

4.8 MILLS

School District No. 1 Votes This Year's Levy.

TWO REPORTS FROM DIRECTORS

Chairman Strowbridge Favored a Lower Tax, but the Other Four Were Against Him.

A meeting of the taxpayers of school district No. 1 was held at the high school building last evening, and a special levy of 4.8 mills was voted.

One of the taxpayers present remarked that he had attended a good many school meetings, but none of them were as much muddled up as this one.

There were 200 people in attendance, about a dozen being women. Most of the gentlemen threw out a ray of congratulation when they discovered chairs in the hall on the lower floor and that they would not have to climb up to the assembly hall.

At 8 o'clock Chairman Strowbridge called the meeting to order, and Clerk Allen read his financial statement, which was as follows:

Financial Showing.

The following report of receipts and expenditures for the year was rendered by Clerk Allen:

To the Taxpayers of School District No. 1, Multnomah County, Oregon: Ladies and Gentlemen—

Table with columns: Balance on hand as per last report, Receipts, Disbursements, Total.

Statement of Indebtedness.

Table with columns: One hundred 10-20 bonds, Ten bonds, Total bonded indebtedness.

Report of Auditing Committee.

To the Taxpayers of School District No. 1: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, your committee, appointed at the last taxpayers' meeting to audit the report and disbursements of the school clerk and district, beg leave to report that we have made a thorough and complete examination of said school clerk's accounts and books and find that the same are correct.

Census Report.

The census of the district has been taken with the following result: Females between 4 and 20 years of age, 10,560; Males between 4 and 20 years of age, 9,802.

Chairman Strowbridge's Minority Report.

Chairman Strowbridge then read his report of the doings of the board of directors during the past year and the recommendations for the future, and commented and explained as he went along. It was a report of the chairman only, the other members of the board not agreeing to it or signing it.

the position of superintendent of repairs be abolished. Mr. Strowbridge said that he believed that in addition to the five-mill county school tax, the state school fund and the amount of unpaid tax due the district should be paid to the city and a 2.5-mill special tax levied on the amount of \$71,419.02 will be all that is necessary to carry on the schools of the district for the coming year.

Mr. Strowbridge's report was concluded amid applause, and then Director Wittenberg moved that Director Warren be permitted to read a report prepared by all the other members of the board.

Majority Report.

To the Taxpayers of School District No. 1, Multnomah County, Oregon—Ladies and Gentlemen: Inasmuch as the presentation just made by the chairman of the board is not in consideration or amendment by the board is extraordinary, the majority of the board has decided to submit the following report to the taxpayers of the district and its needs for the coming year.

Indebtedness.

The indebtedness of the district at its last report, exclusive of the bonded indebtedness, was \$115,922.00. To meet the current expenses of our schools until money should come in from taxes, it was necessary to borrow from time to time various sums, aggregating \$118,000. This makes our indebtedness account appear large. However, we are pleased to report that receipts have enabled us to pay this large indebtedness and leave a balance of \$118,000 more.

Expenditures.

That the taxpayers may judge as to whether the affairs of the district have been judiciously and economically managed or not, we herewith submit in tabular form a comparison of the actual expenditures for the year just closed, the amount actually paid, and our estimates for the coming year:

New Buildings.

It will be observed, as already stated, that the principal increase in expenditures over our estimates is in the item of new buildings. It is the opinion of a majority of the board that the present buildings erected every year to meet the requirements of our rapidly growing city. We are now renting one room at Woodlawn, for which we pay \$10 per month. This is a large expense, and it is a matter of local policy to send this class to Highland, where there is one vacant room in which they could be accommodated.

Reduced Assessments.

But, in view of the fact that the assessed valuation of property in the district has been cut down \$10,118,300, and also that the taxpayers have been burdened during the past few years of financial depression, we believe it is reasonable to propose that the rate of tax be reduced to 4.8 mills on the dollar, but this district actually receives less than 4 1/2 mills out of every 5 mills that it contributes.

Reduced Assessments.

But, in view of the fact that the assessed valuation of property in the district has been cut down \$10,118,300, and also that the taxpayers have been burdened during the past few years of financial depression, we believe it is reasonable to propose that the rate of tax be reduced to 4.8 mills on the dollar, but this district actually receives less than 4 1/2 mills out of every 5 mills that it contributes.

Reduced Assessments.

