PORTLAND WHEAT TRADE

SIXTY-FIVE CARGOES CLEARED SINCE JULY 1, 1899.

Tacoma and Seattle Have Shipped Nearly Twenty Cargoes—The Rickmers Fleet.

The German ship Chile cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders with 128,933 bushels of wheat, valued at $75,500. The Chile was dispatched by Girvin & Eyre, and will leave down Saturday morning. This is the fourth grain ship to clear from Portland during the present month, and the 19th to clear since January 1. As Puget sound has cleared but 19 vessels since July 1, it can readily be seen where the greater part of the grain business of the Northwest is being handled. Since the opening of the present grain season, July 1, 1899, Portland has dispatched 65 cargoes, and by March 1 will make it an even 70. There is a good prospect for anther cargo clearing from Tacoma before the end of the month, so that the first eight months of the cereal year 90 cargoes of grain will have cleared from the Northwest, exclusive of the Oriental flour cargoes.

With the amount of wheat yet to come forward in the Northwest, it will be a comparatively easy matter for Portland's fleet to be pulled up to over 100 vessels, and the fleets of Tacoma and Seattle combined may be something in excess of 30 vessels. The Jules Verne and the St. Enoch sailed from Astoria yesterday morning, leaving nothing in the lower harbor that is ready for sea. A bark was reported outside again yesterday, but failed to put in an appearance last evening.

THE RICKMERS SHIPS.

Supply of Names for the Fleet Was All but Exhausted.

The numerous Rickmers family is represented in the list of grain ships en route to this port by a couple of the latest additions to the family fleet, the Rickmer Rickmers and the Mabel Rickmers, both being under charter to load at Portland. The firm name of Herr Rickmers' big shipping house is "Rickmers Reismuhlen Rhederei & Schiffbau Actiens Gesellschaft," but in order to prevent burdening the cables with all of it, the line of vessels is known as the Rickmers line, and the original Rickmers has perpetuated the family name by christening the ships in honor of his descendents and other relatives. The largest of the sailing ships, the Peter Rickmers, has already visited Portland, and so has the Renee Rickmers. The Renee Rickmers was one of the early editions, and other sailing vessels of the line are the Albert, Erik, Erwin, Etha Madeline, Paul, R. C., Richard, and Robert. The steamers bear the names Delka, Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ellen, Helene, Maria, Sabine, Sophie and Willy Rickmers.

By the time Father Rickmers got all of his fleet to moving, there was a scarcity of names in the family record, and it looked for a time as if the neighbors would have to be called on. Business was good, and more ships were needed, so along in 1896 another keel went down, and, in order to keep things in the family, she was christened the Rickmer Rickmers. This opened up a plan for supplying an endless number of names by copying A. M. Simpson's sytem of following the Omega with the Addenda, Echo, Encore, etc. The Rickmer Rickmers could be followed by the Rickmer R. Rickmers, or the R. Rickmer Rickmers, or the Rickmer Rickmer Rickmers, etc. Fortunately for the compilers of shipping lists, which detest long names, business slacked off when the Rickmer Rickmers was launched, and it was two years before another vessel was built.

A great many things can happen in two years in a large family, and the last vessel, built in 1898, bears the name Mabel Rickmers. She sailed from Philadelphia for Hiogo November 16, and will get around to Portland in May or June. The Rickmer Rickmers is a little farther away.

HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

Port Townsend Liar Tackles the Torpedo-Boat Goldsborough.

Ever since the days when the Port Townsend liar thrilled the world with news of Alex McLean firing on the U. S steamer Mohican, and of American sealers being drawn and quartered in Siberian dungeons, that accomplished disciple of Annanias has held a unique position in the minds of newspaper readers in the Northwest. The liar is still in business at the old stand, and is now using the Port Townsend Gall as the vehicle for conveying the products of his imagination to the public. In an account of the recent trip of the torpedo-boat Goldsborough from Portland to the Sound, the Gall says:

"On her trip down the river from Portland, a place 14 miles long on the notoriously dangerous Columbia was run by the vessel in the remarkable time of eight minutes."

Fourteen miles in eight minutes would be something over 100 miles an hour. At first glance this would seem frightful speed for even a Portland-built boat, but when it is considered that the eminent authority which reports the occurrence wiped Hawaii off the map of the world by an earthquake last summer, leaving not a soul alive, except the man who "just reached Port Townsend in a ship," the speed is not to be wondered at. Continuing, the Gall says:

"The 'Gainsborough' is under command of Captain Tatter, one of the best-known navigators on the river, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the behavior of the vessel after she finally succeeded in escaping from the Columbia river with its dangerous and shifting bars, where so many fine vessels have left their bones to dry in the bleaching suns after one of the irregular changes of the channel."

Of course, none of the names of those fine vessels that have left their bones, etc., are mentioned. The matter of wrecking a few hundred vessels on any old river would be an easy task for the Port Townsend magician, who can proudly point to his record of having Dan McLean killing Russians with a club on the Saghalien islands for the morning papers in the East, while for the afternoon papers he served up an equally lurid tale of the same individual kicking the king of a South Sea island off his throne on the same date as that given for the Saghalien island episode.

