Passed Carmanah Point Last Evening-Has 150 Passengers and 5000 Tons of Freight.

The Oriental liner Monmouthshire, which was due at this part yesterday, passed Carmanah point, just inside the straits of Pura, last evening, and signalled the observer at that point that she had alckness aboard. This news came in a telegram received by Mr. Frank Woolsey last evening. Owing to the failure of the government to provide a quarantine station at the mouth of the river, it is necessary for vessels coming to port with patients shoard to go where there is a station. By going into Victoria with his ship, Captain Evans was following instructions of his agents and charterers, as had he entered the Columbia with a case of plague or smallpox aboard, the vessel would have been sent to the mearest quarantine station. It is impossible to learn when the steamer will reach Portland. She has about 75 Japanese and 16 Chinese for Portland, and about 60 Chinese for British Columbia. She also has about 3000 tons of cargo, mostly for Eastern points.

Smallpox on the Steamer.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 18.-The strame Monmouthshire, of Dodwell & Co.'s line arrived at William Head quarantine station shortly after midnight, her run from Yokehama to Perliand having been inter-supped by the discovery of a mild case of smallpox, four days out, the patient being a Chinese passenger. Dr. Watt, of the Dominion station, will thoroughly fumigate the ship and cargo, allowing her to pass on to Portland, her destination, in two days' time, but holding the passengers and crew until the end of the pre-scribed isolation period.

The news that the Monmouthshire had bubonic plaugue aboard gained circulation through misinterpretation by the light-house keeper of the ship's signals. It had also been incorrectly reported that she had passed a wreck in the straits. No new cases of plague had been reported in four day's before salling from Japan.

DOYU MARE COMING.

Portland Will Ship Two Wheat Cargoes to the Orient.

for the Orient. Portland will thus have the distinction of chipping the first stram and the first sail cargo of wheat to leave

Several houses in the vicinity of East

Portland Clears Five Ships for Europe in Four Days.

Kerr, Gifford & Co. yesterday cleaned their second ship for the week, the ver-sel being the British ship Scottish isles, which goes to Queenstown or Fulmouth for orders, with 116,710 bushels of wheat, valued at \$58,400. This makes a fleet of five variets which have cleared during the first four days of the week, their con bined cargoes amounting to over 450,000 bushels of wheat and about 20,000 bushels of burley. The Scottish Isles is the ninth el to clear from Portland since January 1, compared with eight vessels from San Francisco and none from Puret sound. It is hardly probable that Portland will keep the lead, which she has taken so early in the year, over all other Pacific born in Wayne county, Indiana, February coast ports, but there is enough wheat 26, 1824. She afterward moved to Misin port, and handy to this port, to enable her to pile up some big figures on ship-ments before the year grows old. The Scottish Isles will be followed today

tomorrow by the Craigmore and the Cambrian Warrior, both of which are nearly loaded, and can be finished within a few hours. Of the other vessels, most of them have their cargoes on the dock, so that Portland is assured of a January fleet of at least 14 or 15 versels.

Vessel's Fine Reduced.

ASTORIA, Jan. 18 .- The fine of \$5000 im posed on the French bark Louis Pasteur or arriving at this port from L merick without a consular bill of health, has been reduced by the treasury department to The master could not read or speak cord of the English language, and depended entirely upon his agents to secure the necessary clearance papers. Captain Rehel, in asking for a reduction of the fine, stated that he supposed he had the proper papers until after his arrival here. After the vessel had sailed the agents endeavored to secure a bill of health from the consul-general at London, but were unable to procure one, as the vessel had

The burkentine Tam O'Shanter cleared at the custom-house today for San Fran-eisco with 633,533 feet of lumber, loaded at the Knappton mill.

Thick Weather at Asteria.

A very thick fog was reported down at the mouth of the river nearly all day yes-terday, and shipping was delayed some-what thereby. The State of California lingured at Astoria uptil moon and then started seaward, and as she did not return after vanishing in the fog, probably crossed our without difficulty. The C. S. Hament, which started up the river Wednesday afternoon, was caught in the fog, and at noon yesterday had only got ms far as Rainler. She had not rea St. Helens at dark last evening, and will hardly make Portland before soon today. Ships bound down had less trouble from fog, and the Clackmanannahlre, which left here Wednesday, reached Astoria without difficulty yesterday.

The Newfoundland Wreck. ST. JOHN'S, N. P., Jan. 18.-No additional facts in connection with the steamer wrecked in St. Mary's bay have developed today. The agents in New York of the German-American Petroleum Com-pany, whose steamer Helgeland, is supposed to be the ill-fated versel, have telegraphed to the German consul here to use every endeavor to recover and bury the bodies from the wreck.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The American line steamer Paris, recently ashore off the Manacles, was today successfully launched deck at Milfordhaven, where she had been undergoing temperary re- day, little Nessel Lewis.

MONMOUTHSHIRE'S DELAY | pairs previous to being taken to Belfust for a thorough overhauling.