But, in view of the fact that the assessed valuation of property in the district has been cut down \$10,118,300, and also that the taxpayers have been burdened during the past few years of financial depression, we believe it is reasonable to propose that the rate of tax be reduced to 4.8 mills on the dollar, but this district actually receives less than 4 1/2 mills out of every 5 mills that it contributes.

assessed value of taxable property in the city has been lowered from \$28,655,411 to \$28,667,111, a special tax of 4.8 mills means only as much total revenue to the district as would have been derived from a special tax of 5.5 mills had the assessment of the city and county been the same as last year.

In order to show how nearly our estimate of receipts for the coming year, a year ago have been realized, we append the following statement:

Table with columns: Estimated receipts for 1899, Total amt. received from all sources, Excess of receipts over estimates.

It will be seen that the foregoing estimate requires a special levy of 4.8 mills, which we recommend.

As we have before stated, it has hitherto been the policy of the board, in order to meet the growing demand upon the district for additional room, to build at least one schoolhouse each year, as well as to enlarge each portion of the plumbing in the older houses as does not conform with the existing municipal requirements.

The important matter of providing circulating libraries for the elementary schools has been the most neglected of the district's needs.

Respectfully submitted, R. K. WARREN, R. V. BEACH, R. WILLIAMS, H. WITTENBERG.

Estimate of Disbursements for 1900.

Table with columns: Estimated disbursements for 1900, Paid, 1899, Estimated disbursements for 1900.

Estimate of Disbursements for 1900.

Director Williams said that last year the district did not receive the allotment of \$100,000, taking no account of delinquent taxes, because \$50 was taken from each district, and that the rural districts had received \$1,500.

Estimate of Disbursements for 1900.

Director Williams said that last year the district did not receive the allotment of \$100,000, taking no account of delinquent taxes, because \$50 was taken from each district, and that the rural districts had received \$1,500.

Estimate of Disbursements for 1900.

Director Williams said that last year the district did not receive the allotment of \$100,000, taking no account of delinquent taxes, because \$50 was taken from each district, and that the rural districts had received \$1,500.

Estimate of Disbursements for 1900.

Director Williams said that last year the district did not receive the allotment of \$100,000, taking no account of delinquent taxes, because \$50 was taken from each district, and that the rural districts had received \$1,500.

up repairs on buildings they occupied. He was opposed to going into debt.

The chairman said that the great trouble with organized bodies was that they were not organized to do anything but to get money.

Mr. Wittenberg remarked that the law authorized the county to bid in delinquent property for taxes. This year the county did that as usual. He said there had been a snarl from the chairman.

C. K. Henry said the adoption of the county report might result in the teachers' salaries being cut, and he was opposed to that being done.

D. P. Thompson, in speaking on the motion to substitute 4.8 mills, said: "We cannot reduce our teachers' salaries, for they would leave, and we know what we are to expect from the state and county, and it is nonsense to think that any of the delinquent taxes that would amount to \$100,000 would be collected."

Motions and amendments of all kinds were made and discussed and seconded and declared impossible, and brought up again and laid over under the table and tangled and tied up and untied again, and finally the result of the whole business was that the majority report was adopted.

The following resolution offered by D. P. Thompson was adopted: Resolved, That one-fourth of 1 mill of the property tax levied for the year 1899 shall be devoted exclusively to the purpose of providing a circulating library for the elementary schools in the district, wherever and whenever, in the opinion of the directors the construction and repair of school buildings are advisable; and, that no money of the district shall be expended for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

Resolved, That no indebtedness of this district shall be incurred for either construction or repairs, except as herein provided.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

VITAL POINT AS TO CUSTODY OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Can the Court Turn Them Over Permanently to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society?

A habeas corpus proceeding having for its purpose the release of Anna Miller Schmidt, aged 14 years, and Emma Miller Schmidt, aged 16 years, from the custody of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, was argued before Judge George yesterday, and a decision will be announced soon.

The parents of the children are Gottlieb Schmidt, an aged German gardener, and Emma Miller Schmidt, who is considerably younger than her husband. The girls were turned over to the society temporarily April 25, 1899, by Judge Northrup, and the order was entered by Judge Calkins July 30 following, after a full hearing of the case. The society avers that the children are its wards until they reach their majority. The decree of Judge Calkins stated that the father has neglected and abused his parental authority over the children, and that Emma Miller Schmidt, the mother, is a person of notoriously bad character. It is supposed that the opposite parent, the mother, is a person of good character and is a native-born American.

A. F. Flegel, appearing for the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, took the position that the order of the court is final. There had been no appeal from it, and the time for appeal had long since expired, and the circuit court could not inquire into the case in a habeas corpus proceeding. The society had the permanent custody and control of the children during their minority.

