President Opposes Radical Revision.

JUSTICE TO CUBA AT LAST

Relief to Philippines Delayed by Their "Friends,"

RELATION OF TRUSTS TO TARIFF

Free Trade in Their Products Would Kill Their Competitors, Says Reosevelt-Treat Revision as a Business Proposition. .

More and more to the future we mus gion south of us.

We are winning headship among the nations of the world.

The present phenomenal prosperity as been won under a tartff which was tules the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, man, wageworker and farmer

policy of a protective tartft, and yet, wherever and whenever necessary, to change the duties as matters of jegis-

lative detail. No change in tartiff duties can have o-called trust problem.

biggest and most enthusiastic reception over tendered by any man in the Twin Cities was that tendered to President Reconveilt teday. From the time of his artival in St. Paul this afternoon until his departure from Minneapolis for the West at 11 o'clock tonight, he was the recipient of a continual ovation, the streets through which he passed being a

Armory Hall, at the University of Minwhere he spoke this evening, was crowded to its limited capacity. rocity, brought out much enthusiasm, the President treating extensively on the Cuban situation, declaring that we must tary control of Sc most prosperous nation ever known. At the close of the speech many of the audience poshed forward to shake the President's hand, but this was denied

Thousanda of persons marked the route of the private electric cars that brought the distinguished guest and his party from St. Paul. Perhaps 300,000 people altogether saw him in the two cities, although his auditors were limited to the capacity of the Armory in Minneapolis, the Legislative Hall in St. Paul, the space front of the Capitol building, and about 1500 students in the university chapel, be sides several thousand people in front of the Nicollet Hotel, to whom he talked for one minute. Although it was generally understood that admission to all meetings would be by ticket only, there was a great clamor for seats and offers for tickets ran up into the dollars with few neceptances.

Streets Resound With Cheers.

There was genuine enthusiasm everywhere by those who saw and heard, the streets resounding with prolonged cheers while the President was passing. The weather was ideal. Houses and restdences along the line of march were profusely decorated and colored lights were burned at all down-town street corners.

The drive in St. Paul ended at Selby avenue and Dale street, where the joint reception committee of seven from each city ushered him and his party aboard the private electric car of Thomas Lowry, president of the street railway company, the reception committee taking another private car, which was made a trailer. lue start was made over the .omo line of the interurban line at 5 o'clock for Minneapolls. The regular schedule of the run is 55 minutes, but for the President's special the track had been cleared 10 min tes award, so it was possible to make the trip in about 40 minutes, there being no stop until the hotel was reached, where a crowd had gathered. There was cheer after cheer for the President as he passe. into the botel through the ladies entrance and was shown to his apart-

Dinner in a Hurry.

The party was scated at the dinnertable about 7:20. Time was limited, and, as the menu was simple, the dinner was over in about an hour. There were 25 plates. There were present 16 members of see joint reception committee and 22 specially invited guests, including Governor Van Sant and other state officials and Congressmen

The party left the hotel at \$:45 for the drive to the Armory. . he doors of the Armory opened at 7:30 o'clock, but for more than hour previously a great crowd besiege. the building, clamoring for ad-

Before going to the Armory, the President was prevailed upon to address the students of the university in the chapel. The hall was crowded to the limit, and Mr. Roosevelt speke to the students for four minutes in a manner after his two

speeches to college students in Chicago. He was then driven to the Armory, where he was introduced by President Northrup, of the Minnesota University, of the Minnesota University. My Fellow-Citisens: At the special session of the Senate held in March, the Cuban reciprocity treaty was ratified. When this treaty goes into effect, it will confer substantial economic benefits alike upon Cuba, because of the widening of her market in the United States and upon the United States, because of the equal widening and the progressive control it will give to our people in the Cuban market. This treaty is heneficial to both parties and justifies itself on several grounds. In the first place we offer to Cuba her natural market. We can confer upon her a benefit which roother nation can confer; and for the very reason that we have started her as an independent republic and that we are rick, prosperous and powerful, it behooves us to stretch out a helping hand to our feebler younger sister. In the next place it widens the market for our products, both the products of the farm and certain of our manufactures; and it is therefore in the interests of our farmers.

Democratic Inconsistency.