Facts in the hands of a man like the Port Townsend liar are of no more use than the fifth wheel on a wagon. The Eastern papers will be watched with interest for a few days, to see if the "Port Townsend correspondent" has not reported the Goldsborough as being taken overland to the Sound, or sent there by balloon.

BILL FOR THE SAILOR.

Congress May Protect That Irresponsible Individual.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Congress proposes to vest in the secretary of the treasury authority to stamp out the "land shark" evil in American harbors, and to protect sailors from being the prey of those who board incoming vessels in violation of law. The bill for this purpose, which has been favorably reported to the house from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, is warmly supported by the international allied seamen's aid societies and other organizations, and the chances are excellent for speedy legislation.

As explained by Superintendent Houghton, of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, the immediate object of the proposed law is to prevent the decoying of seamen from ships on arrival. The vessels are boarded by sailors' boarding-house runners in quarantine as soon as pratique is given. The seamen are plied with liquor, incapacitating them for service, even in docking the ship. That, however, is only the beginning of the trouble with the runners, shipping masters and others. The seamen are enticed to sailors' boarding-houses, where they become practically subject to the will of their keepers until they are shipped to sea, when the landlord gets their advance wages.

There are sailors' homes of reputable character, like those maintained by the American Seamen's Friend Society and the Protestant Episcopal church, whose representatives will not violate the law. The more disreputable class, however, continually violate all laws. It is believed that the presence on board of a United States official, clothed with the proper authority to act, as provided in the new law, would prevent a series of outrages from the beginning.

SHIPWRECK AND DEATH.

Two French Vessels Lost With Fatal Results.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 15.—The French steamer Ernestine, of 417 tons, from Nantes, has been wrecked at Palmyra. Part of her crew were saved, but 15 others lost their lives.

The French schooner Notre Dame de des Dunes, of 127 tons, is ashore at Lacouere. Four of her crew have been lost.

The place where the Ernestine was wrecked is at the mouth of the river Gironde. The captain of the vessel was killed by a falling mast, and only three of the crew were saved.

BARGES FOUNDERED.

Six Lives Lost by the Wreck of Two Colliers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The coal barges Blossom and Alice Tryon foundered off Port Chester, N. Y., Tuesday morning with six persons, all of whom were probably lost. On the Tryon were the captain, his wife and two children. Their names are not known. On the Blossom were the captain's brother, Charles H. Lacey, and A. Weisner, a deckhand.

Maggie and Berwick Still Ashore.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 15.—A letter from Florence states that the tug Maggie and schooner Berwick, which went aground on a sand spit near the mouth of the Siuslaw on the 6th inst., are still fast. There seems to be little hope that the vessels will ever be floated, although they are in a position from which it would seem an easy matter to drag them to deep water. But they have little or no appartus with which to work. Even their anchors have not been out to hold the vessels from driving higher up on the sand, and no boat can be found to carry anchors to the channel, so that they might be used to draw the vessels toward deep water.

The captain of the tug is quite severely criticised for getting into the position he did when there was no apparent reason for it. He was not in the channel at all, but was attempting to save half a mile by running across the sand spit from deep water to the river channel without going around and crossing the bar by the usual course.

Had the tug Roberts been in the bay at the time of the accident, she could undoubtedly have saved both vessels, but she was at Astoria with a tow at that time.

The Maggie is owned by Oakland parties, and is under charter to A. W. Beadle, of San Francisco. The Berwick is owned and operated by R. D. Hume, of Rogue river.

Sealing Schooner's Catch.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The British sealing schooner Geneva was spoken at sea by the steamer Luella on January 13 and reported that she had taken 200 skins.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 15.—Arrived at 9:15 and left up at 10:30—Steamer Geo. W. Elder. Sailed—U. S. steamer Manzanita, for Puget sound; French bark Jules Verne and British ship St. Enoch, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders. Reported outside at 5 P. M.—Ocean steamer and bark in ballast. Condition of bar at 5 P. M.—Smooth; weather clear; wind east.

Tacoma—Arrived February 13—British bark Allegiance, from Nagasaki; British bark St. Irene, from Yokohama.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Sailed—Schooner Wing and King, barkentine North Bend, for Gray's harbor; steamer Arcata, for Coos bay.

Arrived—Steamer Czarina, from Seattle. Sailed—Steamer Queen, for Victoria; bark B. P. Cheney, for Seattle; barkentine Quickstep, for Tacoma; steamer Sunol, for Gray's harbor.

Port Townsend, Feb. 15.—In port—Chilean bark Temuco, from Port Blakeley for Africa.

Santa Rosalia—Arrived January 23—British ship Barfillan, from Hamburg.

San Diego—Sailed February 14—British steamer Lady Joycey, for Yokohama.

Seattle—Sailed February 14—Steamer Grace Dollar, for Gray's harbor.

Ventura—Arrived February 14—Steamer Fulton, from Gray's harbor.

Seattle—Sailed February 14—Steamer Al-Ki, for Dyea; steamer Dirigo, for Dyea; February 15—Steamer Humboldt, for Skagway.

