THE COST OF PREPARING A BOG

Test-Shows That a Net Profit of \$1000 an Acre Can Be Obtained-Berries Superior to Eastern Product.

Cranberry culture has become an established industry in Oregon. While the production has not attained large proportions, the areas adapted to cranberrygrowing are large. There are vast stretches of marsh land in Coos, Tillamook, and other coast counties, which could be set out in bogs. Coos and Curry are just now the centers of the industry. Last year Coos produced 1010 boxes. Tillamook's output has not been reported.

The leading cranberry-growers of Oregon are C. D. McFarlin, of Empire City, and W. C. King, of Sand Lake, Tillamook, county. Mr. McFarlin is an old Massachusetts grower, and was the first to engage extensively in cranberry-growing in Oregon. The colebrated McFariin berry was developed by him. Mr. McFarlin and Mr. King differ in their opinions as to the variety of berry best suited to Ore-Singularly enough, Mr. King names the McFarlin, while Mr. McFarlin thinks the berry which bears his name ripens too late. Mr. McFarlin is experimenting to develop a berry which shall have the McFarlin's size, but earlier ripening qual-

Writing to The Oregonian, Mr. McPar-lin thus reviews cranberry conditions in

Coos county.
"I came to Coos county in May, 1885, to engage in cranberry culture, and located angage in crameery cutture, and the coast in order to get the benefit of cool winds in summer. While the bracing air is everything for health and comfort, it does not promote the growth of cramberries. Cool nights, with cool winds in the day time, throughwith cool winds in the day time, chrospe-out the growing season, do not allow the berries to grow so large as the berries which come from Cape Cod, and some parts of New Jersey and Wisconsin. In account of climatic conditions my berries cannot be picked much before October I. In the East, early varieties are picked in the latter part of August. As a result, when I send my berries to the San Fran-

cisco market I find myself in competition with the Eastern product. "In certain parts of Coos county, the soil, being peat or vegetable muck, is well adapted to cranberry culture. Sand for mulch is handy, and of good quality. While my borries do not average large, I can gather as many bushels to the acre as the Eastern grower can. Owing to the heavy timber that formerly covered this country there are many logs in the bogs. This makes the cost of preparing the bogs for the vines more costly than in Massachu-

"While making a bog at South Carver, Mass., in 1875, I obtained wild vines from a natural bog. These became, under culti-vation, the largest variety known. This berry took my name, and is known all over the United States as the McFarith berry. It is not an early variety, and for that reason is not the best for our climate. prefer an early variety. I grow the Farlin Early Black, Champion, Black Vell, True Bine, Cape Cod Belle, Cape Cod Beauty, Black Diamond, Jersey Cherry, Clinkerpin, Berlin Belle and Saint Claire. in my opinion, the Black Veil and the Black Diamond are among the best varietles for this coast.

"I am experimenting to get a The Early Black and the McFarlin. The Early Black is my earliest variety, but it is a small berry. I have hope that I shall succeed in uniting the early qualities of the Farly Black and an early qualities of the Farly Black and the McFarly Black and th the Early Black with the size of the McFarlin. Seedling vines of the cross are making healthy growth. Though I got a few berries from these vines last year, I am not certain that I shall produce a cross which will be suitable to our climpts. I shall know debttels this year. I shall know definitely this year. "As nearly as I can estimate, the Oregon vines are profitable for 12 or 15 years. My vines are free from insect pests. I have imported the vine worm and the berry worm, but they disappear after the first year. Our pure air is too much for them." "Regries grown on the Pacific coast have

Berries grown on the Pacific coast have a darker color than those produced in the "My market is San Francisco. So many large Eastern berries are shipped there that I am forced to sell at a disadvantage.

The average purchaser prefers a large, fine-looking berry, supposing it to be the best. The fact is that the small Oregon makes a better sauce than the Eastern berry, and outwelghs it several pounds to the bushel."

Tillamook's Cranberry King. W. C. King, of Sand Lake, is known as the cranberry king of Tillamook county

He has been in the business since 1883. He finds that cranberry culture can be followed with profit in Tillamook county. The vines make vigorous growth, and prove very productive if the bogs are properly prepared. When Mr. King was gathering his crop in 1898 he measured off a space of bog and had the vines carefully picked. He found that the yield was at the rate of 1000 bushels to "Allowing \$1 a bushel as net profit," says Mr. King, "I do not know of an agricultural product that will compare with cranberries, and \$1 is a low figure for the net profit per bushel." cranberry culture in Oregon, Mr.

King says: "It costs from \$200 to \$400 an acre to pre-pare the ground and plant the vines, incinding the cost of plants. Land on which there is standing timber is the most expensive to prepare, though it is none the less adapted to cranberry culture so long as it is composed of vegetable muck or

peat.
"The bog must be so situated that it can be drained by means of diches to a depth of at least 15 inches, and the grower must have plenty of water for irrigation and flooding. While I have seen success-ful bogs that did not have a water supply, I do not consider it safe for the grower to be without water. A bog once properly set out will last indefinitely. The first cost, though large, cuts little figure in the long run.