Stable Tariff Demanded.

nite principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker and farmer alike. The general tariff bolicy, to which, without regard to changes in detail. I believe this country is irrevocably committed is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign capital over American capital, to foreign labor over our own labor. This country has and this country needs better-paid, better-educated, better-fed and better-ciothed workingmen, of a higher type, than are to be found in any foreign country than are to be found in any foreign country.

(Concluded on Third Page.

Liberal Bequests in H.

Widow Receives \$150,000, Use of the Residence and Country Homes for Life.

ä

The grandchildren, Henry Ladd Cor bett, Elliott Ruggles Corbett and Ham-ilton Forbush Corbett are the residuary

Democratic Inconsistency.

Equally important was the action on the tariff upon products of the Philippines. We gave them a reduction of Experient, and would have given them a reduction of Experient, and would have given them a reduction of Experient, and would have given them a reduction of Experient, and would have given them a reduction of the last season, of certain gentlemen who, by the way, have been representing themselves both as peculiarly solicitous for the interests of the Philippine people and as special champions of the lowering of tariff duties. There is a distinctly humorous side to the fact that the reduction of duties which would benefit Cuba and the Philippines as well as ourselves was antagonized chiefly by those who in theory have been fond of proclaiming themselves the advanced guardians of the oppressed nationalities in the islands affected and the ardent advocates of the reduction of duties generally, but who instantly took violent ground against the practical steps to accomplish either purpose.

Moreover, a law was enacted putting stantily took violent ground against the practical steps to accomplish either purpose.

Moreover, a law was enacted putting anthractice on the free list and completely removing the duties on all other kinds of coal for one year.

We are now in a condition of prosperity unparalleled not merely in our own history but in the history of any other nation. This prosperity is deep-rooted and stands on a firm basis, because it is due to the fact that the average American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made in the great industrial contests of the present day, just as in the great military contests of the past; and because he is now able to use and develop his qualifies to best advantage under our well-established economic system. We are winning headship among the nations of the world because our people are able to keep their high average of individual citizenship and to show their mastery in the hard, complex, pushing life of the age. There will be fluctuations from time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just so long as we keep up this high average of individual citizenship and permit it to work out its own salvation under proper economic legislation.

Stable Tariff Permanded. The will of Henry W. Corbett, deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday by County Judge Lionel R. Webster. It was filed by Attorney Cyrus A. Dolph, and J. W. Newkirk and Maxwell Hamilton, who witnessed the signing of the document, made the necessary proof to that effect. The will, is dated December I7, 1888, and the executors named are: Edward Falling, W. E. Robertson, William C. Alvord, Henry Ladd Corbett, Elifett Ruggies Corbett and Hamilton Forbush Corbett. The two latter are grandchildren and minors, and therefore are not eligible to zerve as executors, and Edward Falling is dead. The others mentioned will act as executors, along with Emma L. Corbett, the widow, who is named as executors. The petition filed in connection with the

ciation. Mr. Corbett owned the Worcester block. Hamilton building, Cambridge building, Multnomah block, stock in various banks, bonds, railroad stocks and a great deal of Portland real estate in all parts of the city. He was credited with being the principal owner of the Portland Hotel

A copy of the will in full is as follows: Text of the Will.

I, Henry W. Corbett, of Portland, Or., being of sound mind and disposing mem-ory, do make, publish and declare this, the following, my last will and testa-

Second-I hereby direct that my ex-ecutors cause the remains of my deceased wife, Caroline E. Corbett, now interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, at Cambridge, Washington County, New York, to be reemoved to Riverview Cemetery, at Portland, Or., and reinterred in my cemetery lot to the west of and next to my agn Hamilton's grave. And I direct tha all and singular the expense connected therewith shall be paid out of my estat-by my said executors.

the terms aforesaid by my executors out

To His Grandsons.

Bequests for Charity.

endowment fund of said association of

(Concluded on Page 10.)

nth-I give and bequeath to the

of my said estate.

by my said executors.

His Wife's Bequest.

Third-I give and bequeath to my wife.
Emma L. Corbett, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (HER.00) to be paid to her by my executors, hereinafter named, as som as practicable after my decease; the same to be received, owned and held by her in her own right absolutely. And I give, devise and bequeath to my said wife the further sum of one thousand dollars (HO0) per mouth for and during her natural life, to be paid to her monthly out of the income and rents arising from the real property owned by me at the time of my death. The provisions for my said wife herein made being and to be in lieu of dower and right of dower in the real property of which I shall die seized.