Melbourne—Arrived February 14—Ship Wachusetts, from Vancouver.

New York, Feb. 15.—Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen.

Southampton, Feb. 15.—Arrived — St. Paul, from New York.

Antwerp, Feb. 15.—Arrived—Nedderland, from Philadelphia.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

John R. Trembath, sr., to Martha Trembath, lot 6, Hazelwood, February 14	$ 1
Laura Breske and husband to H. R. Leadaching, south 31 feet of lot 3, block 116, Portland, February 13	1,200
Addie Harman and W. L. Harman to Emily A. Stephens, lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, block 14, Good Morning addition, February 15	1
F. L. Parker and wife to Addie Harmon, lots 17 to 23 inclusive, same, January 23	1
Louis H. Tarpley and wife to Moy Back Hin, lots 5 and 8, block 186, and lots 6 and 7, block 188, Couch addition, January 13	1
Crescent Land Company to Ernest Horgren, lot 4, block 5, Keystone addition, February 15	550
R. Livingstone, administrator Kenneth Macleay estate, to Anthony Neppach and Hannah Nicolai, lots 6 and 7, block 15, Couch addition, February 5	2,400
Maud Moore and Daniel J. Moore to City & Suburban Railway Company, south 10 feet lot 5, block 7, Garrison's subdivision, October 25, 1899	300
May Jones to L. J. Edmonds, south 22 1-2 feet lot 17, block 29, Sunnyside, February 14	650
Sheriff to Cecil H. Bauer, east ½ lot 8, block 234, East Portland, February 12	5
Richard Cox and wife to A. W. Strong, lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 11, Germania addition, September 25	1
William S. Charleston, trustee, and wife to Thomas Connell, 19 acres, July 14, 1893	1
Mabel Root and L. O. Root to — — lot 10, block 7, Center addition, February 15	75

Building Permit.

Dr. J. R. Locke, two-story house, East Madison, between East Nineteenth and East Twentieth streets; $3800.

Marriage Licenses.

A. T. Klasing, aged 49, Louise Frischkorn, aged 48; D. M. Wells, 27, Kate Burleigh, 19; Thomas H. Kendig, 22, Myrtle M. Scott, 20; Charles A. Lindquist, 30, Maud E. Ledbergen, 19.

Contagious Diseases.

Louis Thompson, age 10 years, 646 Isabella street; diphtheria.

H. Streibig, age 5 years, Killingsworth; scarlet fever.

If you have never used Carter's Little Liver Pills, go at once to the nearest drug store and get a vial. They will surely please you. Don't forget this.

THE SUEZ CANAL TREATY

NEUTRALITY GUARANTEED BY EIGHT EUROPEAN POWERS.

Intention Is to Get Them to Sign the Nicaragua Canal Agreement Also—Assay Offices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The neutrality of the Suez canal is guaranteed by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Russia and Turkey. The treaty which guarantees this neutrality was signed at Constantinople, October 29, 1898. All the powers named were represented. In view of the recent treaty which has been proposed between the United States and Great Britain relative to the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal, some points regarding the Suez are interesting.

The first article of the treaty declares:

"The Suez maritime canal shall always be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

"Consequently, the high contracting parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal, in time of war as in time of peace.

"The canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade."

Again, it is provided, in the fourth and fifth articles, as follows:

"The maritime canal remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to the ships of war of belligerents, according to the terms of article I of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigation of the canal, shall be committed in the canal and its ports of access, as well as within a radius of three marine miles from those ports, even though the Ottoman empire should be one of the belligerent powers.

"Vessels of war of belligerents shall not revictual or take in stores in the canal and its ports of access, except in so far as may be strictly necessary. The transit of the aforesaid vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and without any other intermission than that resulting from the necessities of the service.

"Their stay at Port Said and in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed 24 hours, except in case of distress. In such case they shall be bound to leave as soon as possible. An interval of 24 hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from one of the ports of access and the departure of a ship belonging to the hostile power.

"In time of war belligerent powers shall not disembark nor embark within the canal and its ports of access either troops, munitions or materials of war. But in case of an accidental hindrance in the canal, men may be embarked or disembarked at the ports of access by detachments not exceeding 1000 men, with a corresponding amount of war material."

It is thus seen that these articles are in nearly every respect the same as the articles providing for the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal. It is well understood that in case any nation undertook to blockade the Suez canal, or to in any way interfere with the neutrality, through peace or war, it would be placed in the attitude of practically declaring war upon every power that has signed the neutral agreement. It is the intention of the United States and Great Britain to secure the signatures of all the leading powers of the earth to the agreement that the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal shall be maintained. It is not doubted by anybody that such signatures can be obtained, and for this reason it is believed that there is not the slightest doubt of maintaining the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal, as has been the case with the Suez canal. It is true that no war of consequence has occurred since the Suez agreement was reached, and it is also true that England, by Gibraltar and the control of the Mediterranean sea, can enforce the neutrality of the Suez canal, but, notwithstanding her control at Gibraltar and of the Mediterranean, she cannot interrupt the agreement which has been reached regarding the neutrality of the canal, because it would mean war with every other power. The same would be true of any interruption of the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal under the treaty, especially if other powers signed the neutrality provisions.