Marine Notes. ORIENTAL LINER REPORTED IN ly yesterday, and all dangers of a flood are over for the present. The damage to NENT COMMENT THEREON. parties occupying lower docks was very

. In accordance with a telegraphic request from San Francisco, Captain Bosworth, the marine surveyor, yesterday made a survey of the damages to the German bark Magdalene, which collided with the Margretha. Captain Hoben held a survey on the Margretha the day pre-

erdeen, from Astoria; steamer Arcata, town bankers yesterday by the publication from Coos bay. Sailed-Steamer Bristol. for Nanaimo; steamer Columbia, for Port-official correspondence called for by con-

from Boston. Auckland, Jan. 18.—Arrived-Mariposa, from San Francisco, for Sydney. Queenstown, Jan 12.—Salled—Rhynland, for Philadelphia; New England, for Bos-

for Philadelphia; New England, 151 Bos-ton; Teutonic, for New York. New York, Jan. 18.—Sailed—La Gas-cogne, for Havre; Willchad, for Bremen. Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—Arrived—Belgen-land, from Liverpool, Bremen, Jan. 18.—Arrived—H. H. Meler,

New York, Jan. 18 .- Arrived-Lahn, from

CHURCH ROBBED TWICE.

Westminster Presbyterian Church Stripped of Its Light Fixtures.

More petty house burglaries have broken out in many places on the East Side. For the second time during a brief period the Westminster Presbyterian church, on East Tenth and Weidler streets, was entered Tuesday night, and every electric light bulb in the church was carried off. Entrance was effected through the side doors on the north side of the church. An ax was taken from the basement and the The Japanese steamship Doyu Maru smiled from Yokohama for Portland by way of Honolulu, December E. The steamer is coming to Mr. J. C. Robinson, who will load her outward for the Orient with a cargo composed principally of wheat. As the steamer is coming by way of Hanolulu, which is at present suffering from the rawges of the plague, Mr. Robinson the rawges of the plague, Mr. Robinson fears that she will hardly reach Portland before next month. She will probably get away from here about the same time as the Haddon Hall, which is also under the Haddon Hall, which is also under coats were stolen. The trustees held a charter to G. W. McNear to load wheat meeting Wednesday night, and resolved to tice, if possible.

Several houses in the vicinity of East
Thirteenth and East Oak streets were

and the first sail cargo of wheat to leave the Pacific cases for an Oriental part.

From process indications, there will be quite a number of extra steamers in the Oriental trade within the next few months. The Norwegian steamership Tyr is due here next month to load fleur for Siberia, and the Santa Fe line will probably send an other steamen here to load fleur. The British steamship Ness was reported yearereday as estiling from Kutchinotzu for Portland. The port from which she sailed is a coaling station on the Japan coast, and the vensel is said to be under a time charter to Hong Kong parties for the trans-Pacific trade. None of the shippers or steamship agents engaged in that trade in this city have been advised of the object of the Noss's visit to Portland.

ANOTHER WHEAT CARGO. are very much worked up over these re-peated robberles, and the impression is that the depredations have been committed by young hoodlums, who have been barn on East Ash, near East Twelfth street. They are well known and there street. is serious trouble in store for them, residents are looking into the matter good prospects of finding out who are the

Death of a Ploneer.

Mrs. Rachael Boggs, mother of Mrs. S W. Marks, who lives at 24 East Fifteenth street, and a pioneer of 1846, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Mead, at Spokane, January 16, and the remains were taken to Albany for interment by the side of her husband. The deceased was 26, 1824. She afterward moved to Missouri, and in 1846 joined a large immigrant train bound across the plains for Oregon with her husband. The train was under command of Ben Simpson, father of Sam Simpson, the Oregon poet, the former having been elected captain. With the large train, little trouble was experienced from the Indians, who appeared to hesi-tate to ettack so strong a party, although they threatened to do so. When the train arrived in the Willamette valley there was no settlement on the site of the city of Portland, and Mrs. Boggs and her husband settled at Oregon City,

Enst Side Notes

Phalanx lodge, No. 14, K. of P., formally dedicated its new castle in the Odd Fel-lows' building, on Grand avenue and Eart Pine streets, last evening, with a recep tion to the members and invited guests. The excellent programme was opened by the orchestra. Grand Chanceller J. P. Kennedy gave the address of welcome. Then came the published programme of solos, recitations and delineations George F. Jones. The reception closed with a dance,

F. E. Hamilton and Mrs. C. F. Kunel left for San Francisco jast evening to take charge of and attend the funeral of their brother, Manifred Hamilton, who died to brother, Manifred Hamilton, who died in San Francisco last Saturday. The infor-mation received by telegraph concerning his death was not altogether satisfactory to the relatives here. They will be back in a few days.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club, held Wednesday evening, the following delegates were selected to attend the state republican league convention: N. D. Beutgen, L. M. Davis, E. W. Rowe, A. Neppach, and M. E. Thompson. In the course of the evening remarks were made Dr. Davis, M. E. Thompson, N. D. Beutgen and others.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"London Life."