Fourth-I give and bequeath to my nieces, Henrietta E. Failing, Mary E. Failing and Emily C. Cabel, daughters of the late Heary Failing of Portland, Or., the sum of one thousand dollars (HO0) each, to be expended by them in some token or remembrance of me. And to Charles H. Corbett, of Brooklyn, N. Y. to Frank A. Lacrer of Albary N. W. Corbett's Will.

TOTAL OVER \$230,000

it widens the market for our products, both the products of the farm and certain of our manufactures; and it is therefore in the interests of our farmers manufacturers. Thaily, the treaty was not merely warranted but demanded, apart from all other considerations, by the enlightened consideration of our foreign policy. More and more in the future we must occupy a preponderant position in the waters and along the coasts in the region south of us, not a position of control over the republics of the south, but of control over the republics of the south, but of control over the republic complications in the future.

Under the Plait amendment Cuba agreed to give us certain naval stations on her coast. The Navy Department decided that we needed but two, and we have specified where these two are to be. President Palma has concluded an agreement which the Cuban legislative body will doubtless soon ratify. In other words, the Republic of Cuba has assumed a special relation to our international political system, under which she gives us outgots of defense, and we are morally bound to extend to her in a degree the benefit of our own economic system. From every standpoint of wise and enlightened home and foreign policy the ratification of the Cuban treaty marked a step of substantial general progress in the growth of our Nation toward greatness at home and abroad.

Democratic Inconsistency. Grandsons Are Made the Residuary Legatees.

MANY TRUST FUNDS PRUVIDED

Monthly Income of \$1000, and the

Principal Bequests of H.	w.
Corbett's Will.	
Mrs. H. W. Corbett	50,000
Henry Ladd Corbett	25.0
	25,000
	25,000
	20,000
	25,000
	50,000
	10,000
Y. M. C. A	30,000
Presbyterian Board of Relief for	
Ministers and Widows	25,000
Portland Acaden y	25,000
Portland Art Association	50.000
(Also ground for a building.)	777
To establish a home for old	

The petition filed in connection with the will does not estimate the value of the centre. as is frequently done, but merely recites that the property is worth over \$18,000. The probable value of the estate is about \$1,500,000.

ment, hereby revoking any and all former wills by me at any time made. And First-I will and direct that all my just debts and liabilities shall be fully paid-by my executors bereinafter named as soon as convenient after my decease.

Clackamas Indorses Brownell.

WINS OUT IN CONVENTION

Delegates Instructed to Urge His Nomination.

BY ALL "HONORABLE EFFORTS"

ne token or remembrance of me. And Charles H. Corbett, of Brooklyn, N. to Frank A. Jagger, of Albany, N. and to Edward Failing, of Portland. Machine of the State Senator Bune smoothly, but He Cannot Barter Y., and to Edward Failing, of Portland.
Or., I give and bequeath each the sum
of two thousand dollars (\$990) in token
of my esteem and affectionate regard.
Fifth-I give and bequeath to my cousins, Lucy S. Schuyler and Emailine Weisner, each the sum of fifty dollars (\$50)
per month, payable monthly during the
tems of their natural lives. And I hereby direct the payment of said sums for
the terms aforesaid by my executors out Votes in the First District Congressional Convention.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 4—(Special.)— George C. Brownell this afternoon hon-ored the Republican County Convention of Clackamas with a brief visit. He com pletely captivated them with his hur protestations of injured innocence. genial warmth of his words caused his rivals to melt away like snow before a chinook wind. When he emerged from the convention hall he had the "indorsenent" of his county for the Republican

nomination for Congress.

Every wheel in the Brownell' machine was well greased. His organization was in slick order in all its parts. With a velvet voice he offered himself to the conven-tion as an aspirant for favor of the gen-tlemen. He wheedled them, he caloled them. Could they resist his blandish-ments? How could they, when before them posed the very paragon of virtue and humility?

To His Grandsons.