No Assay Offices.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, was discussing the prospective work of his committee the other day, and the question of assay offices and mints was brought up. This member is particularly interested in the establishment of assay offices, although his state is not asking for any such institution at this time, being well supplied as it is. He favors the liberal establishment of the offices in other states, however, and has been a very strong advocate of appropriations for this purpose. When asked what he thought of the possibility of passing any of these assay office bills at this session, he said:

"I have looked into that matter to some considerable extent, and talked with most of the members of the committee, and I am forced to admit that I seriously doubt if such bills will even receive a favorable report from the committee. A majority of the committee is against them, and the result will be thta the bill will probably die in the pigeon-holes. I am sorry to see this, and shall use my very best endeavors to have some of the bills taken up and reported. But I fear that such efforts will be in vain.

"As you know, the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint, the two officials to whom such bills would be referred, are decidedly opposed to the establishment of more assay offices, and they will work to defeat the bills. I have talked the matter over fully and carefully with both of them, but there is not the slightest possibility of bringing about a change in their stand in the matter. We are up against a stone wall, when we buck against the secretary, and there is no way of getting around him. He has convinced a majority of the committee that it would be an unnecessary expenditure of money to create and maintain additional assay offices, and they are now so strongly of his opinion that even we can't change them.

"I myself am a silver man, but if we are to have the gold standard, I am anxious that the government should have plenty of gold, and I think that the best way and the cheapest way to get it is through assay offices. Every gold mining district of reasonable proportions in the United States should have its assay office, and I venture to say, in fact, have figured it out, that such offices would enable the government to procure its gold cheaper than by purchasing in the open market at the market value, or advertising for gold, and paying the required price. It is a great mistake not to permit the establishment of new assay offices, but the mind of the committee is made up, and I don't see how we can get them, if we cannot get favorable reports to the house."

Poor Outlook for Pensions.

The outlook for pension legislation at this session of congress is perhaps less encouraging than it has been in years, and already many members of several terms' service have given up all hopes of passing any private relief bills before adjournment. Heretofore it has been the custom to set aside Friday night for the consideration of pension bills, and again that night has been designated for this purpose, although but two meetings have been held. The first meeting was indicative of what might be expected throughout the session. As a matter of fact, these night sessions, when nothing but pension legislation was under consideration, never drew the members, and at times the house has had not more than a dozen members strewn about the seats.

At the initial Friday night session it was announced that no pension business would be transacted at the night sessions unless a quorum was present, and, moreover, it was announced that this same objection would be raised as long as these sessions were scantily attended. It can be predicted now that if this insistence is kept up, not a single pension bill will pass, unless it pass during the regular day sessions of the house. Members who do not have some measure in which they are interested, and which has a possibility of passing, hardly ever attend these night sessions, and there is no way to get them there. Such sessions are generally dry and uninteresting to persons not directly concerned, and, moreover, many members feel that if they give their attendance throughout the day, they cannot be expected to sit through a night session which, to them, means nothing, and where their presence can do no good. If disinterested members did attend in sufficient numbers to make a quorum, they would pay no attention to discussions and explanations that were made, and would vote just exactly as would the smaller number that congregates in the house anyway.

To members who depend upon the number of bills they pass to keep them in congress, the outlook is very gloomy, indeed, for while it may be possible to get some of these bills through in the next session, that will be too late for political effect, inasmuch as the elections will be over before that session begins. It is true that the senate has passed, and will continue to pass private pension bills, as it always does, but the action of that body will not affect the house in the least. The senate is known as the deliberative body of the two, but in pension legislation the order of things is reversed.

Then, too, there is another reason for holding down these bills, which, while carrying small amounts individually, collectively make up a large appropriation. It is always desirable to keep the appropriations of the congress preceding a presidential election as low as possible, and by shutting off pension appropriations, the sum total may be perceptibly pared.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

President Eliot Sees Much Room for Improvement.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—President Charles Eliot, of Harvard university, in his annual report for the 1898-99 terms, says:

"The sphere in which intercollegiate sports are conducted has been improved much of late, but there is still ample room for improvement. Some players and colleges seem to think at times that they have something to gain from victory in sports which will compensate for discredit in violating rules or taking unfair advantages. It is an objection to football that an immediate advantage may accrue from violations of the rules which spectators cannot see, or even the umpire detect.

"The pecuniary aspects of the sports are not agreeable. More and more thousands of hideous wooden seats in high banks are built every year on Soldiers' Field, and more and more gate money is received. Even the students must pay large entrance fees to see the interesting games. On the other hand, the players think that all their wants as to uniforms and personal services should be liberally supplied from the abundant gate money.

