# IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

LEGALITY OF PRESENT GRAND JURY IS ATTACKED.

Charged That It Is Not Properly Constituted-Abraham Case Again.

Andrew Carlson, indicted on two charge of robbery, yesterday filed an affidavit, by Charles J. Schnabel, his attorney, in the state circuit court, attacking the validity of the grand jury, on the ground that William Connor, one of its members, is not qualified to act as one of the body. The paper was served upon District At-torney Sewall late in the afternoon, and the matter will come up this morning before Judge George, this being the time set for Carison to plend to the two in-dictments against him. The final hear-ing will probably be deferred, so as to allow the district attorney to prepare and submit counter-affidavits.

William Connor was formerly constable attached to the Portland justice court and subsequent to his retirement from the office, two years ago, went to Spokane. The affidavit states on Information and belief that Connor went to Spokane about June 29, 1898, and remained there until October, 1896, doing business there, and becoming a resident of that place, and that he returned to Portland for a tempo-

It is further alleged that Counor in not competent to serve as a grand juror, for the reason that his name does not appear upon the tax or assessment roll of this county and state for the year immediately preceding the date of his service, and that because of these facts the grand jury is not a legal body, and that the indictments returned against Carlson

are fliegal and void. The time of the absence of Connor is said to be not quite correctly stated.
Whether he lost his residence by going away is a question for the court to dedetermine, and also whether he is disqualified if he is not a taxpayer.

### ABRAHAM ESTATE AGAIN. Makes Its Periodical Reappearance

In Court. The James Abraham estate, which has been the subject of so much litigation, was the occasion of an argument in Judge Ciciand's court yesterday regarding the sale of the property by the administrator, W. E. Burke, to pay claims, including that of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church for about \$14,000. There is also a judgment held by J. W. Roberts for \$1500 and interest, \$3000 taxes due in Jackson county, \$6000 taxes due in the state of Washington, attorney's fees, and some other items to pay. The county court ordered the administrator to sell so much of the property as was found necessary in order to liquidate the claims.

L. Pipes, who acted as attorney for June Abrahum, the widow, when she was executrix of the will of her husband. and recovered the property which she gave to J. D. Lee, C. M. Idleman and A. C. Fairchild, as trustees, for a theological school and other purposes, is one of the persons contesting the sale. Mr. Pipes also acted in other matters for Mrs. Abraham, and he contested the church claim in the county and circuit courts, and had figured in affairs generally for Mrs. Abraham up to the time of her resignation as executrix. He and Alex Bernstein and Francis Cialno received property for the work done in the suit against the trustees, but two of the Abraham heirs are also said to share in this property. Mr. Pipes holds another claim for several thousand dollars for services performed since for the estate. One Peacock is likewise contesting the sale of the property by Administrator Burks and one or two others. The controversy bristles with legal entanglements and oblems of law, and the final solution ems to be yet in the distant future. Counsel for the administrator contend that the circuit court has no jurisdiction.

the best interests of the estate. The principal question presented was if Judge Cicland should try out and decide the whole controversy.

the county court having exclusive juris-diction; that the orders of the county court

were all regular and necessary and for

Mr. Pipes argued that this court ought to take up the whole case and determine what claims are due, and to order sale of property only to pay such claims. He said there was no such a thing as affirmaion of the decision of the county court, ut the order of the county court having her of prot been appealed from, the case must be tried pay their last respects to the deceased out in the circuit court anew, the same Floral tributes on the fine casket were out in the circuit court anew, the same as an equity case appealed to the supreme court from the circuit court. The attorney also asserted that where the administrator allows claims that can be met from the personal property, the heirs cannot quesion them, but when the heirs are notified that it is necessary to sell the real estate to satisfy claims, the heirs can come in and question the cisims. As the owner of some of the property received from one of the heirs, Mr. Pipes said he succeeded in this respect to the rights of the heirs. Concern-ing the claim of the Centenary Methodist Eniscopi church, which was a gift to the building fund by James Abraham, repre stated by promissory notes, counsel said promissory notes cannot be the subject of a gift. If Abraham had paid them it would have been all right, but he died, and they were not paid, only one. There was no consideration for the notes. Mr. Pipes referred to the litigation over

he notes in the circuit court.
(At the last trial the case was on the last day of the term, and it was impossible to finish it that day. Judge Shatuck granuled a nonault because he held the jury could not sit during the new term of court.) Mr. Pines arrued that the case was propped there, and that the church, there-tore, stands as having been besten. Relative to the allowance of the church claim by June Abraham, as executrix aft er she had long disallowed it, counsel al-leged that Mrs. Abraham when she al-lowed the claim was under the advice and ce of the church pastor, and was approve the claim, and that it was incometent for Burke to proceed under the ad-ice he had, because he was represented by the same attorneys who represent the

rs. Muir and Feston, who appear with other matters yesterday, and Mr. Fenton said he would present his argument in the form of a brief, and Judge Cleland granted him time to do so.