"The cranberries grown here are of a darker color than those grown in the East. They are superior in flavor, and weigh more to the bushel. My experience has taught me that the McFarlin berry is the best variety for this coast. It is the largest and most prolific, a splendid keeper, and by long olds the best seller. In the East it is considered a poor keeper. It appears to be well adapted to this climate, and grows to perfection. I have had good success with the Cherry and Bell variety. It yields well, is of good color, and flavor, and is of good size, though not so large as the McFarlin.

"The picking season is usually one of to picker and grower. The weather to picker and grower. The weather generally is fine—September and October—and men, women and children come for an outling in the cranberry fields. They come with a camping outfil prepared to onjoy the pleasure of outdoor life. Lines are stretched three feet apart across a plot of ground, and the pickers work between the lines. The vines hang on uprights about six inches high, and make a pretty sight. The bright red berries to uprights about six inches high, and make prisoners? a pretty sight. The bright red berries, in many cases three and four deep, touch sach other and completely hide the vines

"The pickers use a six-quart measure, and are required to pick the berries clean as they go. When the measure is full satisfaction. Price 25c, at drug stores.

cent check. Yardmen are in attendance to oversee the pickers, and carry the boxes away. My best pickers average about

three bushels a day.

"In the East, the vines are often infested with pests, at which times the entire crop is endangered if the growers have not an abundant supply of water. I understand that the pests have been imported into Oregon at different times in plants, but they soon disappear. They cannot thrive in this climate.

"The chief reputsiles of a successful bushels a day.

"The chief requisites of a successful cranberry bog are a good peat bed, entirely free from clay or loam, drainage to a depth of 15 inches, plenty of water and a coat of from three to six inches of clean beach sand over the entire surface. There is money in the cranberry business, and the many bogs of Tillamook county are waiting for men with means and en-ergy to develop them."

PROSPEROUS BAKER COUNTY Every One Has Money and Is Looking for More.

"This has been one of the best and most prosperous winters in Eastern Ore gon," said W. C. Cowgill, of Baker City last evening. "The snow came early, was not very heavy, and the weather barely touched zero half a dozen times. Bright sunshine, plenty of good sleighing, and sledding on the stage lines to the mines have put all in good spirits. Business has been uninterrupted and much heavy machinery has been moved to the mines that are just opening as producers or enlarging their output. Sumpter is daily growing faster than houses and buildings can be erected; rents have gone up; every house and business block in Baker is occupied. Granite, Bourne, Cornucopia, Bonanza and Robinsonville are full of miners, prospectors and investors. Even in the snow, claims are being staked out along the ledges adjoining the big mines, and every mail brings advices of new people on the way, or who are coming in the spring to the land or gold and honey-for we have honey as well as nuggets.

While mining is the one absorbing oc cupation, and every one is on a gold basis—even the pops and white-metalists forgetting everything in their pursuit of the yellow wand of power—the agricul-tural interests of Baker, Grand Ronde, Eagle, Pins and Harney valleys are large and prosperous. The stock on the ranges has done well, has required little feeding, and has suffered no losses. The crop of hay this fall was immense, owing to the late and wet spring last year, so that there has been an abundance of fodder, much of which will have to be car-

ried over. "With all this, and the prospect of the building of the Seven Devils railroad next year from Baker City, it is safe to say that the prediction of conservative capitalists that the population of Baker will be doubled in less than two years will be realized. The wealth is there, both in minerals, timber and agriculture; cap-ital—even Portland capital—is coming in faster than it can be utilized, and nothing can stop the advancement of Eastern Oregon. This condition of affairs is largely due to the judicious advertising in the East by Portland papers and Oregon's home railroad—the O. R. & N.-of simple facts and figures relative to the resources of the Inland Empire. Eastern Oregon people appreciate this, and will not be slow to improve the opportunity now theirs, and to do their share towards the upbuilding of the whole commonwealth of Oregon."

COMMISSIONERS WANT RELIEF Police Board Asks Council Commit-

tee for Money. The council committee on ways and means met yesterday to consider the gen-eral appropriation ordinance for the year,

which is to be presented to the council tomorrow. In the present condition of finances, it would seem that the commit-tee had enough troubles of its own, but it was waited on by the board of police commissioners, the chief of police and the police clerk, who urged that the committee do something for their relief. As was suggested in a communication from the police board some time ago; it desires the city to assume the expenses of the po-lice building, license officer, etc.; amounting in the aggregate to about \$560 per month, or \$6000 per year.