"It is an inadequate offset to these drawbacks that a small portion of the gate money has been applied for several years for permanent improvements on Soldiers' Field, for the grounds cannot be made beautiful, so long as squalid banks of seats are permitted to deface them."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

N B Whitley, Seattle	B Sheridan, S F
Clarence Eddy, Paris, France	Alex Cohn, San Fran
Geo H Bishop, Cincin	C O Scott, San Fran
H A Hover, Tacoma	F P Rogers, Denver
W J Lockwood, N Y	F Schussler, San Fran
Geo B Jordon, St Louis	D H Bibb, San Fran
F H Brownell, Everett	J H Hawley, San Fran
J B McMillan, Fairhvn	A R Jacobs, Oregon Cy
W C Barrett & w, S F	C G Jacobs, Oregon Cy
M L Osler, San Fran	W F Franklin, N Y
J E Foster, Spokane	S A Hutchison, Omaha
John C Dornin, Tacoma	C A Stevenson, St L
T H Cullom, N Y	Chas S Fee, St Paul
H D Shackleford, Cinn	W R Cooper, New York
H L C Rosehill, N Y	F B Sadler, San Fran
Wm Hay Emaun, N Y	Mrs F B Sadler, San Fr
A H Jones, Green Bay, Wis	Harry E Lewis, San Fr
	T O Hilburn, Chicago
J H Laveson, San Fr	Wm V Bryan & son, SP
L Davis, San Fran	Wm Q Hauft, Montana
D McMillan, San Fran	J A Sprague, Denver
Jas Murphy, San Fran	E B Lyon, Minneapolis

THE PERKINS.

Frank Kilpatrick, Toledo, O	W H Welch, St Paul
	P H Tynan, San Fran
Henry I Hack, Dalles	Mrs L C Palmer, Seattl
W Ballons, Pendleton	Rev Isaac Peast, Astoria
W J Buckley, Starbck	H Dale, Baker City
J M Start, Little Palace Hotel, Indp, Or	Mrs H Dale, Baker City
	S E Gates, Hillsboro
Willie Wright, Terre H	John Chance, Astoria
N T Hill, Louisvl, Ky	D H Holter, Boston
J F Savage, San Fran	James H Bell, San Fr
Mrs C F Savage, do	Charles H Schroeder,
D B Kelley, San Fran	Havre, Mont
W H Scott, Athena, Or	D Creaver, Jamestown, N D
J N B Gerking, do	
W D Bartlett, Butte	Mrs D Creaver, do
Marie Watts, Scappoose	Master Creaver, do
J L Carter, Salem	Mrs C West, Edgely, ND
W E Frazier, Portland	Miss C West, do
H J Russell, San Fran	E S Comings, Los Angl
H C Watson, Albany	E W Parks, Tacoma
Otto Carlson, Astoria	H Harkins, Tacoma
Geo Dermett, Myrtle Creek, Or	Archie Downs, Bakr Cy
	Thos Downs, Baker City
Wm T Mitty, Salem	P J Martin, McMinnvill
W P Fullerton, Salem	W C Trenholm, Salt Lk
A L Doninger, San Fr	E B Stoner, Astoria
Willis Mott, San Fran	E C German, Oregon Cy
J W Bridges, Roseburg	J Dorsip, Indp, Or
Mrs J W Bridges, do	C E Sax, Albany, Or
J W Hudson, Cal	E H Philbrook, Portlnd
Mrs J W Hudson, do	S A Manning, McMinnv
Miss Hudson, do	Mrs S A Manning, do
Chas Hudson, do	Frank Wood, Chicago
E T Anderson, Sheridn	H T Brown, Spokane
W T Idirgworth, Dallas, Or	G L Field, San Fran
	P Lynch, Rockwood, Or
T E Going, Sumpter, Or	A H Cohen, San Fran
M L Wilson, San Fran	A J Johnson, Astoria
W T Dickerman, Grnd Rapids, Mich	J Danstfe, Indp, Or
	W S Daniger, Omaha
G P Kenyon, Newberg	H A Baker, Colo Sprng
Mrs G P Kenyon, do	C L Billings, Ellensbrg
Winnie Kenyon, do	M A Durham, St Paul
A C Chapman, Ovid, Mich	Mrs C C Vaughn, Minneapolis

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C B Barber, Tacoma	John F Langham, Chehalis, Wash
J W Seaborg, Ilwaco	
E F Wittler, Seattle	Mrs Langham, do
Mrs Wittler, Seattle	John Connelly, Francis, Wash
R Wilson, Wallace	
Mrs Wilson, Wallace	T A Soule, do
R C Judson, city	Mrs Soule, do
G D Hodge, Moscow, Id	Charles Towne, Seattle
T G Rees, do	J D Locey, Vale, Or
J E Merfertone, Vancv	C P Devine, Tacoma
A J Porter, Seattle	O D Taylor, The Dalles
G I Brown, Gr Pass	Jas Van Kluck, Bay Cy, Mich
S B Eakin, Eugene	
H E Ankeny, Jacksonv	F C Reed, Astoria
C H Smith, Los Angls	John W Gunn, Salem
G B Hemphill, Ohio	Mrs Gunn, Salem
E M Hurd, Salem	Miss Frances Parkhurst, Salem
N A Marra, Astoria	
M S Nolan, The Dalles	Miss Annie Oglesby, Junction City
H L Kuch, The Dalles	
R E Moody, city	A W Giesy, Salem
C L Huston, Astoria	Mrs Giesy, Salem
Chas S Moore, Salem	Dr D Y K Deering, Union
F D Kuettner, Astoria	
Mrs Kuettner, Astoria	J W Walden, Union
J N Nolan, Corvallis	H A Smith, Astoria
Mrs Nolan, Corvallis	John Ott, Drewsey
R J Hendricks, Salem	F R Stokes, Astoria
Jas Withycomb, Corvallis	Mrs Stokes & child, do

THE ST. CHARLES.