After a surfeit of farces, comedies, etc. it seems as if drama is to have a turn, and, to prove it, look at the success of drama at the New York theaters: "The Great Ruby," at Daly's theater; "Phro-so," at the Empire theater; "The Christ'an." at the Garden theater, and "Zaza, at the Garrick theater, for they are all nothing more nor less than dramas beauufully treated. "London Life," the new drama to be presented at the Marquam Grand Wednesday and Thursday, Janu-ary 24 and 25, is equally as good as any of these successes, and it is said by competent critics that it is the strongest of them all. An unusually good cast has them all. An unusually good cast has been engaged for its presentation here. embracing many well-known names, such as Mess Meta Brittain, Miss Mary Davenport, Miss Charlotte Wade, Lawrence Griffith Will J. Irvin, and last, are published elsewhere, are not pleasant but by no means least, one of the most reading. Probably no one who knows the

BANKS AND THE TREASURY

Intimation That Political Considerations Sometimes Operate to Shade Relations of the Treasury.

That there is much interest in the reintions of the national banks to the national Pereign and Demestic Perts.

ASTORIA, Jan. 18.—Arrived down at ence of Secretary Gage. The following, from the New York Tribune, quoting the up at 2:20 A. M.—British ship Colony. Salled—Steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Condition of bar at 5 P. M., Post, and the editorial comment of the Design of the retire of the Post, and the editorial comment of the Post, and the Post, and the Post of the Post, and the Post of the San Francisco, Condition of par at 8 P. M., obscured; wind, southwest.

Kutchinotsu, Jan. 18.—Sailed—British steamer Ness, for Fortland.
San Francisco. Condition of par at 8 P. M., obscured; wind, southwest.

Fost, and the coltomac comment of the content of the question, which is just now occupying so much of the attention of congress. The Tribune says:

ar Mackinaw, from Scattle; steamer Ab-

for Nanaimo; steamer Columbia, for Portland.

Port Townsend—Salled January 17—British bark Dominion, for Tacoma.

San Diego.—Salled January 17—Barkentine Retriever, for Port Hadlock.

Nanaimo.—Arstved January 17—Hawailan steamer San Mateo, from Port Los Angeles.

Hong Kong.—Salled January 17.—British Retriever, for Port Los Angeles.

Hong Kong.—Salled January 17.—British Retriever, for Port Los Angeles.

Hong Kong.—Salled January 17.—British Retriever, for Port Los Angeles.

Hong Kong.—Salled January 17.—British Retriever, for Port Los Angeles.

be made under the administration, we may not be disturbed in this respect. We should like to remain a United States depository, as at present. Of course, the bank is very strong, and if you will take the pains to look at our list of directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims, in view of what was done during the canvass last year. Very truly

yours,

A. B. HEPBURN, "Vice-President." Mr. Hepburn said yesterday afternoon he had no recollection of having written the letter or of having had any correspondence with the secretary of the treasury at that period. He added that he had only a few days previously become vice-president of the National City bank, and pointed out that, in view of that fact, he naturally would not have known much about any contributions which might have about any contributions which might have been made by directors of the National City bank nine months or more before. President Stillman, of the National City bank, said, in regard to Mr. Hepburn's

"The date of the letter indicates that it was written a few days after Mr. Hep burn became vice-president of the Na tional City bank, with which the Third National, of which he had been president, bad just been consolidated. It appears to have been a personal letter, and it is natural to suppose that Mr. Hepburn whose letters of similar tenor to a great many of his business acquaintances, in a natural desire to bring as much busi-ness as he could to the bank with which he had just identified himself. As for the reference to campaign subscriptions, I may say that our board of directors in cludes prominent republicans and prominent democrats, and it is very likely that the republican directors may have contributed to the republican national cam-apign fund. But there is absolutely no basis for any assertion that the National City bank subscribed a dollar to that fund. Mr. Hepburn probably doesn't know Secretary Gage as well as I do, for I know that any suggestion that directors had been subscribers to the campaign fund would not have had a particle of

weight with him."

In speaking of a letter from himself to Secretary Gage, dated April 8, 1899, Mr. Stillman said that he had no recollection of having sent it. This letter, as published in the World, is as follows:

"As you have doubtless notified in the lished in the World, is as follows:

"As you have doubtless noticed in the press, the money market has been quite unsettled during the latter part of the week. We have loaned very liherally in order to aliay apprehension, but at such rates as would tend to force liquidation in highly speculative securities. I think this has been accomplished, and the decines which have taken place will have a wholesome check.

would tend to help matters if you can see your way to deferring the payments which we are to make on account of Central Pacific moneys for one week each. I trust that this will meet with your approval, and that you will advise me either tomorrow or on Menday morning by wire of your decision in the matter. I enclose the weekly statement of the associated banks. Our own position tonight: Ca'l loans in Wall street of \$56,101,000; and cash

n our vaults, \$21,628,000." Mr. Stillman, in referring to this letter, said that the National City bank, unlike various other banks had never refused to an money on industrials. It had always been willing to loan moderately on industrials, but had charged higher rates on that class of collateral than on the standard railway shares. President Stillman also denied emphatically that the National City bank had ever received "advance in-formation" from the trensury department in regard to any contemplated action.

