber port, for the Quartette, and is expected to arrive about the middle of next month.—The Searchlight.

## Doctors Complain.

Physicians in various parts of England are complaining that the competition of departments of hospitals is ruinously unfair.

# IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

A Goodly Exhibit—The Agricultural Press—Layering Plants—The Dairy Cow—Horticultural Notes.

## A Goodly Exhibit.

One of the conspicuous objects on the magnificent lawn fronting the agricultural grounds of Washington is a beautiful apiary. Every visitor who goes up from Pennsylvania avenue to visit the several departments where so much is to be learned concerning every phase of agricultural development, will see off to his left toward the Smithsonian building and the National Museum a goodly array of bee hives, each populous with its thousands of ever busy bees. This recognition of the importance of the apiary in our social affairs, is certainly most gratifying. Bees not only conserve a valuable food product which would otherwise go to waste, but they are also of inestimable value in the great and necessary work of cross pollination of our various fruits and vegetables. The government by locating an apiary so prominently on the ground devoted to agricultural research, shows to the world a recognition of the value of the honey bee, which is believed to be without precedent anywhere else in the world. Surely the world moves and we will all be grateful.—Cal. Cultivator.

## The Agricultural Press.

L. Jewis Draper, secretary of the National Agricultural Press League in the August 16th issue of the Printers' Ink, says:

"There were in the United States, at the time of the last decennial census, 5,739,657 farms, representing a total fixed investment of \$20,514,901,838, and directly supporting close to half of the product of the workers of the nation."

Of course it is trite to say that agriculture is the basis of our prosperity; nevertheless, it seems difficult for the average man of affairs to realize what a large percentage of the money he handles comes from the rural population. Agricultural and live stock products aggregate in value approximately four billion dollars.

To reach these six billion homes and that four billion dollars ought to be a matter of concern to every manufacturer of a legitimate commodity of life.

Fortunately for the manufacturer and the merchant there is a means of easy and convenient access to these minds and purses.

Roswell's American Newspaper directory for 1909 lists, under the headings of agricultural, live stock and dairy publications, 419 papers, with an aggregate circulation of probably over 6,000,000 copies."

## Layering Plants.

Carefully layer plants of raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, grapes or strawberries each year and thus have new ones without buying. By layering only from strong, healthy plants a high standard will be maintained. After plants are done bearing, pick out the finest lower branches from bushes that have produced well, press to ground and throw over a shovelful of dirt a few inches from end of plant. When plant is rooted loosen from parent stem and it will be ready to set out in the spring.—Successful Farming.

## Scaly Legs.

From a bulletin of the New Mexico College of Agriculture we note:

Scaly-legs is a trouble which is caused by a mite which burrows underneath the scales of the feet and legs causing an irritation which results in a multiplication of the cells of the epidermis, and, therefore, a much thickened scale. To successfully treat this disease the scales must first be removed so that the medicine can come in contact with the mites. The legs must be soaked in soapy water until the scales are soft, when they may be removed. Dry thoroughly and treat with the following: Balsam of Peru, two drams to one ounce of vasoline. Mix thoroughly. The disease readily yields to treatment if the first step, that of removing the scales, has been properly done.—Cal. Cultivator.

## The Dairy Cow.

Someone has said that a cow "is partly born and partly made." We hear a good deal about feeding and we hear a good deal about breeding, and the advocates to each claim for them about all the virtues that are

discoverable. The fact, is however, that it is a combination of the two that will produce the kind of cow we must have. It is the combination of the two that has produced the cow we now have, whether she be good or bad.

A naturally poor dairy cow badly fed will prove continuously unprofitable. A poor dairy cow well fed may yield a small revenue. A good dairy cow badly fed will produce only a little revenue, and it is probable that she will never have her full capacity developed. One of the things that has been brought out by good feed is that many cows that were supposed to be poor cows were simply cows that had been always so poorly fed that they had never had their full capacities developed.

The man that is bright enough to study breeding until he can get a herd of highly-bred cows, and study feeding until he can get every cow to giving milk to her full capacity, is the man that will make money out of his dairy herd.—Farmers' Review.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

(California Cultivator).

Over five thousand boxes of peaches are in cold storage at Stockton. It is claimed peaches kept in this way can be held back from the market for three months, if necessary.

Owing to the combine of the wool buyers last spring, the wool growers of Ukiah are trying to find some other method of selling their wool than by having public auction day.

A correspondent from Tuluca states that peaches from that district are being shipped to Los Angeles market, where they bring from \$7.50 to \$1 per twenty-five pound box. Plums bring \$9.00 to \$1.10 per box, growers receiving from \$85 to \$120 per wagon load.

The Petaluma Courier says that the average price for prunes at the canneries and dryers is way ahead of that paid last year, being now from \$18 to \$29 per ton, according to size and locality. The crop is better than we expected earlier in the season.

Walnuts will be higher priced this year than last. It is thought the association will be about one-third short, and buyers are already in the field offering 11 cents and under. The quality of the nuts will be good, but there will be more No. 2 grade than usual.

Several of the largest vineyardists at Fresno have sent a petition to the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads asking them to restore the rate of one and a third cents for laborers in gangs of five or more from the Bay region during the fruit season. Owing to the scarcity of Chinese and Japanese laborers in that section, this fall, the vineyardists are threatened with a labor famine and rotting of grapes from want of picking.

The Ventura Press says that apricot pits are in good demand at \$7 per ton. The pits are shipped to San Francisco where they are machine cracked, the kernel is extracted and shipped to Germany, where it is made into prussic acid. The pits yield about one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the ton of green fruit. As Ventura raised ten thousand tons of green fruit, the past season, it will be seen that the pit industry is of some value.

Dispatches last Saturday stated that the California Wine Association had ordered the closing out of the wineries under the control of the association about Fresno. This order affected eight large plants whose annual capacity is estimated at about \$7,000,000 worth of wine. The action was claimed to be due to the order recently laid down by the government requiring the keeping separate of the grapes crushed in making wine and brandy of two kinds. News now comes that the Internal Revenue Department has since changed their ruling and the wineries will operate this season.

## Goes to Look Into Peaches.

Washington.—Frank H. Meyer of the Department of Agriculture, has been designated by Secretary Wilson to make a tour of Northern China in the interest of that department. "He will explore the Kuantun Mountain region," said the Secretary, "and we hope that he will bring back much information that will be of value to our farmers in the Northwest, where climatic conditions are similar to those of Northern China. That is the original home of the peach, and we feel that a great deal may be learned about the fruit by studying it in its original habitat."

"It is also to be supposed that observation in that old civilization will reveal no little information about other hardy fruits and about grasses and legumes."

Mr. Meyer will be gone for about a year, and expects to penetrate parts of the country never explored by a representative of the Caucasian race.

## In Style.

Gunner—That is the toniest fish peddler in town.  
Guyer—I don't see why. He still toots a horn.  
Gunner—Yes, but it is an automobile horn.