T J Neckerel, Granite	G Howell, The Dalles
Bill Bryant, Portland	J S Atkinson, N Westminster
W H Benard, Portland	
Lee Stone, Seattle	Miss Georgia Egan, Silverton
G W Barnes, Quincy	
Wm Bullock, So Bend	D J Ray, Rainier
J S Coulter, So Bend	G W Taylor, Castle Rk
W A Roland, So Bend	A A Bonner, Kelso
Wm Fernham, SoBend	B H Beach, Corvallis
W S Cavanaugh, Troutdale	Mrs E W Wust, Oak Pt
	C L Frisbee, Stella
J W Wyant, do	John Gunna, Stella
T J Kamp, Oregon	J D Wesson, Portland
Chas Smith & wf, city	W L Pulliam & wife, Maygers
J Moody, Orient	
J J Ross, Orient	Mrs H Case, Maygers
C P Scott, Orient	Mrs Pulliam, Maygers
J W Hohlsck, city	J S Stevens, Tillamook
J Betts, Stella	F Mathers, city
A Mackinson, Stella	M McCoy, Castle Rock
J B Yeon, Cathlamet	Mrs McCoy, Castle Rck
Miss Eugene Welch, Minto	Geo Brown, Champoeg

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

ISLAND COMMERCE LARGE

TRADE WITH CUBA, PUERTO RICO AND OUR NEW PACIFIC LANDS.

In 1899 Our Exports Double and Imports 50 Per Cent Greater Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The commerce of the United States with Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands continues to show a rapid gain. The December figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show for the single month of December exports of considerably more than $2,000,000 to Cuba, and imports valued at $1,355,000 from Cuba; to Puerto Rico, exports valued at $312,000, against $183,000 in December, 1898; to the Hawaiian islands, exports exceeding $1,000,000 in value, against $386,000 in December, 1898, and to the Philippine islands, $379,000, against $10,000 in December, 1898. Taking the entire year and the five islands or groups of islands—Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands—the total for 1899 shows an increase of more than 100 per cent in exports to those islands over the year 1898, while the imports from them show an increase of nearly 50 per cent over those of 1898. Naturally, the commerce of Cuba would show very material gains compared with that of 1898 or 1897 when war prevailed in that island, but an examination of the earlier figures of our commerce with that island shows that the exports from the United States to it in 1899 were larger than those of any earlier calendar year, and very much greater than those of any save the reciprocity years of 1892 and 1893. The same is true of Puerto Rico, while the exports from the United States to the Hawaiian islands are more than twice as great as in any year prior to 1898, and the imports from them 50 per cent in excess of those of any preceding year. In the case of the Philippines, the increase is much larger so far as relates to exports, which reached in 1899 $1,683,000, as against an annual average of about $100,000 during the preceding decade.

A pretty clear idea of the class of merchandise being sent to the islands in question is given by a detailed table printed by the treasury bureau of statistics showing the exports by principal articles to each of the islands during the month of December. Of the $2,000,000 worth of goods sent to Cuba in December, $122,322 was wood and manufactures thereof, chiefly lumber and furniture; $410,000 was provisions, chiefly lard, bacon, hams, fresh beef and condensed milk; $336,000 was manufactures of iron and steel, including rails for railways, locomotive engines, pipes and fittings for steam works, electrical machinery, builders' hardware and wire for fencing; $353,737 breadstuffs, chiefly corn and oats, and $160,000 live animals, including cattle, mules, hogs and horses in the order named. To the Philippines, the most important items of export in December were chemicals, $12,568; coal, $12,649; electrical machinery, $84,908; boilers for steam engines, $19,830; total manufactures of iron and steel, $185,277, and wood and manufactures thereof, $16,766, of which $12,834 was lumber.

The following tables show the total value of the exports to and imports from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian, Philippine and Samoan islands, in their commerce with the United States during the calendar years 1897, 1898 and 1899:

Exports—	1897	1898.	1899.
Cuba	$ 9,308,515	$10,751,257	$24,861,261
Puerto Rico	2,023,751	1,404,004	3,677,564
Hawaii	5,478,224	6,827,848	11,306,581
Philippines	69,459	147,846	1,662,212
Samoa	42,356	41,387	73,465
Total	$16,922,305	$19,172,336	$41,581,084
Imports—			
Cuba	$16,333,456	$18,221,517	$26,619,759
Puerto Rico	1,943,251	2,292,170	3,416,681
Hawaii	15,311,685	16,587,317	22,152,206
Philippines	4,352,181	4,099,525	4,903,467
Samoa	78,946	58,848	47,492
Total	$37,919,519	$41,444,377	$60,175,605

HER HUSBAND'S TITLE.

