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PORTLAND, OREGON

VENEZUELA IS QUIET.

Minister Loomis Reports an Era of Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Frank Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, has arrived in Washington on leave of absence from his post. Mr. Loomis said that when he left Venezuela the country was perfectly quiet so far as political conditions were concerned. Commercially there has been a great improvement in affairs, and the rising price of coffee promises a period of great prosperity. American capital, he says, is going into Venezuela in increasing quantities. One corporation has just undertaken to supply Caracas, the capital of the country, with illuminating and heating gas, manufactured at the seaport of La Guayra, 12 miles distant. Gas coal in Caracas costs \$12 a ton; at sea level the price is \$4, hence the projected pipe line. Another American enterprise under way is the erection of electric-light plants at La Guayra to light Caracas by long-distance transmission of power.

Mr. Loomis says that the conditions across the line in Colombia are, politically, in confusion and that has affected business unfavorably. Just before Mr. Loomis left Caracas the two commissions appointed to delimit the boundary line in disputes between Venezuela and Great Britain and Venezuela and Colombia arrived and entered upon their work. It is believed, Mr. Loomis said, that under the award of the arbitrator, when Spain acted as arbitrator between Venezuela and Colombia, that Venezuela will lose almost one-seventh of her territory, being almost the entire strip of country west of the Rio Negro.

Colombia-Costa Rica Boundary. PARIS, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic, and crossing northwards the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Siquia, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and Pacific. Afterwards the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the tributaries of the Gulf of Dulce, ending at Punta Buraya, on the Pacific.

The islands east and southwest of Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent, lying between the Mosquito coast and the Isthmus of Panama, are also Colombian territory, as well as the islands situated east of the Bay of Amaluza, including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

Havana Customs Receipts. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department has given out for publication a statement of the receipts at the Havana Customs-House for the month of August, 1900, showing that the total receipts for the month were \$99,590.

HIDING IN MONGOLIA.

Empress and Emperor Watching Events in Peking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says that the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, with 800 troops as a guard, are now staying with a Mongolian Prince in Mongolia, 150 miles westward of Peking, watching events here. No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops.

If Peking is to be held, immediate steps must be taken to meet the problem of a food supply for 500,000 population or else there will be certain starvation next winter. The yearly contribution of the southern provinces of 100,000 tons of rice for the Peking Manchus is stopped by the military operations, and part of it has been confiscated at Tien Tsin.

The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. There are 8000 of them here now. In Manchuria they report fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to a permanent occupation down to the great wall at Shanghai Kwan.

The Japanese have 10,000 men here. They occupy the whole north part of the city, the largest and richest share of all.

Shanghai Calls It a Mistake. SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—News of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from the city has caused a sensation, and is regarded as a great mistake, which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces. Even here the Chinese as a whole do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication. Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

Forecast of Peace Terms. NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Press dispatches are filled with forecasts of the peace negotiations at Peking, and the conditions which Russia and other powers are likely to impose. The demand for the return of the Emperor to power is accurately stated without doubt, but this leaves the question of the Empress' influence unmentioned, and that lies at the bottom of the present complications. The leaders of the Boxer revolt and of the Imperial Army can never be punished if she retains any influence at the palace.

American Transvaal League. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 15.—Sybrand Weesels, chairman of the committee on organization, today sent out a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago, September 25, at which time the American Transvaal League is to be launched as a National organization. The objects as set forth are: "to promote and secure peace for the South African Republic; to spread information regarding the cause and create sentiment against the war; to raise funds for the cause and to procure a tender of good offices of the United States to end the war."

CHARGE OF PLANS

Russia's Intentions in China Not Expressed in Her Note.

NEW STATEMENT BEING PREPARED

Dissolution of Parliament Expected September 25—British Liberal Party Leaderless.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Salisbury is back at his post. Sir Chih Luh, the Chinese Minister, had a conference at the Foreign Office yesterday with the Premier, Lord Salisbury, and the British and Russian representatives were also there, yet not one of the great London dailies has a word of editorial comment on the subject that is superseding in the thoughts of the world's diplomats. It is a striking exemplification of how completely befogged is the public of every European nation with regard to the purpose of their representatives. The Associated Press, however, hears from circles in close touch with the Foreign Office that a definite exposition of the diplomatic situation and the aims of the powers may be expected early next week, together with some inkling as to how it is proposed to attain the objects in view, but that at present the main point of discussion continues to be the question whether the powers shall or shall not evacuate Peking. This, it is asserted, is already provisionally settled negatively by Great Britain and Germany, who are hopeful of gaining the united adhesion of the powers to a temporary postponement of the scheme.