## Did Not Support Him.

George W. Hunt, whose wife, Edith G. Hunt, has sued him for a divorce, yester-day filed an affidavit denying her etalement that he lived in the house at her expense, and that of her mother, Martha Wallace. Hunt also denies that they worked to support him doing washing and other mental labor. He says if they fid any wishing, it was voluntary, and he avers that he expended \$20 to \$25 per month for provisions for the home, and mother-in-law according to their station in life, and also his child. He states that he worked at his trade of carpenter much as possible, but says he could tain little steady employment, and that disbursed substantially all be carne for the benefit of the family.

## Probate Court.

The final account of Isaac L. White inletrator of the estate of Ella White Tichener, deceased, was filed. The receipts twee \$1500, and the disbursements, includ-ing \$150 represented by a certificate of de-posit, were \$1534. The estate comprises personal property valued at \$100, and real estate appraised at \$12.750. The beirs are Moses L. Tichener, the husband, and Henrietta M. Tichener, a daughter, aged one year. The administrator waived all

The inventory of the estate of Frederick | cially at Cape Nome?

Deverell, deceased, was filed. The property is valued at \$1907. Jane Deverell, the cutriz, was authorized to sell the per chocutriz, was authorized to self the per-sonal property.

C. R. Aylesworth, administrator of the estate of J. D. Hammond, deceased, flied a report showing \$65 receipts and \$250 claims. The value of the real property is rece.

James Parker petitioned for the appointment of F. M. Sutford as guardian of Thomas J. Bell, a person of unsound mind, and the matter was set for hearing February 18. Bell receives a pension of 130. The petition recites that he is over 60 years old, and is mentally weak.

A Freight Controversy. A Freight Controversy.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has fled an answer to the suit of Hattis Godden, to recover \$\foxed{Sit}\$ damages on account of the alleged loss of a box of dishes, silverware and other freight shipped at Spring Valley, Minn., to Mabton, Wash. The defendant admits that it received freight from the plantiff to be excited over its line and north over that it received freight from the plants to be carried over its line, and partly over other lines, and says it did not check up the articles, but accepted the list she furnished. A liability contract, it is all-leged, was executed to the plaintiff to the amount of \$5 per 100 pounds, and if the box was lost, it is averred that the weight was not more than 400, and that the plaintiff is entitled to \$20 damages only. It is further alleged that the defendant carried the freight safely over its lines and transferred it.

Court Notes. Ceart Notes.

Alexander Kaufman, a subject of the emperor of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Sears yesterday.

In the suit of J. M. Huber vn. C. W. Miller, Judge Frazer pestorday granted the defendant 20 days to file a bill of exceptions for an appeal to the supreme court. The case involves \$2000.

The case of George Ainelie vs. Lipman, Wolfe & Co. will be submitted to the jury by Judge Frazer this morning. H. D.

by Judge France this morning. H. D. Ramsdell, for the defendanta, testified yesterday that the counters were not completed as ordered, and told how they were delayed in getting into the annex in con-sequence. Considerable evidence altogeth-er has been introduced in the case.

### HORSES FOR PHILIPPINES.

War Department Has Bought 1600 Hend in Pacific Northwest.

The Pacific Northwest is doing its share toward outfitting and mounting the army in the Philippines. In Oregon and Washington the government during the past few months has bought 1600 head of The buying has been done by two cavalry

officers of the regular army who were de-tailed for the duty-Captains Wainwright and Sheever. They now have \$45 horees collected at Vancouver and Walla Walla, which will be shipped to Manila on the transport Lennox and other steamships. The natural result of buying up so many horses has increased values on horses that during the past few years have had but little value. For service in the Philippines the government has relaxed its rigid rules concerning cavalry horses and accepted animals from 5 to 7 years old, weighing from 900 to 1100 pounds and standing 14 hunds 3 inches to 15 hands 2 inches. Hers-

tofore candidates for cavalry horses under 15 hands high have been rejected. None but horses broken to the saddle were wanted by the government, and there had been but little object in breaking them during the past few years. So the fact was advertised weeks in advance that the buyers would be in certain districts at particular times, and that gave owners a chance to break their wild horses.

The horses raised in the Pacific North-west are the very best for army purposes, and the war department knows it, and for this reason has bought more horses here than in any other section of the country. The government's orders have been fully filled now, but it is probable that it will need more saddle horses in the near fu-ture, as the process of wearing out and being condemned goes on day and night and unceasingly never sleeps.