Can It Be Used in Speaking About the Woman?

HUNTINGTON, Or., Feb. 13.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly advise, through your columns, if, when speaking of the wife of a man who has a title, such as doctor, reverend, captain or governor, when they are to take part in a public function, in which their husbands have no part, it is proper to speak of them as Mrs. Dr. W. M. Smith, or Mrs. Captain J. W. Jones?

Several of us have gotten into a discussion as to the proper use of the title in such cases, and have decided to leave it to your decision. I am a regular reader of The Oregonian, and would like it if you will please settle this question.

A. R. DORR.

If an unqualified yes or no answer be demanded, it must be "No." It is indefensible; but use of her husband's title in speaking of a woman is governed in general practice by taste. There are no rules on this subject, for the reason that there is no association of people having power to set down authoritative rules. The Oregonian disclaims such office.

In conversation we often use the title of a woman's husband, merely to convey useful information of the person of whom we speak. In almost every community of this country there is more than one family of the same name. If there is a Mrs. Smith whose husband is a merchant, and another Mrs. Smith whose husband is a physician, we naturally say, "Mrs. Dr. Smith," in referring to the latter, not for the purpose of adding glory to the woman by giving her her husband's title, but merely to identify her as the wife of the physician, without using too many words. We live in a utilitarian age, and in the case of "Mrs. Dr. Smith" we save time. Unlike men of other professions, the physician comes so close to the family that to allow his wife to bear his title seems in good taste. At any rate, it has become so common that no one will be offended if the title is used in connection with a physician's wife.

"Mrs. Rev. Jones" is a barbarism.

What has been said about physicians' wives will not apply equally to the wives of army officers, for the reason that one day it is "Mrs. Captain Johnson" and the next it may be "Mrs. Major Johnson." In these cases, also, taste should govern. But if you speak of "Mrs. Captain Johnson" to distinguish her from another Mrs. Johnson in the same community, you may be pardoned.

Political titles are evanescent. One day it is "Mrs. Senator Robinson," and the next it is "Mrs. Citizen Robinson." Still, when conveying useful information you say "Mrs. Governor Gage," you are not likely to offend good taste. But no one would likely approve the use of "Mrs. State Printer Thompson." Some years ago the San Francisco Argonaut showed the absurdity of attaching a husband's title to women when it printed the following paragraph in its social notes:

Mrs. Assistant Inspector of Mortar at the City Hall Dougherty is visiting her daughter in Milpitas.

What would be permissible in private conversation would not always look well in print. To speak of "Mrs. Dr. Smith" as chairman of a committee on entertainment would be natural, but people of good taste would not use "Dr." on a printed programme, nor in the list of patronesses, nor in a church directory, nor club membership. Let it be repeated that good taste governs in all cases.

But, it may be asked, What constitutes good taste? Here is a suggestion: Get together half a dozen well-bred people, state a hypothetical case which shall present the point in question, discuss it impersonally, and let the consensus of opinion decide.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

California Delegates of the Church Meet in Portland.

The thirty-second session of the California Episcopal Zion church met yesterday in Episcopal Zion church met yestedray in the First African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, on Thirteenth and Main streets. Bishop Clinton was absent, so Elder T. Brown presided in his stead. The meeting was opened by a prayer by Elder Hunter, of Paso Robles, Cal., followed by singing "At the Cross." Presiding Bishop Brown read the Scripture lesson from 128th psalm.

The election of officers followed. W. W. Howard was chosen recording secretary, Rev. M. W. Bynum statistician, and Rev. A. J. Woodward reporter. Next came a brief address by Rev. Mr. Seabrook, of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, in which he tendered the visiting brothers a hearty welcome to the city of Portland.

The roll call showed the following to be present:

Rev. T. Brown, San Francisco; Rev. M. W. Bynum, San Jose; Rev. J. W. Watlington, Redding; Rev. A. J. Woodward, Oakland; Rev. A. Anderson, Portland, Rev. H. C. Hunter, Paso Robles; Rev. R. Vernum, Portland; W. W. Howard, San Jose.

Bishop Brown appointed the following committees:

Credentials—H. C. Hunter, M. W. Bynum and Watlington.

Ministerial studies—M. W. Bynum, A. Anderson and T. Brown.

Finance—A. Anderson, M. W. Bynum and A. J. Woodward.

Divorcement—A. Anderson, M. W. Bynum and T. Brown.

Temperance—H. C. Hunter, M. W. Bynum and A. J. Woodward.

Church organs, schools and book concerns—T. Brown, A. Anderson and M. W. Bynum.

State of the country—M. W. Bynum, A. Anderson and T. Brown.

Observance—H. C. Hunter, J. W. Watlington and A. J. Woodward.

The future order of services was decided as follows:

Mornings, 10 A. M. to 12.

Afternoons, 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Evenings, 8 P. M., preaching.