Henry E. McGinn, as attorney for the petitioners, submitted numerous propositions, including the proposition that the society's principal argument being that the county court, under the act of 1839 regarding neglected and abused children, has no jurisdiction to appoint the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society as the permanent guardian of children, but only temporarily, if the conditions under which the minors were placed under the charge of the society have long since ceased, and the parents can be reclaimed by the court, and a man might be in a position so as to be unable to care for his offspring, and two years later his circumstances could be so changed that he might be able abundantly to support and maintain his children. A father who was a drunkard might reform and become prosperous and a creditable member of society. The taking away of his children might be the incentive for his reformation. Such persons were entitled to the return of their children. Mr. McGinn said: "What does the welfare of the children demand? It is the welfare of the children, and the parents can care for them rightly, they can have them." Counsel read a Massachusetts case, under a law which he stated was the same as that in this state, which gave the court authority to return the children to the parents if there is anything more than an order of the temporary care of the child, then the law cannot be sustained.

Mr. Flegel argued the case at considerable length, and in support of his position, and read numerous authorities favoring his contention. He said the only question between them was whether the order was only a temporary order, and if so, the court has the right to make a permanent order. He strongly asserted that the custody was permanent, and was authorized by law. He further asserted that the court which has the power to change or modify the order is the county court, which originally made it, and that habeas corpus in the circuit court was not a recognized manner of proceeding. The order of the county court relative to jurisdiction granted to them in this case, which is a part of the defendant's answer, recites that these children were committed to the custody of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, and they shall have and exercise all the right and authority of parents, under the provisions of the laws of Oregon, set of 1839, regarding neglected and abused children.

Mr. McGinn took issue with the law as to appointing. He said: "To appoint a man's child without notice to the parent is doing something the constitution does not allow. A parent has the right to be present and know what is done with his child."

Superintendent Gardner states that the question involved in this case is an important one, as, if this case can be reversed, the order of the court which is likely to be put to a great deal of trouble and expense.

Want to See the Books. In the suit of the United States Mortgage and Investment Co. against P. A. Marquam et al., to foreclose a mortgage on the Marquam block and other property, Attorneys U. S. G. Marquam and E. B. Watson yesterday argued a motion before Judge Calkins to require the title Guaranty & Trust Company, the trustee of the property, to exhibit their books, showing the receipts and disbursements of the property. The matter was taken under advisement.

The answer of the Title Guaranty & Trust Company was that monthly statements were furnished to Marquam and Watson, and that the books had been examined, and that it was stated that to allow Marquam's attorney or others acting for him to search the books and accounts would be unreasonable and unjust to the title Guaranty company, but to its many other clients with whom it had private business relations.

Counsel for Marquam said there was a matter of \$6000 deposited as advance interest on the mortgage, and that it had been rendered, and it was suspected that interest had been compounded every three months. For these and other reasons Mr. Marquam should have the right thoroughly to investigate the books, and to see the accounts of the defendant. It was not necessary in so doing to look into other people's affairs.

Criminal Court. The grand jury returned an indictment against John Allen, charging him with larceny of \$6 from a dwelling-house, the personal property of John Cornell.

An indictment was also returned against Thomas Wilson, charging him with larceny of clothing from the dwelling-house of R. M. Hutchison.

Thomas Stevens, indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon and cutting the throat of Fred Holmes, was arraigned and granted until this forenoon to plead.

Charles Heintz, indicted for an indecent offense, pleaded guilty and will be sentenced today.

William Hughes, indicted for burglary, in breaking into the store of I. Benjamin, was arraigned and granted until today to plead.

Albert Ross, indicted for larceny of various articles of clothing from the dwelling-house of F. C. Hammerick, pleaded guilty.

Up for Contempt. F. C. Miller, appointed by Judge Cleland receiver of the property of the estate of P. C. McCann, deceased, consisting principally of about \$6000 cash, yesterday filed an affidavit asking that Administrator Thomas Wilson and Attorney O'Day & Terpley be cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for refusing to turn over the money, etc. The court ordered that they appear at 9 o'clock.

Judge Calkins ordered John F. Logan, who succeeded James S. Cooper as administrator of the estate, to distribute the property to James McGinn and his sister, and to pay to the heirs of Logan, turned over the funds and certain shares of stock to Attorneys O'Day & Terpley, who represent these heirs. About this same time

CATTLEMAN FOR CONGRESS

CROOK COUNTY WANTS REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMSON.

They Think the Stock Interest Should Have a Direct Voice in National Legislation.

Arthur Hodges, county clerk of Crook county for the past 10 years, was in Portland yesterday, on his way to Salem, where he expects to take into himself a wife. Mr. Hodges was four times elected as a democrat and on the fifth as a gold democrat, and he sees no recourse for himself save to join the republicans, where he expects to take into himself a wife. Mr. Hodges was four times elected as a democrat and on the fifth as a gold democrat, and he sees no recourse for himself save to join the republicans, where he expects to take into himself a wife.