### FUNERAL OF EDWARD FAILING Large Concourse Pay a Last Tribute to the Pioneer Merchant.

Funeral services over Edward Falling were held at the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon. Both Dr. Alexander Blackburn, of the First Baptist church, and Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, officiated. A large numninent citizens assembled to many and beautiful. The honorary pall bearers were: Tyler Woodward, H. bearers were; Tyler Woodward, H. W. Scott, C. A. Dolph, G. E. Withington, H. H. Northup, T. B. Trevett, Captain J. A. Sieken and W. V. Spencer. The eight chosen as active pallbearers were; J. S. Reed, J. N. Teal, R. L. Sabin, W. E. Robertson, Milton W. Smith, W. C. Alvord, Edward Rischam and Robert Macvord, Edward Bingham and Robert Mac-

A few minutes after 2 o'clock the funeral procession, which had come from the pri-vate services at the residence, drew up at the church. Drs. Blackburn and Morrison led down the alsie, the former reading from the Scripture. After the casket was placed before the altar Dr. Morrison read a portion of the Episcopal service. He was followed by Dr. Blackburn in prayer and another Scripture reading. The audience sang two hymns that were esne cial favorites of the decenzed. At the close of the service the long cortege, covering everal blocks, filed alowly towards Riverview cemetery.

# IN "MADGA" TONIGHT.

Clay Clement, Author-Actor-Mana ger, in Nance O'Neil's Support.

Portland play-goers who greet Nance O'Neil's company in "Magda" tonight, at Cordray's theater, will be pleased and inerested in the reappearance of Clay Clement in Portland-not as a star in his own play, but in the support of that star which shines so brightly, Miss O'Nell. Clement's addition to the company makes the emplement of interpreters of the high until and including Sunday night.

The repertoire for this farewell engage-nent at Cordray's, preparatory to the company's sailing for Australia, is: Tonight, "Magda"; tomorrow's matinee, "Magda"; Saturday evening, "Camille," and Sunday evening, "Macbeth." "Magda" is familiar to local play-goers.

It has been pronounced perhaps the strongest characterization of Miss O'Neil It is a tragedy-the tragedy of the revolt of an unconventional individual against the conventions that bar her development in life. It is a study in a way, and enaci ed as it is by Miss O'Nell it is a histri

Nearly every seat in the house is sold out for tonight, and it is a foregone con-clusion that standing-room will be nego-tiated at 7 o'clock this evening by those who have failed to make reservations well

Popular prices will prevail tomorrow afternoon.

## SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE Never falls to stop Itching scalp, cure dan-

druff or stop falling hair. Try it. Price 50c, at all druggists. Sample free, Ad-dress Smith Bros., Freeno, Cal. PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)— Did Madame Adelina Patti ever sing in Portland? A definite answer will finally

settle a local disputation. A READER

\$1000 a Year. PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)— Will you kindly inform me what the liquor se regulations are in Alaska

COMMENT ON JUDGE HANFORD'S RECENT DECISION.

Varied Views of a Ruling Which May Work a Hardship on Innocent Creditors.

A recent decision by Judge Hanford, of the United States district court for Washington, with regard to "preferences" in bankruptcy has interested a number of lawyers and merchants, and has provoked general discussion of the merits of the law. Judge Hanford's decision, which is in line with other rulings, is variously construed, views being shaded by preconceived notions of the law. That the bank-ruptcy act will be more satisfactory with abould be treated illegal, as to preclude general discussion of the merits of the

injustice. At any rate, the mercantile community has been demanding a national bankruptcy law for many years; it has the law now, and must take the bitter with the assets.

One of the most prominent merchants of the city, who did not wish to give his name for publication, said:

The decision in Washington is only on one case. No one can tell what general application it will have. You know there are circumstances in cases that may never be duplicated. I place no particular importance on what we have heard of the matter, as the decision may have hinged on something not now clear."

Alexander H. Kerr, of Wadhams & Kerr Broa.—The significance of this decision is very great, if we fully understand it. No business man will contemplate the condition of affairs it seems to forebode

HOWARD F. RAND, M. D.



### FIRST ASSISTANT IN SURGERY OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.

Dr. Rand is in Portland on a visit to the branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium located in this city, and has since his arrival performed several serious surgical operations. Dr. J. H. Kellogg, who has an intermetional reputation as a physician and surgeon, is physician-in-chief of the Battle Creek Institution, and Dr. Rand is his first assistant, having been in service there for 13 years. In 1876 the sanitarium was started with one physician and four or five helpers. It has now grown to such size that it takes 830 people to carry forward its wor. at Battle Crock. In this number are included 30 physicians and over 400 trained number. Besides the one in Portland, branch institutions are located in this country at St. Heiena, Cal.; Lincoln, Neb.; Boulder, Colo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; South Lancaster, Mass., and abroad at London, England; Christiana, Norway; Copenhagen, Denemark; Brasie, Switzerland; Calcutta, Ibdia; Claremont, near Cape Town, South Africa; Apia, Samoa; Sydney, N. S. W.; Christ Church, New Zealand; Honolulu, and Guadalajaroa, Mexico.