Gage Is Undisturbed. The New York Post's epecial dispatch from Washington is as follows: "Secretary Gage is quite undisturbed

by the criticisms following the publication of the letter from ex-Controller Hep-burn, published with the others in his answer to the Sulzer-Allen resolutions of

'I am to be pilloried, I see,' said he in answer to inquiries by your correspondent, because I published that letter with the rest of the correspondence instead of sup pressing it. Why did I publish it? Be-cause it was a part of the correspondence called for, and I had nothing to conceal. The logic of this case is unique and ingenious. If a man writes me a letter conta'ning any objectionable matter, I suppose I must go to jail for it? Isn't that the ar-

I dare say, if the files of this department were searched, these would be found to contain hundreds of letters written to various secretaries, making claims of one sort and another on political grounds. There is a widespread notion that this argument carries weight. With me, neither ecretary of the treasury with the national banks I don't suppose I know the poli-lifes of six men in the treasury depart-

two years past is a democrat.
" 'How much less, then, could I pretend to keep acquainted with the political lean-ings of bank providents and others out-side. I have known them only in their business relations to the department. could not even name to you at this mo-ment two directors in the National City bank, of New York. Mr. Stillman, of course, I know, and I have seen in the papers a statement that one of the Messrs. Rockefellers is a director, but I could not say, without looking it up, which one it is. The criticism to which I have been subjected from my oldest acquaintances in the republican party is that I am too indifferent to party claims. At it seems so hard to suit all tastes, perhaps the best thing I can do is to continue in my independent course, doing what I believe to be right, and losing no sleep over unfounded

The Pankers and the Treasury, Commenting on the interesting situation

censure.'

"The letters from two prominent bankers to the secretary of the treasury, which delightful child-actresses on the stage to- authors of these letters would attribute

case the letter amounted merely to a suggestion that a delay in paying over to the government a fund arising from the Central Pacific railroad settlement would help the financial situation. It was accompanies nied with a statement that the call loans of the City bank were at the time \$55,000,000, and that the rutes on the mare speculative collaterals in Wall street were high enough to force liquidation. The inference is unavoidable that if the City bank could retain the deposits of the gov-ernment for a week, it would make a large profit from their use. It could lend larger amounts at very exceptional rates. More-over, if the president of the bank were assured of this money for a week, while the public knew nothing of it, very profit-able operations in stocks were possible. Very likely a public service would be rendered by such action as was suggested. Panic might be checked, failures prevented, the normal and leg-timate demands of borrowers be met. Nevertheless, these good results were to be produced by means view of the question, which is just now occupying so much of the attention of congress. The Tribune says:

Much comment was caused among downtown bankers yesterday by the publication in the World and U.

ought to be repudiated. Many people re-member the unpleasant events under Gen-eral Grant's administration, and we might

fa'rly say that scannals have attended the relations of the treasury with the banks during a large part of the existence of

our government,
"The other letter is simply an illustration of the demoralization resulting from the doctrine of political spolis. It was written in behalf of a bank which was already a Angeles.

Hong Kong.—Sailed January 17.—British the business of the Third National bank in behalf of a bank which was already a government depository, and which desired to remain such. There was no impropriety to request that in any changes which may in making such a statement, nor in chiling to request that in any changes which may in making such a statement, nor in chiling the administration, we may attention to the financial strength of the bank. But the letter closed with the in-timation that the directors of the bank had rendered great services to the republican party, and that on that account the bank had claims on the United States treasury. The natural meaning of these words is that the directors had contributed a great deal of money to the republican campaign fund, and that they expected to be reby favors of the treasury. Very likely the author of the letter was unconscious of any impropristy in making such a suggestion. It was not intended as a request for any illegal favors. It was meant to remind the secretary of the treasury that in such matters of discretion as the choice of depositories of public funds, some regard should be had to be party services

of bank directors.
"There is nothing more in this than is

involved in the claim which all our poli-ticians believe in, and which most of them openly maintain, that the general government is to be carried on for the imme-diate advantage of the managers of the dominant political party. The postoffices are to be filled with republicans, when they come into power. So are the cus-tom-houses, the internal revenue offices, the consulships, the departments in gen-eral. Some one must have the office, it is argued, and it is absurd to give it to a man who has done nothing for the success of the party, when those who have borne the labor and the heat of the day really need to be supported. In precisely the same way it can be argued that, as the secretary of the treasury is obliged to designate certain banks as depositories. it is reasonable that he should choose banks with good republican directors. If there is any profit in these deposits, it ought to go to republican bankers under a republican administration; and it ought especially to go to such bankers as paid the most money to put the republican ad-ministration in power. There is no ques-tion of loss to the government; its deposits are well secured. It is simply a ques-tion of favoring republican bankers who contribute to the party revenues rather than democratic bankers, or those who make no contributions. Let no one cast

a stone against the bankers who wrote these letters unless he is ready to con-domn the spoils system, root and branch. "We may profitably recall an episode in we may promany recan an episons in the political campaign of 1888. A letter from a republican senator was brought to light then, with very important political results. If I had my way about it, said the author of this letter, I would put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire, and fry all the fat out of them. He also said: I was solicited to contribute to a protective-tariff league, and I replied that . . I did not propose myself to contribute money to advance the intera wholesome check.