If the police commissioners can be re-

lieved of these expenses they will try to pull the department through. The committee, consisting of Showers, Cameron and Baker, would like to help the police board out if possible, but doubt that they have any power to do so. The request of the board of police commissioners was referred to the city attorney for a written and he promised to furnish it

It seems quite certain that the council has no power to appropriate anything for the police, above the apportionment of 1% mills out of the 8-mill levy which is allowed them by law, and that if the city attorney devises any way by which more funds can be granted for police expenses it will be only in the nature of beating the devil around the bush," as

TO START PENNOYER'S MILL Michigan Owners Arrive and Are Ready to Saw Lumber.

O. A. Ritan and O. J. Evanson, who have become interested in the Pennoyes sawmill, arrived from Cumberland, Wis. last evening, and are staving at the Perkins. Mr. Ritan says he hopes to have the mill start up soon, but will try to ar-range for better rail facilities, in order to ship lumber East.

This winter has been very mild in

Northern Wisconsin so far, Mr. Ritan says, and loggers are worrying over the absence of snow and cold weather, as they depend upon a permanent freeze to enable them to move their logs from stump to stream. They can get along without snow, but not without cold weather, as runways can be dug in the ground and water poured into these, which, when frozen, enable the teams to haul the logs over the long distances now necessary in Wisconsin-four to 10 miles On his return to Wisconsin, after a visit to Oregon, last fall, the big timber back there looked like telegraph poles, Mr. Ritan says. Here a sawlog averages 2500 feet of lumber; there it takes 10 to 12 logs to make 1000 feet. The size of Oregon logs enables the loggers to get them to market about as cheaply here as it can be done East, even though railroads have to be built into the woods first. He expects to find some difficulty in getting used to winter ways out here, such soft, springlike weather as this is only seen in Wisconsin after the streams

break up and navigation opens in the Lumber is bringing good prices in the East new, and the Portland Lumber Manufacturing Company, as it will still be called, hopes to send its quota-of Oregon lumber to the yards at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha.

Three Men Still Unreported. PORTLAND, Jan. 8.—(To the Editor.)— In the dispatches this morning there is given a list of the persons rescued from

SMITH'S SHAMPOO.

the box is full the picker is given a 50- Dr. Swain, dentist, 713 Dekum building.

TRANSCASPIAN LINE IN THE GREAT KARA KUM.

How the Russian Engineers Keep Back the Encroaching Sands-New Use for Naphtha.

On the Transcasplan Railway, July 11.— All the daylight scenery on the line since leaving Dushchak has been desert, the edge of the great Kara Kum. In the night Merv was passed, and the Merv casis, which occupied such a prominent place in public attention a few years ago, when the Russians were "at the gates of Herat." When this morning came the train was well into the most abominable part of the line. Separating the oasis of Merv from the cultivated lands of Bokhara that lie along the River Amu-Daria is that desert it was in the eastern edge of these sands,

ACROSS ASIATIC DESERT lives in this desert except those who must live here to care for the railway. The nomadic Turkomans are not to be found, for there is nothing to support life, and they have the far more attractive steppe at their disposal. Until the railway came the desert was a solitude as well. Now the stations are miserable little places, where no one ever descends from the train or joins it, with but one or two houses

occupied by the railway hands.

Around each little station-house of masonry is a yard fenced with lath, and actually swept daily with a broom to keep it clean. Not a spray of green is to be seen any place, and all the water for domestic use is hauled in tank cars from the Amu-Daria river. I noticed that it was the practice to sleep outside the houses, the beds being scattered around under the eaves, wherever there was enough shade to protect them from the direct rays of the sun. No doubt the rapid reduction of temperature by evaporation after sunset makes these the coolest places that can be



ANCIENT MEDRESSEH IN THE ABANDONED CITY OF MERV.

Africa, than the Sahara itself. Of course, it is no rival of the Sahara in size, and as to barrenness it is merely just as bad, but in the character of the sands and the danger to life it is declared that this Central Asiatic desert is the worst in the world.

From the ends of the railway ties to the limits of sight, and scores of miles beyond the sand is blown into hillocks that can be compared with nothing but the billows of the ocean. From trough to crest they are from eight to 20 feet in height, irregular and "choppy" as the waves of a cross-sea, and, like that sea, marked over the whole surface of each wave with smaller ones and the smallest of ripples. It is the wind that marks this tracery. The currents of air in the desert seem unceasing, but they bring little relief to the way-farer. Their only function apparently is to harry the sand billows into new forms and change the face of nature moment by moment. The slope of these sand waves is least abrupt on the side against which the wind blows. At the crest a little casterior was a simple of the side against which the wind blows. cade of sand spray is continually blowing over and slipping down the other steeper face, thus advancing continually the crest and the wave itself. The motion of this sea of sand, therefore, is as constant and the forward progress of the waves themselves as certain as that of the ocean it-self. These sands are ground to the finest of grains by their constant friction, so that the surface is almost as flexible as that of the sea, though, of course, not as rapid in its motion.