In the opinion of diplomats, the way has been somewhat cleared for the accomplishment of this by the recent notes from St. Petersburg explaining that Russia's real intent is wholly different from the meaning deduced from the text of the original proposals, as intimating that Russia may compromise. Considerable importance is attached to the semi-official statement that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese Government immediately enters, so that there shall be no interval without a government. Additional confirmation of this view is found in the fact that Russia has not yet sent her forces to China. This is entirely contrary to the supposed spirit of the Russian note, and prepares observers for a change of plans after the Russian note is received. Officials in London take little stock in the carping complaints of the Russophobes, though they are fully alive to the possibility of a Muscovite move in some unexpected quarter, and perhaps also some surprise from Germany. They point out that many allegations of intrigues founded on the most trivial incidents, and others like the report that Li Hung Chang is traveling under the protection of Russia alone, have already been disproved. They deprecate the attempts to manufacture international friction from such petty causes.

Lord Salisbury's return to England has quickened speculation as to the date of a general election. Nobody outside the Premier's political surroundings knows the date of the dissolution, but the kingdom will be in the throes of an election during the course of a few days. A proclamation dissolving Parliament will be all probability, be signed at the council which the Queen will hold at Balmoral Monday. It is likely that the date determined upon will be September 25.

President Kruger's arrival at Delagoa Bay will suffice as a basis for the British Government to assert that the war is over, and the Consulate at Pretoria is to a presumed grateful nation on what is known here as the "khaki issue". In other words, the military issue. There is keen and increasing activity everywhere on both sides, but the stanchest part of the newspapers admit that the Liberals will enter the struggle leaderless and disunited, and in a general state of confusion, practically precluding success. No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops.

James R. Keene, who sailed for the United States today, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I have had a long summer's relaxation from business, and am going home contented that, after the campaign in the United States, commercial affairs will experience a period of great prosperity. I have talked with President Cassatt and many other Americans and Englishmen, and all were of the same belief that there is practically no limit to the possibilities of American trade in Europe. We have so much to sell and can sell cheaply to them, and we have little or no trade in which we will be unable to compete. I believe, this includes coal, although, of course, there is a lot of humbug circulating about the amount of transactions all over the world. The scarcity of English labor, due to the men absent at war, combined with the scarcity of ships, due to the same cause, has enabled us to advance our exports in spite of these conditions will be modified. But England will have to keep a large standing army in South Africa, and this will require transports. So, under the new conditions, the present conditions will largely prevail, enabling the United States to obtain a permanent footing in the market. My racing experience has been that, but we have little preference between England and the United States. We intend to send more horses. Racing is more of a sport in England and more a business in the United States. But it is interesting in both places."

The conference of the Institute of Journalists, held in London the present week, under the auspices of Lord May Newton, passed a number of remarkable resolutions, the results of which are awaited with a great deal of curiosity. For instance, hereafter, if the dictates of the Institute are obeyed, editors must refrain from inviting contributions from persons of wealth, position, society, etc., because they thus deprive of valuable space those who are journalists by profession and have no other means of livelihood. It was resolved also to form a committee, whose duty it is to investigate charges against papers manipulating items of news or unduly expanding cablegrams. Another committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for the examination of all persons applying to a newspaper career.

Dr. Clark Bell, who sailed for New York from Rotterdam on the Spaarndam September 3, said to a representative of the Associated Press before sailing: "I am very glad to see you, and I am sure that the results of my visit in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, though the Home Secretary has yet taken no action. The publication of Lord Russell's letter caused a profound impression. Furthermore, I have since learned of high authority that Lord Russell kept his promise to Mrs. Maybrick, and in the capacity of Lord Chief Justice prepared a long statement strongly urging

her release, and concluding as follows: 'In my opinion, as head of the judiciary of England, Mrs. Maybrick ought to be immediately released. This letter was shown to Lord Hugh Cecil and others before petition to the Home Secretary (Sir Matthew White Ridley), and in the opinion of these best-informed characters in England, these representations constituted an official act of the Chief Justice, and the Home Secretary ought so to regard them.'"

The Times publishes a second article today on American competition in small metal goods. Commenting editorially upon the article, the Times arrives at the conclusion that it is protective, and leaves trade to adapt itself to the special needs of the home market, and to only compete with foreign markets with surplus not especially adapted for foreign needs. We shall feel the full stress of German and American competition only when, if ever, the financial barriers which now restrain its pressure are removed.

All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise and capital to relieve London's traffic. The central metropolis is far behind every provincial center in many things that go to make up a modern city as beginning to be realized by Englishmen as well as by Americans; and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems. One had only to attempt a journey to the city this week to realize the costly delays and vexations to which business is subjected under present conditions. The main artery from Trafalgar Square to the bank is so torn up that it takes cabs and buses 20 or 40 minutes to cover a journey of less than two miles.