The Crook county republicans, he says, are a booming Representative Williamson for congress this year, and quite a strong Williamson delegation will probably appear at the congressional convention of this district. Mr. Williamson is a sheep-raiser by occupation, and a good many Eastern Oregon sheep men think they ought to be represented in congress, while the forest reserves are in danger of being closed, their flocks, no objection is made to Mr. Moody, and the man from The Dalles will no doubt be re-elected if nominated, but Central Oregon is hustling Mr. Williamson forward, as a matter of local interest.

Crook county stockmen are still agitated over the reserve question, he says, as there are some 30,000 head of sheep within its boundaries, and a large quantity of cattle. About half the sheep are sent into the Cascades for the summer, the other half going eastward, to the Blue mountains. If the Cascades are shut against the sheep, a large number of the sheep, being compelled to remain on the prairies, will devour more of the bunch-grass upon which the cattle depend. No official notice has yet been served on the stockmen, but the total amount of the idea of being damaged by the timber of the Cascades, and contends that the little animals are a benefit instead of a damage, as they keep down the grass which would otherwise catch fire in the fall and cause devastation to spread through the timber. No practical man who knows anything about sheep and timber would ever object to the harvesting of the Cascades, as the mountain while grass is plentiful in the summer months, he said.

In regard to the finances of Crook county, Mr. Hodges says taxpayers are to be congratulated, as the total amount of outstanding warrants does not exceed \$10,000, and the delinquent taxes being collected will go largely toward calling these warrants in. The county is now only nine months in arrears, and the total amount of warrants and in another year Crook will be out of debt altogether. People of that county being mostly "goldbugs," believe that they are ready to spend a vast sum of money to get out of debt.

These statistics are stated to have been furnished by the mayors of the respective cities.

New Cable Lines. France is absolutely dependent upon England for news of the Transatlantic, because the cables are under her control, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people, who, after allowing dyspepsia to settle upon them, spend a fortune seeking a cure. Save your money and try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the medicine which never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague.

Discouraging to Hopgrowers. Jefferson Review. The hop crop of Miller, Jones & Thiesen was sold this week for 5 cents per pound, about 1 cent below cost. It was a fine lot of hops, 22,700 pounds, clearly sold, and is ready to spend a vast sum of money to get out of debt.

A Case of Woodchoc. Elma (Wash.) Chronicle. Mr. Wm. Wood, and Miss Viola Ben, of Aberdeen, were married last Saturday. This appears to be about as pleasant an arrangement for a woodchoc as we have heard of for some time, and beats a few others all to pieces.

PORTLAND'S TAX RATE.

Comparisons Showing How Excessive It Has Become.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—In the "World's Almanac" for 1900, pages 171 and 172, are given figures as having the second highest tax rate in any city in the United States—twice, 8 mills—the only other being Peoria, Ill., with a levy of 4.8 mills; but, as Peoria's valuation is reported at \$10,000,000, the highest actual value of its property, while ours is reported as being 60 per cent of its actual value, our levy on actual value is really four times as great, and we have the unenviable reputation of being the highest taxed city in the Union. Our rival city, Seattle, compares with us as follows:

Table with columns: Estimated population, Net public debt, Per cent actual value, Tax rate, mills.

Tacoma has a tax levy of only 1.15, with an assessed valuation of \$2,549,846, and a net public debt of \$1,424,000, or 56 per cent of its actual value, and a net assessed value of \$1,125,846, or 44 per cent of its actual value. These statistics are stated to have been furnished by the mayors of the respective cities.

It will be noticed that our net public debt, as reported, is nearly \$2,000,000 greater than that of Seattle, but as in our indebtedness the water bonds are included, and the water bonds are not to be repaid, therefore it will be seen that the debt of Seattle for the interest of which a tax has to be levied is larger than that of Portland. The interest of which a tax has to be levied is \$1,424,000, or 56 per cent of the actual value, while Portland assesses only 40 per cent of its actual value, and makes even three times as much taxes on actual value as does the taxpayer of Seattle.

Moreover, the statement that the assessment of the city of Portland is made on the basis of 40 per cent of actual value does not hold good as far as the assessment of real estate is concerned. Between 1883 and 1899 most of the town lots have been assessed on their full value, but many at more than full value, if full value means the price at which a thing can be sold for in the ordinary way of business. I am, however, willing to concede that the assessment of real estate is assessed at much more than 40 per cent of its actual value, personal property has been assessed at much less than 40 per cent of its actual value, so that both may have averaged 40 per cent, but at a fearful cost to the owner of real estate and a corresponding advantage to the owner of personal property.