Being asked how he accounted for such an extensive growth of this sanitarium work. Rand said: "The reason for the success is because the idea is followed out that nature is the only true healer of diseased bodies. This being true, such means are used as will aid nature and not thwart her in the work. As errors in diet je one of the main causes of most diseases, this is one of the heat things that is corrected. Knowing that the body requires cerdiseases, this is one is one has the first things that so corrected. Anowing that the body requires certain food elements to fulfill its needs—one part of nitrogenous material to seven of carbona-couns—therefore the bill of fare must be prepared with special reference to this combination. We find these elements in the most perfect states and in proper proportions in a diet of fruits grains and nuis. The next step of importance is exercise, which makes a demand both for food and rest. So each patient is examined in a most thorough manner, which consists of a physical examination, examination of blood, the sputs, etc., and if necessary the X rays are used. A test of the strength of each patient and also the vital capacity of the lumms is taken, and where needed an examination of the contents of the stomach is also made. After a patient has received this thorough examination a carefully arranged programme is given him regulating the exercise, diet, treatment and rest, so that he may be actually trained back into health. Among the chief agents employed to accomplish this end are hydrotheraphy, electricity, both manual and mechanical Swedish movements and gymnastice. The parent ireditution and branches are thoroughly and scientifically equipped for carrying out these treatments. At Baille Creek in the bathrooms alone 200 patients can be treated every hour, each patient having a thoroughly trained and competent attendant. Patients who have recovered their health by these means have spread the gospel of good health,

ing are some pertinent opinions;

Joseph N. Teal-This decision followed logically leads to the conclusion that the frustee can bring an action and recorde payments thus made on the groutbey are "preferences," condemned

As the border line between solvency and insolvency is many times very vague and hard to define, the effect of this decision s not hard to foresec. Indeed, the bankis not hard to foresee. Indeed, the balls-rupt law, if devised for the purpose of killing the credit system, could hardly have been more effectively drawn. Another decision rendered in another district interests more directly banks and

natitutions loaning on security. It was need that, if to the interest of the estate, the court could order all securities sur-rendered to the trustee, for him to dispose of, the secured creditor retaining the right to be first paid out of the proceeds This decision is not so far-reaching in its effects as the one first referred to, but at the same time there will be a good many bankers and others who will probably think they can handle their own securi-ties as satisfactorily at any rate as a trustee in bankruptcy.
Another feature of the law is working

adly, and that is in involuntary pro ocedings in bankruptcy a party may not have 25 cents on the dollar, and yet, un-less he has done some of the particular acts condemned by law, he cannot be forced into bankruptcy, but the creditor is compelled to wait until some one obtains a judgment and an execution is levied, when he then may come in, and, if the debtor refuses to file a voluntary etition, he can be forced into bank In the meantime the orange is sucked dry, the creditor gets the skin, and the debtor a discharge. Unless this law is radically amended, I do not believe it will be on the statute books two years

Thomas G. Greene, of Bauer & Green Judge Hanford's decision with reference to "preferences," referred to in The Oreto 'preferences,' referred to in The Oregonian, is, it seems to me, in line with
the spirit and general intent of the bankrupt law. The decision does not, however, go to the length of holding that partial or total payments of a note or account in the ordinary course of business
by a debtor who is insolvent, within four
months of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, by or against himself, to a credifor who does not know, or has no reasonwho does not know, or has no reason able cause to believe the debtor to be in-solvent, can be recovered by the subse-quently appointed trustee of the bankrupt for the benefit of the general creditors; but it would appear that such a con-clusion is logically deducible from the

ourt's reasoning. The case does decide, however, that such creditors cannot be permitted to prove any unpaid portion of their debt—any unset-tled balance, without first surrendering to the estate the amount of any and all payments received on account within four nths of the bankruptcy; and that a payment of a debt, or a part of a debt, in money is a "transfer" of property within the meaning of the bankrupt law. if the effect of such payment will be to enable one of the creditors to obtain a greater percentage of his debt than other creditors of the same class. The strict enforcement of this rule in all

ankruptcy matters will doubtless work a hardship in some isolated cases, but prob-bly enough fraud and inequality will thereby be prevented to more than counterbalance the few instances of apparent

even the assumption that this interpreta tion of the law has been made. If that purpose had been made manifest while the law was pending in congress, I think there is no doubt that it would have been stricken out, and there is no reason why the court should place a construction or law so foreign to the objects of the legis lators. I feel confident that we do not know the point at issue in the case de-cided in Washington, and, therefore, am not disquieted by the repor

### NO PLACE FOR POOR MEN. But Men With Money Can Do Well at Sumpter.

John Wilbur, who is connected with the Sumpter Electric Light Company, is reg-istered at the Perkins. His company has just begun to supply the town of Sumpter with pure water, taken from a mountain stream, five miles away, and the residents of the town need no longer drink from the wells. The change has been very welcome to the business men, who are losing no time in connecting their buildings with the company's mains.