Railway construction through this ter-

rible wilderness was declared absolutely impossible by the critics of General Annen-koff when he began to construct the line. He answered that prediction, as similar predictions have been answered in America, by building the road, and trains today run over it without interruption. For a long time, however, all train schedules

Protection From the Sauds. Various plans have been tried for the protection of the line, and the present system seems to have a fair degree of success. Most important of all are the preçautions against the shifting of the sand by fascines of saxaul and drift fences of laths, similar to some of the snow fences in use on American lines. The saxaul is a gnarled, knotty shrub or bush, which fills the same function in the land-scape of these Asiatic deserts as the sage-

generally spoken of here as "the sands." not far from the present boundary of a desert which is actually worse, so I am Bokhara, that ancient history located the told by Russians who have visited North scene of the act ascribed to Alexander of Macedon when he refused the water that was brought to him in a soldier's heimet, and pouring it into the sand declared that he had no right to drink when his army was dying of thirst. Since then armies, explorers and travelers have found the difficulties of the way all but insurmountable, till Annenkoff built his railway and the way was made clear.

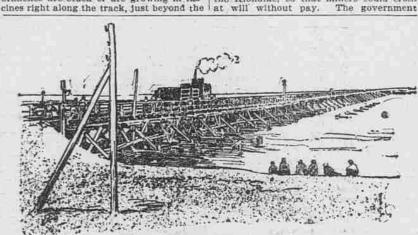
TRUMBULL WHITE. TAXES IN BRITISH TERRITORY

Complaints Against the Regulations

Made by Canadian Authorities.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-in The Oregonian of the 5th appears a letter from W. H. Gold, in defense of the Brit-ish. I think some parts of this letter are misleading. He says: "For where has the British government ever either appropriated to itself or made burdensome by taxation any mineray lands in her king-dom?" I would call Mr. Gold's attention to the Atlin country, in British Columbia, also the Klondike. At Atlin a foreigner has to pay a heavy tax on everything, and then had his claim taken from him, and now at this time several millions of dol-lars is filed against the government for grounds that were taken. Also at Daw son, where the British flag is flying with all its glory, we Americans, as well as all foreigners, had to pay 10 per cent of the output of the mines, besides taking out a license, which cost \$10 for one year. a license, which cost \$40 for one year.

Also trouble came when we went to record. The officers always have some
excuse to put you off for three or four
days. During the time the officials would
send some man of their own, and if he
thinks the ground good, he stakes it and
goes to Dawson and it is recorded, and
the officers receive one-half. Then, when
the discoverer goes back to see about recording his discovery, he is simply inlong time, however, all train schedules were arranged so that this part of the journey was always passed in daytime on account of the frequent derailing of trains by the drifting of sand over the track. without a word, you are arrested, and that means 30 days on the woodpile. Also, if any one should pick up the driftwood that floats down the Yukon, he is compelled to pay 50 cents a cord for it. The officials are in with syndicates that have sunk wells all over Dawson, and they have men at every well, and compel you to pay 10 cents per gallon for water. Also every one is forbidden from taking water from the Yukon or Klondike for house use. This is to force people to buy water, whereby it helps to enrich the officials. brush does in the United States. Even here in the sands it grows at intervals, though how it finds nourishment is one of to mind one incident where a gentleman the mysteries of the region. The smaller or a foreigner placed a free ferry across branches are stuck or are growing in fas-



BRIDGE ON THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY CROSSING THE AMU-DARIA

In the beginning the locomotives on this railway burned saxaul for their fuel, but other vegetable life, induced the engineers to look about them for some other supply. It was then that the introduction of naphtha refuse from the Baku fields was made with such success, and since that time it has been the only fuel on the trains. There has been another advantage in the change which was not contem-plated. It has been found that the drip-pings of naphtha on the sand on both hides of the ralls have a distinct value in hardening the ballast and preventing the sands that flow upon the "right of way" from remaining there. So now the naphtha is used freely for this purpose, the troubled sands of the desert are quietthe pouring of oil, and another parallel is furnished to the storms of the

The railway journey across this desert is exceedingly trying at best. It is neces-sary to keep the windows of the cars sary to keep the windows of the this closed to shut out the sand biast, which indeed has engraved the panes of the windows almost to the condition of ground glass. The shades, too, must be closed to keep out the glare of the sun from the sand. In the cars the thermometer showed to the contract of the sand of the cars the thermometer showed. sand. In the cars the thermoment always a temperature, hour after hour, of from 24 to 32 degrees Reaumur, or from 168½ to 117½ Fabrenheit, in the shade. It was necessary to avoid touching any wood or metal in the car. I have worked in the war. I have worked in the mid-Australian desert at Broken Hill with the temperature at 109 in the shade, but this beats all records of heat for me.