The main object of this communication is to try to bring vividly before our citizens the facts as they exist, and to lead them to examine into the matter and ask themselves how long we can remain in the state of indebtedness to which we are now loaded down and handicapped with taxes as we are in comparison with them. How will it read abroad? Will it bring many here to settle and become owners of homes among us? Will it be of any profit to our own citizens to see improvements and be taxed out of existence? Our own people being afraid to invest in property on account of the taxes, how much more will strangers be? Nature has done much for us, but we have done nothing to improve it. We agree that which Gibson says made at one time Constantine such a great city. It is "easy of access and easy of defense, surrounded by a fertile soil, and having a benign climate." No doubt it has done much for this city, giving it many material and geographical advantages much superior to that of our rival city. If we are distanced in the treasury, it will be because of our own faults of our own. It will be because we will suffer the consumers of our taxes to finally consume our properties and strangle the future prosperity of our fair city.

B. GOLDSMITH.

TIMBER-LAND CASES.

Owners of Mining Claims Protest Against Timber Filings. La Grande Chronicle. The United States land office has been doing an extensive business the past few months in the way of receiving applications for timber and stone lands, and being as high as 4000 acres made some days.

It now seems to be proving a "boomerang" from the lively scene in and around the land office the past two days. Many of these timber and stone lands are being located and being worked as mining claims, at the time they were filed on under the timber and stone act. Now, the question involved is to what extent will the locators of mining claims be located in more valuable for timber and stone or mineral, which question will have to be decided by the land office department of the United States.

Many of the claims in controversy are located in the Sumpter mining district, and the affair is causing considerable anxiety among the miners of that and adjoining districts. Among those from Sumpter who are looking out for their interest, who had their claims located as a timber and stone claim, were Emery Froebel, Dave McCoy and S. E. Stephens. Wednesday morning it was filed a protest Wednesday. However, the case was amicably adjusted, later, and the protest withdrawn. It is said that at least 30 protests have been filed by locators of mining claims in the Sumpter district.

Suit the people, because they are tired of not getting any money out of the timber and stone lands. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

You will enjoy reading it now, and it will be a book of reference for you through the years to come. Sixty-four pages, printed on ivory finish paper.

If your news-dealer cannot supply you with it, cut out this ad. and send it with three one-cent stamps and receive this elegant book free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SMITH'S SHAMPOO. Is the best preparation for cleaning the scalp and washing the hair. Always gives satisfaction. Price, 25c. at drug stores.

PERSONAL MENTION. E. D. Geiser, a Baker City mining man, is at the Portland.

John H. Gault, of Hillsboro, is registered at the St. Charles.

John Mays, a Clatskanie farmer, is registered at the St. Charles.

O. J. Aikens and wife, of Sauvie's, are registered at the Perkins.

George W. Blanchard, of Tacoma, is registered at the Portland.

Ira Oplebee, a mining man of Eugene, is registered at the St. Charles.

John W. Croker, a Liverpool shipowner, is registered at the Imperial.

H. B. Miller, president of the state board of horticulture, is registered at the Imperial.

C. R. Smead, a Gilliam county fruit-grower, is registered at the Imperial.

A. Bouer, a San Francisco business man, is at the Imperial, accompanied by his wife.

E. Crane, representative of the O. R. & N. at Arlington, is registered at the Perkins, accompanied by his wife.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean and J. W. Burton, of the Neill theatrical company, are registered at the Perkins.

C. C. Hollinhead, of New York, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, at St. Vincent's hospital, is able to be out again, and is staying at the Portland.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean and J. W. Burton, of the Neill theatrical company, are registered at the Perkins.

C. C. Hollinhead, of New York, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, at St. Vincent's hospital, is able to be out again, and is staying at the Portland.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean and J. W. Burton, of the Neill theatrical company, are registered at the Perkins.

C. C. Hollinhead, of New York, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, at St. Vincent's hospital, is able to be out again, and is staying at the Portland.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean and J. W. Burton, of the Neill theatrical company, are registered at the Perkins.

C. C. Hollinhead, of New York, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, at St. Vincent's hospital, is able to be out again, and is staying at the Portland.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean and J. W. Burton, of the Neill theatrical company, are registered at the Perkins.

C. C. Hollinhead, of New York, who has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis, at St. Vincent's hospital, is able to be out again, and is staying at the Portland.

James Neill and wife, Edward Neill, Mrs. Julia Dean