There is only about a foot mad a helf There is only about a foot and a half

of snow on the streets of Bumpter now. ough usually at this season the ground covered to a depth of four feet. Sumpter people are therefore enjoying a seaso good sleighing, while the weather is The water mains have been laid to a depth of five feet, to guard against win ter freezes, though the ground has never been known to freeze more than a few nches below the surface, because the snow protects it, even should the outer air drive the quicksliver to zero or below. Sumpter, he says, has beemed all winter, the town being full of strangers and the notels crowded to their utmost. He esti-mates the present population at 2000, with-out counting the transients, and thinks it will reach 10,000 by next fail, as every day adds fresh proofs of the richness and permanence of Sumpter and Granite min-ing districts. Money has been made rapidly in Sumpter within the past for months, by the rise in real estate, and he cites as an example the fact that he was offered a piece of property in Sumpter four months ago for \$4500. He thought it high, and did not purchase, but a man from Spokane came along next day and ok it in without a moment's dickering. Within a week this Spokane man wa offered \$7000, and refused; but four days

Mr. Wilbur does not think Sumpter is much of a place for a poor man, as la-borers are plentiful, and wages are low, but if a man has a few thousand dollars at command, he stands a good show to be ome wealthy, as paying investments are fering all the time, and values are rising steadily and rapidly.

## SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Has yet to find the first case in which it failed to do all that is claimed for it, and is the best preparation for dandruff, itch ing scalp and falling hair, and will make hair grow. Price 50c, at all druggists.

BUSINESS PTEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, He sure and use that old and well-tried rat Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup, for chi teething. It soothes the child, softens the g allays all pain, curse wind cells and diarrie

# SCHOOL WORK IN LUZON

SUPERINTENDENT G. P. ANDERSON TELLS OF ITS PROGRESS.

Former Portland Educator Writes Encouragingly of Phipino Children, Who Are Bright.

Educational work in Manila since Super-intendent of Public Instruction George P. Anderson assumed his official duties is well summed up in an article appearing in the New Year's number of Freedom, Manila's leading paper. The article was written by Mr. Anderson himself. His friends in Oregon will be much interested to learn of the progress made in his department. The latter portion of the article is devoted to a discussion of the Filipino people as seen in Manila, and particularly Filipino children. This has the value of being practical, as it comes from one who has studied the subject on which he writes while in immediate contact with the Fili-place. A most hopeful future is predicted by the writer for the Filiplace under American tutelage, and he is authority for the statement that they already appreciate the beneficence of American government and institutions. Before taking the office of superintendent of public instruction in Manila, Mr. Anderson was a private in the Second Oregon volunteers, having re-signed a professorable in the Portland university to callet. He writes as follows:

Opening Work, "On June 1, 1889, the undersigned entered upon the duties of the office of city school superintendent of Maniia, relieving Chap-min W. D. McKinnon. He found strange conditions, and novel educational prob-

"At the close of the previous school year, on March II, there were in active operation 30 public schools, several having been burned in the early weeks of the insurrection. In 10 of these, English had been taught for one hour daily during the been taught for due nour daily during the closing six weeks of school. The rest of the instruction was in the Spanish lan-guage and not, as has sometimes been stated in the papers, in the Tagalog; sor has any of it ever been since in the Taga-

'Many things had to be speedly ar-"Many things had to be speedily arranged or performed before school could open, and June was an extremely busy month in this office. Preparations were made for the opening of nine new schools, five to replace burned schools, and four in districts not sufficiently supplied with school facilities. Furniture was lacking in most of the old schools. To supply these and the new schools, \$3000 worth of furniture was ordered to be made. Books, both in the Spanish and the English language, needed to be sciented. English language, needed to be selected, bought and put into the schools. Native teachers for the new schools, and, where recessury, for the old ones, had to be

"Suitable Americans had to be found, in which Freedom and the other papers renfered valuable assistance, to take up the work of teaching English, so that the schools should have English instruction during all of the year. "In addition to these labors, with only

a moderate degree of fluency in the Span-lah language thus far acquired, on June 15 the superintendent was directed by Pro-voet Marshal-General Williston to oversee the Luneta celebration of the Fourth of July, which included especially the as-sembling in the schools and training of 1000 native children in three American patriotic songs in the English language. It was a very difficult undertaking, and only successfully accomplished because of the very energetic and cordial response on the eart of the English teachers, including ome who were to commence their teach-

ing with us on July 1.