Lonely Desert Station, It is hardly necessary to say that no one. the state of New York.

rails, while the larger bushes are planted in lines over the hillocks themselves. These are supplemented by the sand fences of placed a boat on the river and compelled every one to pay 25 cents per head to cross. I only want to correct Mr. Gold in his statement in The Oregonian of the the great value of the bush in the desert 5th. If I had not seen the above with my for purposes of protection, and the fear of own eyes, I likely would have sympadenuding these areas which support no thized with the British. I am now on neither side; but I am glad the British are getting a little of their own medicine; that is, the oBers have taken just the same as the British have taxed us at Atlin and on the Klondike. I consider our government has just as good a cause to complain against the British as the British had against the Boers. We Atlinders and Klondikers had to pay all the taxes and had no voice when it came to election. Then, again, we were forbidden from cele-brating the Fourth of July, 1899. They issued an order on the 3d of July so we Americans had to obey or saw wood. The man that had to make a living by fishing and hunting was compelled to pay a li-cense and tax for every pound besides. Then, again, after one had secured a license to cut logs and build a cabin, the police would come around and compel you to pay 50 cents per log, after paying \$10 for the privilege. In fact, one has to pay a tax on everything he gets, except the air he breathes. E. O. SMITH.

Old Fort to Be Restored.

New York Herald. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to restore war. It is situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the newly formed city of Rensselear. The building was put up about the year 1650, and is probably the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

OF DECISIONS TO BE HANDED DOWN TODAY.

Right of Appeal From the Municipal Court to Be Decided-Notes of Litigation.

Judge Sears will render decisions in the following cases this morning at 9:30 Nina E. Wood vs. Harlow B. Drake;

motion for a new trial.

Noble Heath et al. vs. Otto J. Kraemer et al.; motion for judgment by default. H. S. Gile vs. Green Mountain Mining Company; objections to confirmation of

Peter Conrad vs. Pacific Packing Company and J. R. Stoddard, garnishee; motion to arrest judgment. William M. Ladd et al. vs Josephine Durrer; motion for judgment.

R. K. Carter et al. vs. William Frazier; motion to dismiss as to Schuttler & Hotz. Anna Bauman vs. O. H. Crab; motion to make amended answer more definite and certain; also demurrer to amended

W. E. Lewis vs. J. C. McGrew et al.; demurrer to answer.

Mark Milas vs. Peter Covacevich; on F. A. Bryant vs. State Board of Dental

Examiners; motion to make state board of dental examiners submit certain queslons to petitioner. E. H. Ahlgren vs. H. H. Emmons et al.; motion to make complaint more definite and certain; also motion to strike out

parts of complaint.
National Surety Company vs. Whiting & Mulr; demurrer to answer of defend-Katle Rishrick vs. City of Portland: mo

tion to make M. J. MacMahon a party Judge George will this morning decide the application of the constitutional clause conferring appellate jurisdiction on cir-cult courts, and the right of appeal from the municipal court, and concerning the omission of the customary appeal clause from the last city charter.

Judge Frazer will announce a decision this morning in the suit of Mary H. Couch et aly, vs. City of Portland; mo-tion to quash writ of review.

OPENING OF JANUARY TERM. Grand Jury Chosen and Cases Set for

Trint. The January term of the state circuit court opened yesterday morning with a arge attendance of attorneys. The outook for a busy term is favorable. The grand jury was drawn, as follows W. R. Bishop, foreman; William Connor, F. E. Beach, A. M. Cummings, Frank Nau, A. W. Allen, C. F. Pearson, John

F. Logan was appointed bailiff of the grand jury.

The following persons were excused as jurors for the term: J. N. Fullilove, Gra-ham Glass, Oscar E. Heintz, A. J. Free-man, Edward Hall, William Bohlander. Samuel Morrow. William Palmer was not served, the summons being given to his wife, and Charles Zeek failed to appear. Graham Glass was excused because he is not a citizen, and the others for various reasons. J. T. Hayne was not served, as he is in Alaska. John E. Druck is at Lebanon, R. Loverldge in Sacramento, and F. E. Le Sourd in New Orleans.

Cases Set for Trial. Department No. 1-Sherman, Clay & Co. vs. J. M. Long, January 10; Bruce & Ayers vs. Sunderland, January 11; Lee Chung Duck vs. Lee Hoo Sing, January 12; Grover vs. City of Portland, January 16; Therkelsen vs. Therkelsen, January 23; Raft vs. Sullivan et al., January 25; Alnslee vs. Lipman, Wolfe & Co., January 30; Poppleton vs. Herman & Co., January 31; Miller vs. Lindenbaum, February 1; Creagh vs. New York Life Insurance Company, February 2; Brand vs. Baker.