"This uneasy feeling, however, will probably not subside next week, notably some \$2,000,000 on Monday, the 10th, on the the sole benefit, or at least the most directly important benefits, of the tariff laws. This letter opened the eyes of many people to the true nature of pro-tective legislation. Those who are engaged in lines of business the profits of

which are affected by foreign competition pay liberally to elect congressmen who will pass laws to protect them against competitors. When they have elected their congressmen they think that they own the government. They have paid to constitute it in a particular way, for their particular pecuniary benefit. All of our prominent manufacturers understand this very well, and never think of disputing it in private conversation. Bring the sub-ject up, and they are very apt to mention some aggravated case of tariff faoritism Bankers have until recently been more exempt from this political demorali-zation, but the exigencies of 1886, when their business became a political issue, were too much for many of them. Yet, in spite of the callousness of so many of our business men, there is a great volume of popular wrath at and loathing for the whole system of plutocracy, and had the democrats a leader of real honesty and ability, he would be a formidable candi-

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

date for the presidency.

Commissioner Menefee Makes His Report for December.

The report of Health Commissioner J. P. Menefee, for the month of December, has just been issued. The number of mar-riage licenses issued during the month was 74. The number of births registered during the month was 78; males, 26; fe-males, 42; white, 75; yellow, 3. The number of deaths registered during the month was 73; males, 39; females, 34; white, 67; colored, 1; yellow, 5. Nativities of decensed: Oregon, 24; other states, 24; for

eign, 25.
There were 9 deaths of persons from 60 to 70 years of age; 5 of persons from 70 to 80 years, and 1 between 80 and 100 years. The principal causes of death given are partizanship nor personality has had one as follows: Valvuiar disease of the heart lots to do with any of my transactions as 5; tuberculosis, 6; pneumonis, 4; appendi-6; tuberculosis, 6; pneumonia, 4; appendicitis, 3; typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 4; moningitis, 4; bronchitis, 2; hemorrhage of lungs, 2; old age, 2; scarlet fever, 2. Cases did not find out till a day or two ago, and the month: Diphtheria, 2: measles, 2: tywho has been in my closet consider.

Sanitary notices served: To fill cesspools, 30; to clean filthy yards, 31; to clean cellars, and basements, 2; to remove manure piles, 2; to remove swill barrels, 20; to remove nuisances on the street, 7; to remove nulsances in buildings, 3; to clean chicken yards, 5; Chinese wash-house in-spected, 2; fish markets and oyster-nouses Inspected, 3; number of letters written, 38, The report of the plumbing inspector, M. P. Fleming, appended, shows that during the month he inspected 41 new buildings and 43 old buildings, with new plumb ing; caused 17 cesspools and 26 sewers to be connected; served 36 written notices; reported 15 cases of defective plumbing, and caused plumbing to be remodeled in 16 cases. Total number of visits for the month, 454.

Lawton's Witness. Hartford Courant.

Messrs. Bryan, Hoar, Pettigrew, Billy Masor, and their fellow-Aguinaldians in this country-sundry college professors preachers and editors included-are still oing what they can to make more funerals of American officers and soldlers in the Philippines. From his grave the noble Lawton still bears witness against these authors of these letters would attribute theorists and plous sentimentalists, with to them any corrupt purpose. In one American blood on their hands.

CLOSE OF MEETING OF THE NORTH-WEST FRUITGROWERS.

Ask That a Man Be Sent to Europe to Investigate Means of Checking Codlin Moth.

is still being planted throughout the fruit districts of the United States and Canada, we cannot help speculating what to do with all these fruits, especially in a good fruit year.

"There is, perhaps, no fruit which is more universally planted at this time than the apple, owing to the fact that the apple is, par excellence, the commercial fruit of the world. Millions of trees are being planted yearly, and if it were not for the fact that winter apples are grown comparatively, so yet, in few localities, the result would be appalling. Even as it is, our home markets are now fully supplied, and in a short time will be giutied. There is but one solution to this problem, and that is, to seek foreign markets.

"My attention was first drawn to this matter about eight years ago, when the Chamber of Commerce of Portland hos-ored me as a delegate to the Nicaragua canal convention, which was held in New Orleans in November, 1822; and there, in conversation with representatives from the South American republics, I learned that there would be a good market for north-ern-grown fruits, if freight rates could be arranged. Again, my attention was called to it in a letter I received from a consul in Manchester, England, three years ago, stating that a lot of Rogue river apples had found their way there, and that finer apples were never sten, and buyens wantapples were never stem, and buyers wanted to contract for the entire output for this man's crop, which was 4000 boxes in 1898, and all were shipped to that point. In this connection, the New York Journal of Commerce says: 'A large increase in the shipment of Pacific coast apples abroad by way of New York this year (1898) is a noteworthy feature of the fruit trade, and a crediting ro. little interest large agrant is exciting no little interest; large quan-titles of Newtown pippins in boxes weigh-My advices from the consuls and dealers, are very enthusiastic and encouraging. My Buyers enthusiastic and encouraging are very enthusiastic and encouraging. Mr. Cunningham, consul at Chemnitz, Germany, a large manufacturing center, writes to me:

"I wish I had time to detail to you the people here for our fruits."

desires of the people here for our fruits. German hunger for our fruits, apples be-

fore all others,' etc. "In France we have a promising market for our fine Italian prunes and for apple chons. Mr. Joseph I. Brittain, consul at Nantes, France, writes to me that there is a good opening for evaporated apples known as 'chops.' These apples, which are the lowest grades of windfalls, are sliced thin and dried, including skin, seeds and cores—and inhabitants. They are packed in plain barrels. The poorer classes here use large quantities of these apples for making an apple wine known as 'piquetie.' Last season one firm imported 12,000 barrels of apple chops at a cost of 7 cents per pouns. Mr. Albion W. Tourgee, consul at Bordeaux, France, says, in this connection, that in 1897 35,000,000 gallons of the planette ways. long of this piquette were used, which increased to 50,000,000 gallons in 1998, as it akes one pound of chops to one gallon of piquette, it means 50,000,000 pounds of apple chop. And so are all other reports of foreign states, many stating that instead of exporting, as heretofore, they would have to import more and more each

"Latest advices from Berlin say: 'In riew of the circular sent by the German government to the chambers of commerce of Hamburg Fruit Dealers has adopted a are of minor character, and are being cor frigerator charges from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard, we of the Pacific Northwest are somewhat handicapped the bend debt on which the city has to in European markets, which, however, is pay \$123,140 interest annually, not one offset by our superior fruits and the higher fourth part was incurred by the municipriess they command in these markets, pal authorities, and the remaining three specially England. Prices for apples

ranged this fall as follows:

-Per barrel-Variety-
 Variety—
 London.
 Hambur

 Baldwins
 .12615a
 1382

 Ben Davis
 .12615a
 921

 Winesape
 .1013a
 1961

 York Imperial
 16618s
 1567

 Kings
 .5623a
 1567

 Northern Spy
 12614s
 1761

 Spitzenbergs
 .13614s
 1061

 Note—m stands for marks (German).

nore than double the prices realized for Eastern apples.
"These figures will also form some guid-

to intending planters of apple orchards, as well as to shippers. The total shipment this fall up to December 1 was 68,920 bar-Prunes in Germany:

Italian French....18@20c 14%c Size

cents to 20 cents. Small size prunes should not be sent, as they come into competition with the home-grown goods. But we have a market which is practically our own. When I became convinced that the Pacific Northwest would soon grow more apples than could be used at home, as well as prunes, I put myself in communication with the consuls of Europe, China and Japan regarding the possibility of ex-porting some of our fruits to those respective countries, and have received hun-dreds of encouraging replies, and it affords

MEET NEXT IN PORTLAND | 1580,611; other Asiatic possessions and Oceanica, \$147,151; Hong Kong, \$67,718; other parts of China, \$23,761; Japan, \$22,712; exports of preserved food, including fruit from Spain to the Pullippines, \$155,251; wine, \$148,816; flour, \$145,840. Here are markets which should be, in fact, must be, cultivated and developed, and they are practically our own, especially for ou fine apples and Italian prunes. The evap-orated product of this prune is too fine to bring into competition with sun-dried French prunes, as is done now in our Eastern markets. This competition would be eliminated in the Orient, as the in-TACOMA, Jan. 18—The seventh annual gathering of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association closed this afternoon. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Portland.

The association will request the department of agriculture to dend a man to Southern Europe, where the coding moth is prevalent, but kept in check by natural enemies, to investigate the pear, and, it possible, to device treatment to afford relief to the growers of the United States.

The stundard Culifornia apple box, was adopted as the official proper where continued in the present Varially increasing demand among the native store the States.

The stundard Culifornia apple box, was adopted as the official proper where the coding as the official pure food commiss.oner, on "Pure Food Law": Professor A. B. Cordier, Cotvallis, Gr., "Apple Cankers."

Henry E. Desch, of Pertland, read an Interesting paper on "Foreign Markets".

"The great secret of success in life is to be readly when the opportunity comes."

Lord Beaconsfield.

"The subject of markets is perhaps the most serious problem confronting the fruit, sower, and when we look over the large area that has been planted to fruit, and is still being planted throughout the fruit districted of the finited States and Canada, we cannot help speculating what to do the serious problem confronting the fruit, sower, and when we look over the large area that has been planted to fruit, and is still being planted throughout the fruit districted of the finited States and Canada, we cannot help speculating and the finited states and Canada, we cannot help speculating was at the configure of the shipped to the tropics without per services from the respiration of the shipped to the tropics without personal that he expects to get a favorable report and its till being planted throughout the first districted of the finited States and Canada, we cannot help speculating what to do the service of the source of the conditions of the source of the first of the firs ippines without being sealed in glass bot-tles or tinned. The English and Couri-nental merchants and manufacturers understand this, and put up their fruits ac-cordingly. If tinned, the this are either painted or varnished to prevent rust and consequent loss to merchants.