"Success attended all of these efforts; the schools were opened and the actual monthly attendance has steadily grown from 3700 in the first two weeks in July to 4848 in the month of November, each nth having been an increase over the

oys and girls, in which English is taught all day, or a half-day or one-fourth day very few, according to the size of school. The English classes in reading, spelling and penmanship are proceeding in one room at the same time that the Spanish studies are being taught in

Good Teachers.

grade of bright teachers were obtainable here for the English work, being princi-pally discharged volunteers, formerly wellknown teachers at home, and young is-dies belonging to the families of regular army officers. These latter, as a class, when arriving in the islands, at once attack the Spanish language scientifically, and are soon found to be well equipped for teaching English to Spanish-speaking people, while most of the discharged soldlers are known to have acquired a very desirable fluency, sufficient for the pur-

"One difficulty some of these men enuntered with outlying districts was a great lack of any knowledge of Spanish among the pupils. They resolutely set to work to learn Tagalog as a means of in rpretation, so that now as many as four or five possess a very commendable knowledge of that language, and will in tim be found to be rare men in the ional work of these islands. All Americhers here would do well to acquire

that tongue.

Nautical School Re-established. The superintendent was some months since directed to recommend a plan for copening the old Spanish nautical sch which was formerly used for the purpos of producing graduates qualified as marirs to sooner or later become mates and captains on merchant vessels. He recommended, principally, that an American naval officer be placed at the head of the school; that a schoolship or launch be ob tained; that the English language be taught by an American half of each day's session; that all other teachers should be Flipinos, and that Spanish should be the anguage in which all other studies should be taught for the present. All of this plan was adopted and the school opened at 3 Banta Elena street, in Tondo, De er 15, under the very able manage Cottman, of the navy.

Filipino Children Are Bright. "I have great faith in the Filipino chil iren of Manila, considered as material in he educational laboratory. They are oright, capable, polite, earnest and perseering-at least those who have lived in Manila a few years-and are not raw ma terial. The Manlia native is not at all a savage. He appreciates civilization and highly prizes good education. He now wants his boy and his girl to know Eng lish and obtain a good common school training. The people do have racial faulis that interfere, the worst being a singglah ndifference to most things of true value education. But it is a very encouraging fact that the native schoolmaster seems to have lost this. He is bright, faithful, pa-tient, and is a good, steady worker. All these people need is to be led aright. They will follow. Give them gehoo's and plenty of them. Wake them up to a higher sense of duty and of proper living! They are good material. They already have great onfidence in the American as the repre mentative of true liberty of conscience, of real friendship and the standard-bearer of

a yet better and nobler civilization.
"It is true we must lose pattence with
them sometimes. When our coachman
fries to beat other trams across the
crowded Bridge of Spain, and we lose a wheel in consequence, we long for a chance to grasp a good American rawhide with free permission to apply vigorously. They are often foslish; many need to acquire true sagacity in place of short-sighted trickery. But they are a pleasant folk,

who respond gratefully to kind treatment, and seem entheatly desirous of learning the right and the true, that they may apply it in their lives.

Educational Duties. "Second in importance only to the es-tablishment of order and good govern-ment, the people of the United States should ever remember the plain duty of sducating these people, which can be best accomplished through the medium of the schools. Thus far, all has been accom-pitated that seemed possible under the sad conditions caused by a foolish insurrection. But during another year and more to follow, each one undoubtedly more prosperous than his predecessors, the public school system of Manila ought to

rise to a greatness comparable with those of many of our great home cities. "Present seeds, which must be considered more and more as circumstances of Manila clear up, are as follows:

"American school buildings, with play-grounds; large, two-story, fail rooms; buildings with modern furniture and conveniences. Binendo and Tondo slone could keep five 12-room buildings crowded. In-stend of schools crowded with a total of 5000 pupils as at present, Mania should have healthy accommodation for 20,000 or 50,000 children. At present, the great majority are on the streets, learning nothing better than gambling. The schools need American books; the Spanish books now used in the schools are unsuitable and fall to have sufficient good material. The American companies are well abreast of our needs in primary and common school books of the same material used at home, but printed in the Spanish language. The needs of Cuba and Puerto Rico have caused this. American books in both languages would assure the best instruc-

More English Next Year.

"For the next school year, June, 1809-darch, 1801, more English studies should be taught and the proportion of teachers of English increased. This need is prob-ably not overestimated in stailing that next year should see one-half of the work and time devoted to English, and the other half to Spanish branches, some especially equipped teachers possibly being brought over from the States, in addition to the

resent force. "In general, the teachers and the pupils are intensely interested in their work, the English study being the center of the greatest enthusiasm. Many spelling natches have taken place, and a few pub-ic programmes have been successfully

"While the schools have progressed as well as possible under all the circumstances, it is to be hoped that many vexng problems will have been solved by another Christmas, and the schools in many ways remodeled and improved."

## THUGS STILL AT WORK.

They Hold Up a Mount Scott Tencher -East Side Affairs.