February 6; Roe vs. Portland Railway Company, February 1; Pope vs. Portland Railway Company, February 13. Department No. 2-Palmer vs. Title Guarantee & Trust Company, January 9; Schuman vs. Wager, January 10; Leach & Bowen vs. Albers & Schneider, January 11; State ex rel. Caswell vs. Patterson, January 12; Beers vs. Hamlin, January 13; Featherstone vs. Mutual Warehouse Company, January 16; Buchler vs. Miller, January 18; Bryant vs. State Dental Ex aminers, January 20; Kiernan vs. Kratz, January 23.

Department No. 3-Moore vs. Shoefner, January 9; Irvington Park Association vs. Watson et al., January 10; Frizze vs. Mangini, January II; Alden vs. Thrall, January IS; Kiernan (trustee) vs. Patierson et al., January I7; Hawson vs. Hawson, Jannary 18; Hawkins vs. Donnerberg, Janu ary 23; Title Guarantee & Trust Company s. Multnomah County, January 30 Numerous other cases are to be set in the various departments, and in the criminal court all of the cases are yet to be

Probate Court.

The final account of F. R. Strong, executor of the will of Theresa Scott, de-ceased, was filed. The receipts were \$6787 and \$5702 was disbursed, including \$530 executor's commission, \$1000 legacy, and payments to John Scott. The inventoried value of the estate was \$24,007. John Scott is the heir. The executor asks for \$300 extra commission. The estate was filed in 1833.

Hans Voos filed a petition asking that the executor of the estate of Annie Voos, deceased, be directed to pay him a legacy of \$50. Eliza Shipman has filed a similar petition, and also stating that she owns an interest in the real estate and asking why the estate is not closed." The estate of Leander Quivey, deceased,

was closed, and the property turned over to the widow, Henrietta W. Quivey. All claims have been paid. The adminis-trator, J. H. Middleton, charged nothing for his services. The value of the property was only \$66. The sale by Richard Nixon, admin istrator of the estate of Joseph Leonard,

leceased, of certain rear property, was confirmed. F. C. Hocker was appointed guardian ad litem of John Tallman Wheeler, a minor, to represent him in the matter

of the sale of certain property.

J. J. Doyle was appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Warren, deceased, valued at \$2500. The heirs are Alfred T. Warren and Clara M. Doyle.

Mortgages Foreclosed. Mortgage foreclosure decrees were ren-

lered by Judge Cleland yesterday in the following cases: A. Peebles vs. L. B. Chipman et al. Franklin Building & Loan Association vs. George H. Thompson et al.

W. E. Brainard vs. G. I. Pershin et al. In the suit of R. Nixon, receiver of the Portland Savings bank, against the Bays & Jeffery Company, to recover \$20,000, a default decree was rendered by Judge Cleland yesterday. Six hundred shares of stock deposited as collateral security were ordered sold.

Woman Thief Convicted.

Annie Stebbins, a colored crib woman was tried and convicted yesterday after-noon in the criminal court of the larceny of \$80 from Andy Grow, October 31. Th of \$80 from Andy Grow, October 31. The latter testified that he had just arrived on the Spokane train from Colfax, Wash, where he had been working. The woman, he stated, got him to enter her place on Fourth street by running away with his nat. The witness said. 'I begged her like a child to get out, and told her I wanted to go home. She said she would call a big, black nigger and have him beat me to death, and I gave her two bits to open the door.' Grow further stated that the woman slipped ner hand into his pocket and abstracted four of seven \$20

gold pieces which he had in a purse, and he missed the money after he got out. On cross-examination the man insisted that his name is Andy Jackson Grow, and not Andrew Jackson. He resides at Oak-land, Or. The defendant denied the theft and endeavored to establish an allbi. She is at liberty on \$250 cash ball, pending the passing of sentence. She will probably appeal the case to the supreme court,

Charles Lawrence, charged by informa-tion with larceny of a rady's gold watch, a bracelet and two rings, the personal property of N. G. Gingrich, pleaded guilty in the criminal court yesterday. and was sentenced to 11/2 years in the penitentiary. Huston Shannon, charged with larceny an overcoat from z dwelling-house

pleaded guilty to simple larceny, and will be sentenced Wednesday.

Charles Law, convicted of selling lottery tickets, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150.

Sale Confirmed.

The sale of the Willamet iron works property to the George W. Gibbs Company, of San Francisco, and Honeyman, DeHart & Co., of Portland, for \$41,000, was confirmed by Judge Cleland yester-day. The sale covers the foundry prop-erty on Front street, the block at Third and Glisan streets, all the accounts due, patterns, tools, machinery, etc.

Court Notes, The Sidney Stevens Implement Company was granted judgment by default against Robert Ross. for \$821 and interest from December, 1896.

The suit of the Marine Iron works vs. The Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company was dismissed in Judge Sears' court yesterday,

In the sult of the King Real Estate Company against the City of Portland, Judge Frazer granted the plaintiff 30 days' further time to move for a new In the damage suit of Stephen Shobert

vs. Hexter, May & Co., Judge Frazer yes-terday granted judgment upon the ver-dict in favor of Shobert for \$1500. The defendants gave notice of appeal to The

DESERTED JOHANNESBURG. Consul-General Stowe Says Ultlanders' Exodus Is Without Precedent.