Connected with all this congestion is the great problem of housing the working classes, which the closest students of London's social problems are agitated, though they readily perceive that the only remedy, as in the case of lessening the congestion of the streets, lies in a widespread network of rapid transit, which, under the County Council rules, must hereafter be subterranean. London therefore will gladly welcome American aid; there is no lack of indications that Americans are actively seeking investment in this and other directions. There is scarcely a hotel in London that does not contain an important person, a native of some American industry or enterprise which he is actively engaged in promoting.

There is much gossip over the statement that Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago and New York, has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Brompton & Hampstead underground railroad, and it is hinted that the deal made in this connection Thursday by Mr. Smith, the secretary of the company, as already cabled to the Associated Press, is by no means conclusive. It is pointed out that there are some evidences of truth in these reports and Mr. Yerkes' friends openly declare that he has not only secured this valuable opening, but that his coming to London means that he will control the electrical traction system of the metropolis.

Nor is London the only place where American capitalists are engaged in electrical enterprises. The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connected on the tracheous lines of the London and North Western Railway, and a score of small towns of Northern England. This project is in the hands of "Tom" and Albert Johnson, of New York.

American coal and railroad magnates are also busy here. Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is in London, and he is expected to reach the city this week. He is watching developments at one London hotel, while the Baltimore and Ohio people have their headquarters at the other. The American Consulate in London is a busy place, and the American people here are busy with the "khaki issue".

"The great drawback," said a prominent member of the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate, "is the lack of transportation. It is a matter of fact that the Chinese are equipped with a fleet of vessels specially constructed for carrying coal, such as our iron ore and steel, and they are through the straits of the Bosphorus to Marseilles and Odessa, the United States would have the European coal market at her feet for all time."

When a clear-cut issue is again discernible in the confusion surrounding the Chinese difficulties, there may be a reawakening of the "khaki issue". The Chinese hold a secondary place in the public mind in England. The Parliamentary campaign is in full swing, but Lord Salisbury has not yet taken any country into consideration, and the consequence is that the campaign is a mere academic thing. So Great Britain is not yet ready to take any action, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of the real end of the campaign, as Great Britain is the only power that can do so.

President Kruger's dramatic retreat has led the commentators to renege on the close of the war, but the long list of casualties and deaths in South Africa has not yet been published, and the figures show that the British losses in South Africa are not yet known. The British losses in South Africa are not yet known. The British losses in South Africa are not yet known.

The Boers Courier, Boersen Zeitung and Cologne Volks Zeitung express themselves similarly. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns authoritatively, however, that the German Government circles have been most agreeably impressed by the manner in which the German loan has been taken up in the United States. The correspondent learns from a person who saw Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, this afternoon, that he is highly delighted with the success of the loan.

A London paper's statement that this is only an installment of a total loan of 200,000,000 marks is disbelieved here. The correspondent of the Associated Press called the Reichsbank officials' attention to the statement, and they refused to deny it. A representative of Dr. Miquel, however, emphatically denied it. Dr. Miquel informed him that the Imperial Government needs are satisfied for the present. The Associated Press informant also contradicted the statement from New York that part of the loan will be placed in Germany. It is understood that the German Government's motive in placing the loan in America was the Berlin high financiers' dissatisfaction because the government placed the 200,000 loan of 1899 through a single bank. The government wanted to show the high financiers that it is independent.

NO ISOLATED ACTION

Interested Powers Convinced of Harmony in China.

STATEMENT OF GERMAN'S POSITION

Berlin Press Condemns the Placing of the Recent Loan in the United States.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Chinese situation is here deemed to be highly unsatisfactory and most complicated, though no sensational events are immediately expected, and isolated action upon the part of any one power is not anticipated. According to the opinion here, all the inter-

ested powers are too firmly convinced of the importance of continued harmony and solidarity to jeopardize them when no necessity calls for it. It is expected in Berlin that neither Russia nor France will withdraw their troops hurriedly from Peking, and it is believed the United States will not be in any greater hurry. Information has reached this city that Russia, in any event, will keep large bodies of troops in China, not only in the frontier provinces of Mongolia, Manchuria and Kirin, but also in the interior and the coast, accepting Li Hung Chang's view that the allied powers have agreed that under the circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the tactical and strategic position of the international forces in Peking. Russia, too, will finish the railroad from Yang Tsun to Peking.