Sixth—I give and bequeath to Henry Ladd Corbett, Elliott Ruggles Corbett and Hamilton Forbush Corbett, children of my deceased son, Henry, each the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (£5,000), to be paid to them, or the survivor or survivors of them, as and when they arrive at the age of 21 years. And I recommend that they, my said grandchildren, shall invest the same in good and safe securities, that the income therefrom, with such employment as they shall engage in, may be sufficient support to them until they arrive at the age of 25 years. And to Helep Ladd Corbett, widow of my deceased son, Henry, I give and bequeath the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (£5,000), which, together with the expenditure of more than twenty-five thousand dollars (£5,000) for the house built on the lots given her by her father, and now her separate property, makes substantially my gift to her personally of fifty thousand dollars (£6,000). The machine did the rest. With J. U. Campbell, Brownell's righthand man, at one crank, G. B. Dimick at another, and Judge T. F. Ryan at a third, the machine had plenty of power behind it. While had plenty of power behind it. While Senator Brownell's name was going through, there was a momentary hitch, caused by somebody's feebly braking the wieels, but the momentum could not be stopped. When his name had gone in rough all the processes of the machine, it came out with an "indorsement" for Congress. Seventh—I give and bequeath to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, incorporated April 18, 1871, by the act of the Legislature of the State of New York the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (75,600).

Eighth—I give and bequeath to The Home of Portland, Or., the sum of fifty thousand dollars (80,000), to be invested by said corporation as an endowment fund, the interest and income therefrom to be added thereto until the same with accumulations shall amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and thereafter the income arising therefrom and from the accumulations therefrom and from the accumulations therefrom and from the secumulations therefrom and corpus for the support of the in-

Congress.

Mr. Brownell beamed with gratitude.
The convention beamed with delight, Mr.
Brownell smiled. The convention smiled,
too. Mr. Brownell purred with thankfulness. The convention yelled and stamped
its feet. Mr. Brownell withdrew. The Its feet. Mr. Brownell withdrew. The convention yelled some more. Mr. Brownell didn't care what delegates went to the district convention. But the gentlemen he had enjoled loved him more than he loved himself, and elected just the delegates he wanted. The names of the delegates had been printed on ballots, but this arrangement was simply for convenience, and there was nothing "official" about it.

Delegates Instructed.

from and from the accumulations thereto shall be used and applied as the
same accrues for the support of the inmates of the institution; the principal
to remain unimpaired as an endowment
fund of one hundred thousand dollars,
or more, for the said Home.

Ninth-I give and bequeath to the Boys'
and Girls' Ald Society of Portland Or-The delegates were instructed "to make all honorable efforts to bring about the nomination of George C. Brownell at the district convention." The 17 delegates are: and Girls' Aid Society, of Portland, the sum of ten thosand dollars (\$10,000), the sum of ten thosand dollars (\$10,000), James Dickey, Molalis, William Shea-han, Oregon City; J. L. Kruse, Wilson-ville; G. B. Dimick, Oregon City; C. U. to be invested as an endowment fund, the income only to be used for the maintenance of said society and the sup-port of the beneficiaries thereof.

Tenth-I give and bequeath to the Barlow, Barlow; W. W. Smith, Park Place; Ed Johnson, Oregon City; C. G. Huntley, Oregon City; Adam Knight, Canby; Frank Jaggar, Benver Creek; Dr. Young Men's Christian Association, of Fortiand, Or., te become and be a part of a permanent endowment fund of said association, the sum of thirty thousand C. B. Smith, Eagle Creek; J. U. Camp bell, Oregon City; T. F. Ryan, Oregon City; Sam O. Dillman, West Oregon City D. W. Kinnaird, Canemah; Hans Pouldollars (\$50,000) conditioned that the same shall be paid over to said association only when forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000) additional shall be secured for the same purpose, making a permanent sen, George W. H. Howell, Oregon --- y.