From a Washington Letter. J. G. Stowe, the American consul-general at Cape Town, announces in a recent letter to the state department that the exodus of Ultlanders from the South African Republic and Orange Free State has been unprecedented in history.

"Many of these people-the mining population, the bone and sinew of the country," he says, "have scattered over the world. Numbers of them too poor to get out of the country are subjects of char-ity in the cities of Cape Colony and its own people. The English army is fed with supplies from other countries, and, while much of these may have originally come from the United States, they reach here via England. The customs duties and railroad and telegraph revenues have fallen off. As the railroads and telegraphs are owned by the government, a very large source of government sup-port is lost, to say nothing of the em-

ployes thrown out of work,
"Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and
Bloemfontein, in the Free State, are to ly over 15 tons of gold and yearly \$60,-000,000 worth, is silent. Up to this time goods have reached the Transvaal via Delagoa bay, but it is not supposed that they will long be permitted to enter. The two republics must then live on their own resources. Their crops are ready for to seaports in this colony for shipment to England have been taken by the Boers. Representatives here of export commission-houses of the United States are constantly booking and cabling large orders, particularly of foodstuffs, but word mes from the canners of meat and fish makers of flour, corn meal, etc., that they have about all they can do to supply the home demand, and are many weeks or months behind orders."

DAILY CITY STATISTICS. Real Estate Transfers. P. H. Mariay and wife to Charles P. Bacon, lot 12, block 7, Sunnyside; January 8.... Bacon, lot 12, block 7, Sunnyside; January 8.

Thomas Darling and wife to Russia Newman, lot 21, block 10, Albina; December 7.

Oregon & California Railroad Co. to T. S. Hensley, NW. 4 of NE. 4 of section 35, T. 9 S. R. 3 E.; December 28.

Security Savings & Trust Co. to J. L. Atkinson, lots 5, 6, block 0; lots 4, 5, 7, 8, block P; S. ½ lot 1, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and S. 4 of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, block X. Tabor Heights; January 6.

Frank W. Royal to Helen A. Royal, undivided ½ lot 8, block 220, East Portland; January 5.

L. H. Davis to W. S. Cutler, lots 5, 6, block 3, Davis Highland; May IT, V. Beach, administrator, to R. H. Greely, W. ½ of W. ½ of SW. 4 of section 23, T. 2 N., R. 1 W.; October 4. rederick C. Hawker and wife to Mary Richet, 199x38 W. of lot 4, block 1, Paradise Springs tract; Jan-Let F. DeBord and wife to Mary Richet, same; January 5.

Ary Richet and Thomas Richet to Frederick C. Hawker, lot 7, block 17, Elizabeth Irving's addition; January 5. M. P. Bennett and wife to Andrew C. Smith, lot 31, block 13, Irvington; November 27.

Evelyn Keyser to A. F. Flegel. W. 46 of SW. 46 of section 15, T. 2 N., R. 2 W.; November 22

H. Blaser to F. E. and E. J. Clark, S. 45 of S. 45 of W. 46 of NW. 46 of section 3, T. 1 S., R. 4 E; November 13.

Building Permits.

Building Permits. 

Death. January 7, Gladys Simpson, age 41 years Good Samaritan hospital, acute bronchia congestion.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Take a trip to Chicago by either of the routes offered by the O. R. & N. Co., and you will come back convinced that the you will come back convinced that the O. R. & N. trains are as good as the best. By patronizing the O. R. & N. Co. you are given the choice of two routes to Chicago—either by the Great Northern to St. Paul, or by the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific to Omaha, and the Northwestern from there to Chicago.

A solid vestibuled train is run through to Chicago by the latter route. This train is first class in every respect—fitted with the latest-improved sleepers, both

JUDGE BELLINGER SETTLES TWO DISPUTED POINTS.

Men Who Backed the Fredericksburg

Music Hall and Took It Under

Mortgage Protected.