The conference adjourned to meet this morning at 10 A. M., after a benediction and Rev. T. Brown.

PROSPERITY OF LABOR.

It Will Be Increased by Cotton Fabrics Exported to Philippines.

New York Commercial.

Reference has often been made to the broad general fact that prosperity in this country is dependent entirely on the prosperity of the laborer. He is the country's customer. The people who live without labor, or without depending directly upon the labor of some member of their family, probably amount to a great deal less than 1 per cent of our population. There seems not the least doubt that our present prosperity proceeds directly from our present fiscal policy, which encourages the employment of American labor rather than the contrary. This view is borne out by an analysis of our imports for the past year and their comparison with the imports of other years. There was a total increase of something like $165,000,000, but of this increase manufacturers' materials lead everything else. This is in itself an effective pointer in the direction we have suggested.

We referred the other day to the imports at Manila for the first quarter of the current fiscal year as showing the manner in which trade follows the flag. We also noted the fact that China led among the contributors to the Philippine import trade during that period, while the United Kingdom stood next and the United States came in behind Germany. Of course, we are bound to increase our Philippine exports because of the intimate relations existing between those islands and ourselves. No doubt, in the line of cheap cotton manufactures we will soon lead all other exporters to the Philippines. It is likely, too, that with the development of the islands we may soon have a large export trade with the Philippines along those lines. But we think we see the trend of trade in that direction from the example given above, showing the lead which China now has in Philippine exports.

The large importation of materials to be used in manufactured products last year point conclusively to the widening opportunities of American labor, the greater disbursement of wages, and, consequently, a more liberal expression of labor's demand for life's necessaries and many of its luxuries at the counters of our stores, over which all the trade of the country is done. It is the appetite and taste of the average laborer, paralyzed by idleness, which makes adversity with us, or quickened, sharpened, broadened and made more imperative by well-paid employment, which makes our prosperity. No matter what you call the doctrine the first thing American business men should think about is such legislation that American labor shall be constantly employed and liberally paid.

Cheapness of production must, of course, lie at the root of trade with any tropical country; and, of course, the only considerable element of cost in production is the expenditure for labor, and where labor is cheap production is necessarily cheap also. It does not follow that cheap labor must be poor labor. It is only necessary that the cost of sustaining life and health should be low in order that labor should be both cheap and skillful. There is no use of kicking against climate. We will do all we can, of course, to swell our exports to tropical countries, but we should never hope to equal them in low cost of production and never expect American labor to live on tropical wages.

MAY TAX CANADIAN NOTES.

Interpretation of the Law That Is New to Whatcom Bankers.

Whatcom Reveille.

Whatcom bankers will ask the secretary of the treasury for a ruling on the use of Canadian currency by American banks. A government agent who was in the city the other day gave out in a quiet way that he was investigating the extent to which the banks were circulating Canadian bank notes. He claimed such currency must come under the head of section 3412, of the revised federal statutes, which reads as follows:

"Every national banking association, state bank or state banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of notes of any person, or of any state bank or state banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them."

The law provides that in case of nonpayment of the 10 per cent tax the commissioner of internal revenue shall estimate the amount circulated and call on the bank for payment. There is a penalty of $200 for refusal to pay. The theory that Canadian currency is equivalent to state or private notes is a new one to Whatcom bankers. Over half the bank notes received and paid out by them are Canadian, and to pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount circulated in the past month even would require a large sum. Its effect in future would probably be that of placing a discount on Canadian currency on this side of the line. It would not likely be 10 per cent, because there is nothing in the law to prevent a bank receiving the currency at par; but it must not use it as a circulating medium. The banks could receive the bills at a small discount and inaugurate an effective medium of exchange with Canadian banks. The law does not affect merchants. The banks will continue to receive and pay out the currency as heretofore, until they have a definite ruling from the secretary of the treasury on the matter, so there is no immediate prospect of Canadian bills going at a discount in Whatcom.

THREAT OF THE JAIL.

Circuit Judge's Blunt Words to the District Attorney.

Salem Journal.

District Attorney S. L. Hayden has labored almost without sleep or rest, since the grand jury was convened Monday to expedite the business of that body and get it into court at the earliest moment. Among the indictments brought in this morning (14th), one contained a clerical error in date, 1899 being written instead of 1900. The district attorney discovered this after the papers were before the court and asked permission to withdraw the paper and have a corrected one substituted by the grand jury at once.

Rushing to the grand jury, Hayden dictated a new paper, had it signed and back in court in 20 minutes. Then, while witnesses were being changed in the suit then in progress, he asked the court that the new paper might be read.

The judge very peremptorily replied: "You can wait till the noon hour. If you had attended to your duty, there would have been no trouble over this."

The district attorney replied: "Very well, your honor; but I have never before been accused of neglecting my duty."

The court then said: "Mr. Hayden, if you talk that way here, I will send you to jail," pointing dramatically down through the floor.

This dire threat to send Sam down among the men whom he has just been instrumental in bringing to the bar of justice was a squelcher, and Sam walked out, but with the red gage of battle in his eye.

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