N. W. Bowland, teacher of the Harmony school, near Mount Scott, and school su-perintendent of Clackamas county, was held up yesterday morning, while on his way to the Harmony schoolhouse in a baggy, accompanied by his wife. As they were nearing the schoolhouse two men stepped out in front and ordered Mr. Bowland to stop. He was then ordered out of the buggy, while one of the men searched by a relieved by of about E. searched him and relieved him of about \$5. He was then told to drive on. He drove to a farmhouse, and told the farmer of the hold-up, Soon a posse was gathered and started to run down the two high-waymen. Search was instituted in every direction. Mr. Bowland and Mr. Me-Loughlin followed the tracks of the two Laughlin followed the tracks of the two men from the place where the hold-up, took place to the Southern Pacific car shops, where all trace of them was lost. Search parties in other directions met with no success, although the country was thoroughly scoured. Mr. Bowland stated that the men abused him for not having

Foreible-Entry Case. Justice Vreeland, of the Elast Side jus-tice court, was called on to preside over a trial in which Mrs. Mary A. Leonard was defendant and Mrs. Elwert was plaintiff. Wednesday, but he came out of the trial with most of his hair left. It was charged that Mrs. Leonard forcibly en-tered the building of the plaintiff, on East mained in possession ever since, and the plaintiff wanted her out. Mrs. Elwert stated that Mrs. Leonard, with the aid of J. E. Yost, broke into the house with an ax, without the consent of the owner. The premises, she said, had been left in possession of Jacob Danner, of the Chi. ago hotel, who, it appeared, had too such trouble of his own to keep Mrs. conard outside. Mrs. Leonard said Leonard outside. that she entered the house with the consent of the plaintiff, but this was denied, and it was shown that plaintiff was at San Francisco when Mrs. Leonard enconsed herself in the building. Mrs. Leonard handled her own case, and cross-examined Jacob Danner with so much vigor that the missing slice from the and of his nose became very conspicuous, but she lost her case, and will have to get out, or be put out by Constable Cox, ai-

though she says that she will take an apneal. Meeting at Ockley Green A meeting of the Ockley Green Im-rovement Club was held lest night at hat point, on the St. Johns motor line that point, on the St. Johns motor line, to take steps toward securing school facilities. J. H. Dixon, president, presided over the meeting, and Mrs. Pershin acted as secretary. It was an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that place. After considerable discussion, a retifica-After considerable discussion, a petition was circulated and signed by all present. there this year, but the people are asking for a school. A temporary building may be had there for that purpose, and the school may be provided for the children

Reports were received from the committees previously appointed on the pro-posed completion of the cycle paths and the improvement of the boulevards, to the effect that work on the paths would proceed when the weather would permit. The other improvements are also promised. Regarding car service, the promise is made the people of the peninsula that it will be improved this year.

Loss Wns 84000.

The loss sustained by J. Thomas, prorictor of the Fairview cheese factory Tuesday evening. \$4000, instead of \$500, as at firs The amount of property stored the factory was greater than at first ought, and the first valuation of the ant was much below us actual worth. The property was partly insured.

Elast Side Notes,

Henry Fourier, whose collar-bone was n Portland recently, is still confined to als home at Woodlawn. His recovery is progressing slowly, and it may be some

ime before he is fully recovered. The patrolman who had been on duty at Woodlawn has been withdrawn, as there lid not seem to be much for him to do. His principal business was to prevent breaking windows, and it is

Dr. Wise is at room 614 Dekum.

CALLED EAST IN A HURRY.

feared that they may resume that pastime

If you should be called East in a hurry If you should be called mast in a hurry, be sure to investigate the two routes of-fered by the O. R. & N. This company will ticket you through to Chicago by way of Spekma and the Great Northera, or via Huntington and Omaha, to Chicago. The time by either route is only three days. Call on V. A. Schilling, at 36 Washington street, for full information.

VALUABLE CURIOS ADDED TO HIS TORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTION.

Medicine Chest of the Old thip Mivie de Grasse-Other Bellen.

Through the kindness of Dr. O. B. Estes of Astoria, the Oragon Historical Societ has become the custodian of the madicin chest of the old ship Slivie de Grans which he has owned for a number of years. It will be remembered that the vessel was an old New York packet, built of live oak and locust. Considerable historic interest is attached to her, from the fact that she was the ressel which brought to the United Status the first news of the French revolution. In 186 she salled from New York to San Francisco, arriving in 1865, via Cape Harm. It 1865 she came up to the Columbia river for jumber, leading at Oregon, City, St. Hailumber, loading at Oregon City, St. He ena and Hunt's mill (about one and one half miles above the Clifton canners) On her way to the sea she struck a sunkni rock a short distance above old Asturi

and was completely wrecked.

When dismantled the clear became the property of James Welch, a propert of 1864, who built the first frame house it Astoria, and whose wife was the fire American woman to become a resident o that pince. When Weich died his son John W., feil hely to it, and he gave i to Mr. Elsten

to Mr. Estes.

The chest is 18 inches long by 18 inches in width and depth, and is made out of rosewood. It has brass corners, and the lock hinges and handles are of brass. At the bottom there is a drawer 3% inches desp. The space above is divided into 21 compartments, in which to insert medicine buttom there is a first buttom the compartments.

all compartments, in which to insert medicine bottles and jars. These bottles were last filled on December 11, 1847, by Rushton & Co., chemists and druggists. It Broadway. 19 Astor house, and 55 Broadway. Union square. New York.