'The American manufacturer has found

a market for his product without these extra expenses, and is slow to meet this demand, hence dried fruits, jams and tinned fruits are usually bought in other countries where these necessary details are looked after. If our exporters of fruit expect to hold the market in the Philip-pines, or to gain a better footing in Chima or Japan, they should begin by studying the conditions and promptly meeting them. Prices realised in China and Japan for fruit juntify the expense necessary to put them up, so as to insure their being in good condition when they reach the cus-

A general discussion on the codling moth was held. Officers elected are: President, N. G. Bialock, Walla Walla; trensurer, W. S. Ofener, Walla Walla; secretary, Henry E. Dosch, Portland; vice-president for Oregon, E. L. Smith, Hood River; vice-president for Idaho, L. A. Porter, Lewiston; vice-president for Washinston, Frank L. Wheeler, North Yakima; vice-president for Montana, S. M. Emery, Bozeman; vice-president for British Columbia, Thom-

OUR CITY ADMINISTRATION.

A Letter in Reply to Remarks by Mr. Geldsmith.

ities of Newtown pippins in boxes weighing 50 pounds net, grown on the Pacific coast, principally in Oregon and Califorinia, have been sent to this city of late, in carload lots, and from New York have been sent directly abroad. Some handsome Newtown pippins passed through New York lately from Oregon.' But it is not England alone; there is a growing market in Germany and France for our fruit. We advices from the consuls and dealers directly incorrect, and projugitation of the Editor.)—

PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—(To the Editor.)—

mark, "Further comment is not necessary," and endeavors to make it apply to all he said in his communication. I intended it to apply only to his statement that the tax rate of Seattle and Tacoma is less than that of Portland, which statement was clearly incorrect, and projugitation of the Editor.)—

Nr. Goldsmith takes exception to my remark, "Further comment is not necessary," and endeavors to make it apply to all he said in his communication. I intended it to apply only to his statement that the tax rate of Seattle and Tacoma is less than that of Portland, which is less than that of Portland, which is less than that of Portland is not necessary." PORTLAND, Jan. 18 .- (To the Editor,)dicial to our city.

My authority ("United States Statistics of Cities," September, 1889), shows under the table "Income of Cities," as follows: andle 437,414 And under the table of expenditures: For interest on debt-

Tadoma 204,543 "Includes water and Port of Portland I think the above, without going into eeds detail, proves that Portland city tax rate is less than either Seattle or Tacoma.

I did not intend to discuss other matters

Portland .

referred to by Mr. Goldsmith. He, however, aaks a question: "Do you consider that our city, county and state administrations are honestly and economi-cally administered?"

In reply I will say that I am not fa-miliar with the details of county and state administrations, and for that reason it would be obviously unfair for me to ex-press an opinion. With the city admin-istration I am familiar, and I assert that the city administration is honestly and economically administered. I further assert that there is not a city in the United States of the population and area of Port-land whose municipal affairs are as carefully, economically and honestly admin-istered, or where the municipal property tax rate is as low as in the city of Portand other bodies, inquiring as to the de-sirability of a duty on fruit the Society are not abuses in our city affairs, but they resolution declaring emphatically that rected. It should be borne in mind that American fruit is indispensable there, and the payment of the interest on our bond protesting energetically against a duty.' debt absorbs over 4 mills of the 8-mills lax But, owing to the high freight and refourths was placed upon us by the leg-

In answer to the question as to whether the total state, county, city and school tax rate of \$2 mills cannot be reduced. can speak for the city only, and say that under present valuations and the present interest obligations to be met, I do not think the city rate can be reduced.

I do not desire any controversy with Mr. Goldsmith, and believe him sincere in "Pacific Const Newtowns, II shillings per box, equal to 33 shillings per barrel-more than double the prices and per box of city expenditures his agement of city expenditures his deas would be greatly modified. A. N. GAMBELL.

East Washington May Be Improved.

There are some prospects that steps will soon be taken for the improvement of East Washington street, between East Water street and Union avenue. The matter had been discussed for some time, but until recently there has been little hope of any substantial movement being made toward the improvement. The property-owners, who suffered serious loss by the closing down of the Stark-street ferry, have not felt that they would be justified in paying for the erection of a new elevated roadway on that street, es pecially when there promised so little re turn. A man who has a permanent bustness on East Washington street has been investigating the matter, and making inquirles among some of the property-own ers. He states that those he talked with have expressed a willingness to have the improvements made, and it is expected dreds of encouraging replies, and it affords that the movement will take some definite me great pleasure to state that I received the first cash order for a lot of the O. R. & N. rallway on East Second ceived the first cash order for a lot of apples from Nagasaki, Japan, which has been filled by one of our dealers. This Oriental market is the one for us to operate in. It is a field of such importance that it should be taken in hand at once—its possibilities are so vast that the end cannot now be seen. cannot now be seen.

"Recent statistics show the exportation of fruits in 1888 to Oriental markets to have been about as follows (the 1839 reports are not yet available), viz.: British East Indies, \$12,345; British Australasia, ment made.