Regarding Germany's action, she will, in any case, insist on severe punishment being inflicted on the traitorous Chinese authorities, to which purpose the confession of Baron von Ketteler's assassination came opportunely. Germany will not accept any peace conditions before the march upon Peking. All the letters agree in saying that Germany was the only power not permitting looting, and maintaining the strictest discipline among her troops.

The papers today nearly all condemn the placing of the German loan in the United States, as calculated to humiliate the nation. The Vossische Zeitung publishes figures showing the imperial government has 140,000,000 marks on hand, and says: "If then, borrow abroad, thus putting Germany on a par with Russia and smaller and less moneyed countries? The empire would not have found it difficult to raise the amount here, without the aid of any bank."

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The Socialist party convention will open tomorrow at Mayence. The Socialist Women's Conference will begin the same day. The first convention's chief point of issue is whether generally to participate in the Prussian Diet election.

A meeting of Americans has been held at the United States Embassy here in aid of the Texas sufferers. Resolutions of sympathy were passed and 2000 marks were subscribed. A committee, consisting of Secretary Jackson, Rev. Dr. Dickle and Deputy Consul-General Frederick von

VERSUS. WAS APPOINTED TO SOLICIT FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Between Worms and Frankenstein there has been laid bare an immense tomb with prehistoric remains 4000 years old. The skeletons show they are those of a tall, strong race. The bodies were buried in a steeping position.

Breslau University has changed the condition of doctorate promotions in philosophy, requiring of the candidates graduation from schools similar to the German gymnasiums.

The British Embassy here knows nothing of the projected visit of Emperor William and the Crown Prince to the Queen of England, as reported by a London paper.

LOOTING IN PEKIN.

Brutal Outrages Committed in Tung Chow.

PEKIN, Sept. 3, via Taku, Sept. 7, via Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Looting in Peking con-



JOHN WILSON, PIONEER MERCHANT.

tinues, both authorized and unauthorized. Few houses are guarded, except those occupied by foreigners, the palaces and those in the sacred city. Almost every house is a den of thieves. General Chaffee says he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looting, and he earnestly desires the co-operation of every nation to prevent this.

On the other hand the missionaries complain because the sacred city has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly placed Chinese persons who were behind all the trouble should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them.

General Fukushima, the Japanese commander in chief, has ordered his troops to proceed immediately to Tung Chow, and to report.

At a council of Generals today, the Russian General Linewitch said he had received information that two forces of Boxers, one numbering 10,000 and the other 4000, were marching from the south to endeavor to cut the communications of the allies between Peking and Tien Tsin. It was finally decided that the line was sufficiently guarded, as the allies would certainly receive definite tidings of the approach of the Boxers in time to mobilize at any given point. The council merely issued orders for increased vigilance on the part of the outposts.

The telegraph line has been closed against press messages, because of the enormous government business.

NO POWER TO NEGOTIATE. Neither Ministers Nor Commanders Can Treat With China.

PEKIN, Sept. 7, via Taku, Sept. 13, and Shanghai, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers here, it has been decided that they have no power to attempt to treat with Prince Ching. The Generals of the powers also think they can not treat with the Prince. The Russian legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international committee in some foreign capital.

Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has informed the foreign Generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Peking and Tien Tsin, and that it is thought trouble may be looked for in November. General Chaffee believes he has sufficient troops to hold out against any attack.

Minister Conger has received reliable news to the effect that all Americans at Pao Ting Fu have been killed. It is believed that eight missionaries were there. Prince Ching informed Minister Conger that the Emperor is to return to Peking. The Prince says the Emperor and the entire court are in small villages 90 miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly.

Lieutenant Benjamin B. Hyer, commanding 60 men of the cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 500 Boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing 25 and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

JOHN WILSON DEAD

Pioneer Merchant, Scholar and Book-Lover.

BEGAN BUSINESS IN PORTLAND, 1850

Founder of the House of Olds & King—Owner of the Finest Library in the State.

John Wilson, one of Portland's pioneer business men, founder of the house of Olds & King, scholar, book-lover and owner of the finest private library in Oregon, died at his residence, corner Fourth and Taylor streets, yesterday morning, aged 71. For some time he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease, and he had been confined to his bed for the past four months. Four children survive him—Mrs. W. L. Jones, Mrs. Edwin Caswell, Robert W. Wilson and George W. Wilson.