No Chance for a Barter. It was expressly understood in the Clacksmas votes at Eugene next Thurs-

day only to secure his own nomination. It was expressly stipulated in Brownell's agreement with his lieutenants that he could lead the Clackamas delegation no further than that. They all had a complete understanding, and the wily statesman was constrained to assent to it, that he could not barter away Clackamas votes to other candidates. Ryan and Dimmick and Campbell, his three coworkers, have made this so plain to him that there can be no mistake about it. They themselves are men of independence, who inelst on being recognized. They faily refused to furnish him the means wherewith to carry on political filtrations. If Brownell should be unable to land the nomination the Clackamas delegation undoubtedly would break up. Gatch would get the largest of the fragments and Hermann would fall heir to perhaps four or five votes. There might also be a small scattering to Vawter and Kelly. The delegation plainly would not go to Hermann, except a small minority. four or five votes. There to be a small scattering to Vawter and Kelly. The delegation plainly would not go to Hermann, except a small minority. Harris, undoubtedly, would be a strong favorite. And the fact is that Clackamas is not alone in this attitude toward Harris. The same feeling prevalls in Washington and other counties. But Harris thus far has refused to be trotted out of his paddock to the racecourse.

The convention opened today with J. U. Campbell, chairman of the County Central Committee, at the throttle of

Central Committee, at the throttle of the machine, Mr. Campbell at heart does not find his affinity in Brownell's, but for political harmony he veneers his dis-likes, the same way as do Ryan and Dimmick. All three gentlemen dislike the way they are overshadowed by Brownell and the way he monopolites most of the political sunshine.

"I think," said Mr. Campbell, looking heartfully cover the convention."

"I think," said Mr. Cafapbell, looking hopefully over the convention, "I hope we shall have a harmonious convention." Nobody dissented and the speaker took courage to continue: "I feel that we can settle among ourselves any differences that may crop out between us. Let us accord to every member absolutely fair and square treatment."

Mr. Brownell blinked approvingly from his corner and Mr. Campbell proceeded: "Men may differ in their opinions but this is no reason why they should threw reason to the winds and try a rule or ruin policy."

reason to the winds and try a rule or ruin policy."

Everybody was immensely pleased at the wisdom of the remarks and the smoke-laden atmosphere vibrated their loud approval. C. A. Miller was then esconced in the chair by unanimous voice, and T. B. Randall, postmaster, was put to doing the stunts of secretary. The convention immediately proceeded to business.

Mr. Brownell was invited by a voice

or two in the audience to make a few remarks and very graciously and prompt-

or two in the audience to make a few remarks and very graciously and promptly compiled.

"I feel," said Mr. Brownell, extending his fingers as if to feel the pulse of the convention, "I feel that before we proceed to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention that I have a suggestion to offer which will interest every taxpayer in this county."

After this "feeling" Mr. Brownell paused a minute so as to allow his words to saturate his auditors. Then he squinted his eyes until they were half shut and went on: "Whether a delegation is elected for me or against me, it should be elected fairly and squarely. I don't want this county tied to me by any strings whatever. All I ask is a (Concluded on Page 5.)

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

National Affairs.

ederal officehoiders dismissed for civil service law. Page 3. Fight on canal treaty in Colombia. Page 2.

Domestic.

New trouble at anthracite coal mines. Page 2. Great damage to fruit crop by frost. Page 2. rtments against Chicago brokers due to

President Roosevelt speaks on the tariff and large families. Pages 1 and 2.

cook continues fight for tariff revision. Close of election campaign in Eastern cities.

Foreign. Chamberiain denies report about Irish home rule. Page 2. Students continue riots in Madrid. Page & Powder ship blown up with all hands. Page

ermen washed overboard from Atlantic steamers. Page 15. Sports. Los Angeles defeats Portland, 4-3. Page 14, Oakland shuts out Seattle, 3-0. Page 14

San Francisco defeate Sacramento. 9-4. Portland Browns make a hit with San Fran-cisco fans. Page 14. low Corbett won his victory over Terry Mc-Govern. Page 14.

Cup defender Reliance to be launched this week, Page 14. Pacific Coast. Hermann men looking for possible second choice. Page 4.

Results of county Republican conventions. Colfax man accidentally shoots his friend. Page 4.

Angry father enaps revolver at daughter Page 4. Willamette University will have excellent ath letic field. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Chicago wheat market dull and weak. Page 23

Narrow speculation in stock trading at New York. Page 17. Week in Wall street. Page 17. Large decrease in cash shown by weekly bank statement. Page 17.