Judge Bellinger yesterday rendered two

elsions in bankruptcy cases which will

nterest all persons doing business. In the case of Sabin, trustee, against Camp, in

which it was sought to set aside the transfer of property bought by a creator who loaned the money to establish an enterprise, the court held the transaction legal In the matter of the estate of J. S. Bo bankrupt, it was decided that a truster in bankruptcy who acquires property cav-ered by a lien, which is not recorded, is in the same position as an innocent purchaser. Following are the decisions in full: "In October, 1897, the Colby company negotiated with Camp for an advance of not less than \$5000 or more than \$5500, to enable such company to secure a lease and furnish what is known as the Fredercksburg cafe and music hall. In January of 1898, and from that time until June for lowing, the defendant maned money to the Colby company in pursuance of this agreement to the aggregate amount of \$5400. It was a part of the original agree-ment made in 1897 that the Colby company ahould pay the sums of money advanced on demand, after six months from the first loan, and that in default of a payment the company would give the defendant pos-session of the premises to secure him for repayment, and it was also provided that if the money was not paid the defendant should have the option to buy all the property for a sum not less than \$7500, not to exceed \$8000, and that part of the pur-chase price should be the sums of money

so loaned and unpaid. "It is alleged that the company, not hav-ing made the repayments as provided for, the defendant, after demand, went into possession of the property under his con-tract, and so remained until September, 1898, when he exercised his option to buy it, there being then due him 18675 25; that he paid the further sum of 22500 in cash. to the Colby company, and took from it a bill of sale for the property, and thereupon the defendant took an assignment from the company of the lease to the prem-

ises to be so occupied. "On December 28, 1956, a petition in in-voluntary bankruptcy was filed against the Colby company and the plaintiff in his suit appointed trustee, in which capacity this proceeding is begun. The plaintiff adopts the sale made by the Colby com-pany to the defendant, and seeks to recovpany to the defendant, and seeks to recov-er from defendant the amount of the purchase price of the property in such sale. "To the answer of the defendant setting forth the foregoing facts, the plaintiff de-

murs. The demurrer is overruled.

"The transfer by the Colby company to Camp was not a preference under the bankruptcy act. It is true, the transaction was consummated within the four months, Natal, and have to be fed. Some have was consummated within the four months, funds for a few days or weeks, but will but it originated in October, 1897. What in time have to be supported by the public, and this in a country that cannot or does not produce the foodstuffs for its own people. The English army is few with supplies from other construction of which the property which is the subject of which the property which is the subject with supplies from other construction. ject of the sale to him was created. He had good right, in equity and in law, to make provisions for the security of the money so advanced, and the property purchased by his money is a legitimate and frequent mode of providing security in like cases. There is always a strong in like cases. There is always a strong equity in favor of the lien by one who advances money upon the property which is the product of the money so advanced. This was what the parties intended at the time, and to this, as already stated, there is and can be no objection in law or in morals. And so when, at a later that the time to the filling of the pe-Bloemfontein, in the aree State, are to all intents and purposes deserted cities. Johannesburg, the largest commercial center in South Africa, has, so far as trade is concerned, ceased to exist. This once busy, bustling city, producing month-rights under this valid and equitable arrights and to possess himself of the property and make sale of it in pursuance of his contract, he was not guilty of securing a preference under the bankruptcy law. It is not pretended that the sale was for an inadequate price, or that there was any fraud, or that the interests of the creditors the sickle, but cannot be cut, as the men are off to the war. Prices are so high that the trade papers refrain from publishing the usual column of 'market prices.' Large quantities of gold an route

AS AN INNOCENT PURCHASER.

Position of Trustee in Bankruptcy When Lien Record Is Not Filed. Judge Bellinger rendered a decision also the matter of the estate of J. S. Booth,

bankrupt. It follows:
"In this case there is a claim of liens by H. F. Fischer, a creditor of the bank-rupt, growing out of the following facts: On January 22, 1898, the bankrupt, being indebted to the claimant in the sum of \$870, gave to him his promissory note of that date for the amount, and to secure the same, with his wife, executed a bond, by which the obligors bound themselves, in the sum of \$870, to sell and convey certain parcels of real estate belonging

the obligors, and upon which this bond is now sought to be enforced as a lien. "On the same date, the bankrupt being indebted to the said Fischer is the further sum of \$990, gave a second promissory note for that amount, and as security there-for executed and delivered to the claim-ant a chattel mortgage upon a steam launch then under construction by the maker of the note. The chattel mortgage was not filed for record, nor was there any record of the bond, or other notice of either of these instruments. The referee found against the claim of the liens, and such finding is approved.

and such finding is approved.

"The bankruptcy act provides that claims which for want of record or other reasons would not have been valid liens as against the claims of creditors of the bankrupt, shall not be liens against his estate. These liens could not have been maintained against a purchaser of the property, for value, without notice. In other words, this property is property that the bankrupt might have transferred, free from these claims of liens, to any pur-chaser not having notice; and it is not claimed in this case that there was any actual notice of the existence of these liens. The trustee of the bankrupt's estate stands in the position of a purchaser for value, without notice.

"Good luck grows not on bushes," but good health is assured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Many children look too old for their years. They go about with thin faces and sober manners not in keeping with robust childhood. If it's your boy or girl, give

Scotts Emulsion. Twill fill out the hollow places, increase the weight, and bring a healthy color to the cheeks. The improvement continues long after they cease using the

Emulsion. Get Scott's. joc. and Sr.os, all druggiats. SCOTT & SOWNE, Chemists, New York,