ARE NOT YET WORKING

AFFAIRS SHAPING UP FOR THE COX-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Simon and Arid Land Matters-Hearing of Indian War Veterans' Rill to Be Had.

not interested in the Indian wars, and who in many cases know nothing of the great conflicts that waged in the far West back in the '50s and '60s. It is hoped by making a good showing in the committee, and securing a good strong report,

mittee, and securing a good strong report, to break down this misguided opposition and have the bill passed.

Senator Simon has not yet called his committee together, but will look hato the subject of irrigation of the and hands for the purpose of formulating a bill which he hopes to report before the close of the assistan. Senator Simon does not see much use in proposing measures which can by no possible means receive the sanction of the senate or house. He hopes, however, to bring about some sort of legiclation which will result in reclaiming the arid lands. He knows that this cannot be done all at once, and that such a great problem must be handled with care, and that the people generally must be educated up to the necessity of proper disposition of the arid lands. He is not sure that there is any practical measures now pending of the several that have been introduced, but he intends to affit them himself, and when he pepares a measures which he thinks will be of some value, will call the committee together to hear

Objections of the Wenk-Enced.

One of the objections that some weak-kneed republicans make to the gold-standard bill is that as soon as it is passed, a crusade for free trade will be commenced. It is asserted by these men that as soon as the Eastern democrats, who have also the Eastern democrats. ways been free-traders, know that there is not the flast poseibility of the country going on a silver basis, owing to the gold-standard law, they will vote for Bryan and free silver candidates generally. with the hope that they will get some democratic tur of legislation in place of the republican laws which are now on the statute books. In this same connection it is said that after the gold-smachard bill has once passed, it will require not only a free-silver president, but a free-silver sonate and a free-silver house to repeal it. The republicans asset that the democrats would elect gold-standard men to the house, and they will supplent republican senators in New York, New Jersey and Maryland with gold-standard democrats, and will then be able to prevent a repeal of the gold-standard law and at the same time pass a democratic tariff law looking towards free trade. This is one of the Chings behind which the republicans with .**284.144 a leaning to silver would like to hid

War Revenue to Stand. It has been practically settled that there will be no amendment to the tariff law this ession, and, further, that there is no cossibility of a repeal of the internal ravane law known as the Spanish war ravenue law. The members of the ways and means committee of the house, and the senate committee, have taken the mutter up casually and have concluded that any amendments proposed would meet with a great deal of opposition, or at least would mean almost the entire ravision of the customs and revenue laws. The state of the finances of the treasury at the present ime, with the great expense which the conduct of the war in the Philippines entails, means that no great amount of money can be spared, and that the revetues cannot be reduced at the present time. The war revenue law, as well as the ther customs laws, will stand

FUND FOR LAWTON'S FAMILY General Corbin Acknowledges Re-

ceipt of Portland Subscriptions. The following letter has been received

by The Oregonian:
"War Department, Adjutant-General's
Office, Washington: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst, inclosing \$30 %, subscrip-tions received by The Oregonian in beanif of the Lawton fund. "I desire to thank you very much for he valuable assistance you have rendered

of the subscribers the appreciation of the committee for their generous responses. Very sincerely.
"H. C. CORBIN. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., for the Com-

n the premises, and through you to each

mittee." Since this remittance was sent to Gen-Oregonian, as follows:

acific Coast Biscuit Company..... DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Previously reported

Real Estate Transfers.
C. A. Cook to F. H. Shaw, N. & of lot 10, block 22, Albina; January E. Sisso Ardee H. Merrid and wife to Wm. N. Donaldson, Lioi acres, Ferry Prettyman D. L. C. December S. 1851. 1
John L. Rexford to F. S. Barzee, lot 26 block I. Wheatland Second addition; October 14, 1832. 99
F. S. Barzee to Charles W. Barzee, asme; February S. 1839. 90
Wm. Boorman and wife to Charles Wm. Beorman and wife to Charles Kranter, E. 30 feet lots 6, 7, block 14, McMillen's addition, January 12, 1930
Mary Griffiths to John Griffiths, lot 4, block 16, and lot 2, block 18, Central Albina; January 13, 1930
Asa B. Dowell et al. to G. W. Gerpenter, lot 3, N. 14-block Q. Portland; January 19, 1930
Wm. B. Dowell et al. to George W. Carpenter, name; December 20, 1930, 2000
P. H. Marlay to A. M. Emith, lot 2, block B. First Street Terrace; December 10, 1839, 11 Real Estate Transfers.

Birthy. January 11-Boy, to the wife of Greg Stewart, 101 East Eleventh street. January H-Hoy, to the wife of M. F. rouch, Woodlawn avenue. January 19-Roy, to the wife of W. J. Robbins, Woodlawn avenue, January 12-Twins, girls, to the wife of Thomas J. Graz, near Gulld's avenue,

North Portland, Contagious Diseases. Paul Stambaugh, 269 Salmon street; Mildria Bryan, aged 4 years, 250 Colum-

old street; scarlet fover Death.

January 16-On Gip. aged 54 years, 148
Second street; phthicle pulmonalis.