Hood River apples in San Francisco. Page 23. Alsternize at last arrives in port. Page 15. Portland and Vicinity. George C. Brownell is indersed for Congress by Clackamas County convention. Page 1.

High Japanese officials pledge support of 1905 Fair. Page 11. Over 200 union painters will strike Monday. Page 10. Civil Service Commission announces new rules

to churity. Page 1. Inman, Poulsen Co. buys building site on East Side. Page 32. Patrick Holland will be arrested for contemp of court. Page 24.

Will of H. W. Corbett gives liberal bequests

Features and Departments, Editorial. Page 6. nouncements. Page 31. Classified advertisements. Pages 17 to 21. Oregon's population \$10,000. Page L.

Ten conceptions of Christ by 10 masters. Page James Whitcomb Riley's "Hymn Exultant."

ermany's Emperor a great business manager Page 38. Two glimpses of "Joe" Chamberlain. Page 38. Dick Dixon, mighty Oregon hunter. Page 40. Larrison's lay-off. Page 34. Sugene White's letter from Alberta. Page 22. Social. Page 28.

Dramatic and musical. Pages 26'and 27, Ado's fable in slang. Page 22. Fashions and household. Pages 36 and 37. Youths' department. Page 39.

CLOSE TO 510,000

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Oregon's Population at These Figures.

LAST YEAR'S CAIN 44,000

Largest Immigration in History of State.

PORTLAND'S INCREASE 16,000

All Sections Have Received a Shard of the Influx of Immigrants-Superior Class of People Have Been Coming.

ONE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.

a period of 15 months—the population of Oregon has increased more than 44,000. Unuestionably the immigration during that period has been larger than in any of the the heavy tide is just setting in. Figures from all sections of the state obtained by correspondents of The Oregonian are subjoined. They tell their own story. True, they are, at best, only good but it goes without saying that in no in-stance has an attempt been made to exagperate.

Oregon in June, 1900, had a population of 413,256. Natural increase is about 21/2 per cent a year. Adding the immigration uary 1, 1902, which was probably not less than 15,000, it may safely be set down that Oregon's population today exceeds 519,000.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY. Most Conservative Estimates Are 14,000 Increase in 15 Months.

Multnomah County has added not less than 15,000 to her population since January 1, 1902. Perhaps 17,000 or 18,-000 would not be wide of the mark, but for the lowest figures there is offered unmistakable evidence in the official figures of school attendance, the increase in water consumption as shown by the record of the Water Committee, and the increased and increasing business of the street-car lines. Collateral testimony is offered by the business of the Postoffice and augmented letter-carrier service.

What School Records Show. The records in the office of the Superintendent of City School disclose that in January, 1902, there were 12,034 pupils enrolled. The enrollment on April 1 of this year was 13,985. This latter figure was shown by taking the report of registration for the term including February and adding for March an Increase in registration similar to that of last year. The school authorities state that this gave a result probably below the actual registration, as the addition for January and February of this year exceeded those for the same months in 1962.

In 1902 the population of Portland was, in round numbers, 10,000. This gives 9.1 population to every pupil registered in the public schools in January of that year, the public schools in January of that year. This increase in registration indicates that this city has added 17,754 to its poputhe beginning of 1862 until April 1 of this year.

R. F. Robinson, Superintendent of the County Schools, states that definite sta-tistics as to increase in school registration are hardly to be obtained just now, but that at a conservative estimate the increase during 1962 in Multnomah County, outside the City of Portland, has been something above 206. In the country dis-tricts in this county the proportion which the school registration bears to the school population is about one to five According to these figures, Multnomah County, outside of Portland, increased its population during the past year from 1000 to 1200. Mr. Robinson states that the in creased attendance has been more marked in the suburban districts.

Increase in Water Consumers. Superintendent Frank T. Dodge, of the city water department, states that the transactions in his office show gratifying results as to immigration in Portland since the first of the year 1902. Attention was called to the fact that a manifest in-crease in the number of water consumers did not indicate by a large percentage the actual number of newconers. The water consumer usually represents the family group, and large numbers of families ar-rive in the city whose domestic arrangements do not entail the payment of water

rates.

The figures on file in the water office show that the receipts for January and February of this year (March results not compiled) exceed those for the same period in 1900 by the sum of \$3060.50. This

(Continued on Page 8.)