The deceased was a native of Ardee, Ireland, and came to Portland in 1850 via Cape Horn. In that year he became a clerk in the general merchandise store of the original firm of Allen & Lewis, located then, as now, on Front street. Six years later he formed a partnership with L. H. Wakefield, who was at one time Postmaster of this city, and is now a resident of San Francisco. Their trade consisted of general merchandise, as did all of the mercantile establishments of those days, and was conducted on Front street, between Morrison and Alder, until 1871, when the location was changed to Third street, between Morrison and Yamhill. In 1880 Mr. Wilson bought the interests of his partner, and from that time until 1878 he carried on the business alone. Three years after he assumed complete control. He erected a building on Third street, between Morrison and Alder, and it was while occupying this building in 1878 that he concluded to dispose of his business and retire from mercantile pursuits. He sold out to W. P. Olds and S. W. King, who then established the firm of Olds & King, which has since given place to the corporation known by that name.

Following his retirement he devoted his attention to his real estate holdings, which by that time had attained considerable value. On the quarter block at the corner of Fourth and Alder streets owned by him he erected the Holton House in 1881, the name of which has since been changed to the Belvedere Hotel. At the time of his death his real estate holdings were valued at \$100,000. He was a man of high character and of unswerving integrity in all his relations. Although he was of an unpretentious and retiring nature, he was kind and considerate to all, and his quietness and his effort won the lasting friendship and full confidence of all whom he met. With his intimate friends he disclosed more of the nobility of his nature, and even then his innate modesty and diffidence of anything approaching display had a tendency to hold in check the rich conversational powers that never failed to delight and instruct those fortunate enough to be his hearers. He took a deep interest in educational matters, and during his many years' service as a School Director here his intelligent and careful work was not without its effect in their present high state of efficiency.

W. P. Olds, who was employed as a clerk in Mr. Wilson's store for 10 years, had an intimate knowledge of his business and social life, and speaks of him in the most eulogistic terms. "He was one of the men that the world at large does not know," said Mr. Olds, "and yesterday, 'one that does a great deal of thinking and a great deal of good. Of the strictest probity, and of unusual capability as a merchant, and of unusual local education and remarkable culture, during all his life he had been a great student, and his mind was stored with the choicest learning in every field of knowledge. He was a man of high character and of unswerving integrity in all his relations. Although he was of an unpretentious and retiring nature, he was kind and considerate to all, and his quietness and his effort won the lasting friendship and full confidence of all whom he met. With his intimate friends he disclosed more of the nobility of his nature, and even then his innate modesty and diffidence of anything approaching display had a tendency to hold in check the rich conversational powers that never failed to delight and instruct those fortunate enough to be his hearers. He took a deep interest in educational matters, and during his many years' service as a School Director here his intelligent and careful work was not without its effect in their present high state of efficiency."

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JOHN WILSON AND HIS LIBRARY. Sideline on the Man and His Value—His Collection of Books.

John Wilson was one of those quiet, sturdy, earnest, unassuming men, who belong to the solid, conservative element of the community, his sound judgment in the affairs of life, orderly habits and ready willingness to do his duty, and his making him a most desirable citizen and neighbor. Even up to the closing weeks of his life his genial face, with its touch of ruddiness brightened by the frosty gleam of his hair and beard, kept its cheerfulness. It was a pleasant face to meet on the street or at the door. He was essentially gentle-mannered, with something of the old-fashioned simplicity and naivete which now belongs to a past generation. Seldom was he known to complain; there was no touch of bitterness or aggressiveness in his nature, which was practical and serene rather than emotional.

His one enthusiasm was for his books, and this remained fresh and undimmed to the end. The remarkably wide range of subjects covered by his library, extending into nearly every branch of human knowledge, bore testimony to the industry and impartiality of his judgment. If there was any bias to his thought it was in the matter of liberality in matters of religion. He was gently intolerant of all dogmatism, and he was less than him in his own reason. His library, which ranks high among the private libraries of America, is particularly rich in critical commentaries on biblical literature. Many of these are not strictly orthodox, but are carefully selected works of the great thinkers of the day.

There is no doubt but that the presence of this library in Portland has, unknown to the many, had a broadening influence upon the community, for many clergymen have availed themselves of Mr. Wilson's generous hospitality to do private reading in it, and the ideas there absorbed have been sown broadcast from many a pulpit. Mr. Wilson was by no means a mere book-worm. He had an intelligent appreciation of the purpose and scope of every book that went into his library—and he was accumulating daily to the end. Many of these volumes are of great value, critical and scholarly in nature, written by his own hand, and these now bear mute testimony to his loving interest in the great and enduring thoughts contained therein.

Marcus Daly's Condition. NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Marcus Daly, the millionaire copper mineowner of Montana is very seriously ill at the Hotel Nederland in this city. Mr. Daly arrived here on the Etowah a week ago and has since been in condition of much suffering, occasioning anxiety to his friends and business associates. His ailment is somewhat trouble. He was reported somewhat stronger today.