The bottles are labeled as follows: Castor oil, Balsam —, sweet spirits of campbor, bluestons, balsam copailes, pure soric, syrup squills, spirits hartshorn salipeter, rhubsish, cologner, also jar labeled as follows: Mercurial ohitment hasilicon, blister plusters, chamomile flowers and strengthening plusters. The small drawer contains boxes of powders, inbeled rhubarh, julap, lastar emsile injection powders, a puckinge of slippery elm and a piece of singer root.

etm and a piece of ginger root.
Another interesting accession is double-barrel, musile-loading rifle, on barrel above the other, each having it own hammer, striking a tube on the std own-nammer, strangs a tube on the set of the barrel, both being operated will one trigger. This was secured in Deal valley, Cal., in 1895, by Dr. J. F. Killeen new of this city, who came near losin his life there. A mummified man wa his life there. A mummified a found beside the gun where it

covered.

The large, old-fashloned clock white graces the society's rooms was bough by Marin Holcomb in Pennsiyvania, be tween 10 and 80 years ago. It was second-hand clock then. It is 75 fee second-hand clock then. It is 74 thigh, and its works are all of wood. was made by R. Whiting Winchester. keeps good time, and strikes the hours of the day promptly and with no uncertal sound. It was brought to this coast about 16 years ago, and was sent to the social by Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Elma, Wash A national flag, made by the ladies of Portland in October, 1855, is a recent ac-cession, through the kindness of A. E Stuart, of express fame, in the earl days. Red and white silk ribbon two inches wide was used for the stripes, an these were very neatly handattrible.
White stars, il in number, were out on
and sewed upon a field of bine silk. Double
less some of the women are now livin
who helped to make this flag, and as the are earnestly invited to send their name to the assistant secretary, Mr. Hims City Hall, so that they may be perms nerilly associated with the flag. Use completion the flag was presented Captain A. V. Wilson, company A. Seregiment, Oregon mounted volunteers.

before that body started for the Yakin be called the First Oregon; those Rogue river war of 1831 the Secon gon; those in the Yakima war of 1866the Third Oregon; those in the civil wa the Fourth Oregon, and th

ippine campaign the Fifth Oregon. International Work,

Last evening, Mr. Wynens, an Orago missionary of the American Sunday Scho-Union, gave a clear and forcible talk o Sunday schools, at the Centenary chur Mr. E. B. Stevenson, Pacific coast representative of the union, was to have be present, but severe illness prevented attendance, and his place was ably occ pied by Missionary Wynens. The even was opened by Scripture reading by D L. E. Rockwell, followed by a prayer b Rev. Robert McLean, after which he h troduced the speaker of the evening Among other things Mr. Wynens said:

Among other things are winess as a wakening in affairs of men, one of I things receiving a great impetus was I ligion, and growing out of this came I serablishment of Sunday schools. Sohe Baikes began by gathering at from t streets into a little room the ragged of dren of the siums and teaching them live in a higher and better way than th to which they were accustomed. He is bored under great difficulties in his si-forts, for each teacher employed had a be paid for his services. The Bible fros which he drew his jessons cost him its About this time socialies began to sprin in the larger Eastern cities for it About this time societies began to sprite up in the larger Eastern cities for it establishment of Stunday schools. Sometime afterward, and 75 years ago, the united upder the name of the America Sunday School Union. The object of it union is to concentrate forces and to establish Sunday schools all over the Union. It is composed of people who is aside their particular denominational back and work togsther, or concentrate Hefs and work together, or concents their forces, as it were, for a communed. It is, therefore, interdenomination and on its board of managers 12 different denominations are represented.

denominations are represented.

Here Mr. Wynans turned to a last chart filled with pictures of places as clated with the missionary field, and briefly told the story of the picture. He then spoke of the difficulties whi He then spoke of the difficulties which beset a missionary on every side, as told an interesting story of the way which one man was reached. He had go ten into a community of infideia, and he spoken to the worst infided among the about starting a Sunday school in it schoolhouse. The man replied that I was in favor of saything that won teach good manners and good mornand that he would send his children if the school were started. Mr. Wymens close school were started. Mr. Wynens of with a statement of the Mormon quest with regard to their work and manner securing converts to their doctrines.
At the close of the talk it was a nounced that Mr. Stavenson would spenant Sunday afternoon at the Taylo afreet church, and those who wish to a

loy hearing him may have an opport of doing so. Western Hen and Newspapers.

Some Eastern oddior, who received topy of The Morning Oregonian's aminumber, remarks that "a commund which supports such a newspaper may be a reading and a paying one."
Course they are. The Western man believes in his newspaper, reads it, pays it, and is prepared to swear by it, reserving, of course, the right to G. the sitt when the views of that luminary diffuse radically with his own.