A 40-FOOT CHANNEL

Chamber of Commerce Urges Columbia Improvement.

MONEY IN THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Government Should Not Delay Important Work Recommended by the Chief of Engineers,

Improvement of the mouth of the Cofumbia so as to provide a 80-700t channel emgrossed much of the attention of the trustess of the Chamber of Commerce at theirmeeting yesterday morning. President Taylor occupied the chair. The discussion related to this excerpt from a report by General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, submitted to the War Department last December:

"In his report on survey, Captain W. C. Langfit given a resume of neat work.

C. Languit gives a resume of past work at the mouth of the Columbia, of the re-sults accomplished by the construction of the present letty, and of the subsequent deterioration in depth; and from facts presented, he states that it seems evident that forther extension of the jetty will again deepen the mouth of the river and produce and maintain a channel of re-guired width, and approximately 40 feet in depth. In his opinion this extension should be three miles in length, and the plan for further improvement submitted by him further improvement submitted by him provides for the construction of three miles of mid-tide jetty, including repairs and additions to wharves, approaches, trainway, plant, quarters and buildings estimated cost, including contin-of \$3,531,340 51, the estimate being based on the supposition that money will be available as needed, and that work will be done by the United States, contracts peing made for materials as may be necsementy.

"The advantages of the mouth of the Columbia as a deep-water harbor and as a harbor of refuge are briefly described by Capmin Languit, who states that, taking into consideration the double function of forming a harbor of refuge and the value to commerce which will result, there can be no question but that the improve-Sment is one worthy to be undertaken at the earliest possible moment, and his views are concurred in by Colonel S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, Division of

The trend of the discussion of the trustees was that the Government should be-gin work on the Columbia River improvement recommended by the Chief of Engl neers as early as possible. As there ap-pears to be no prospect of a river and harbor bill, an effort will be made to have the necessary appropriation included in the sundry civil bill.

Permanent Exhibit Assured. The permanent exhibit of Northwestern resources is assured. J. T. Batchelder and R. Livingstone made the following report of the plans of the committee having the

We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the subscriptions for the installation and maintenance of the permanent exhibit of the resources of the Pacific Northwest, including the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, have reached the point where it is desirable to muke arrangements for a suitable location. Several central locations have been offered to the committee. One which we have under consideration is Ex100 feet, with glass front and skylight in the rear. It is high posted and being in a brick building is free from the objections raised against one of the other locations. Its central location is also in its favor. The rent asked is only 100 per month, includ-ing heat, which is \$25 per month less than any other location considered thus far that would be suitable for the purpose. By putting in a part glass partition, the back part would make a very desirable office for the Chamber of Commerce, where all the meetings could be held. It is destrable to have the Chamber of Comserce and the exhibit at the same place for several reasons, as follows:

"First-Parties coming to the office of the Chamber wishing information in re-gard to the resources of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest would then be brought to Siam, is appointed on the common contact with the exhibits of the resources of the section in question.

Inquiry About Iron Ores

"Second-The location being on the ground floor, would be much more accessible than the present location in the up-per part of a building requiring elevator service, and therefore would be more freently visited. Third-Last and not least, the rental

that the Chamber of Commerce would pay would insterially reduce the rent which the perminent exhibit would otherwise

"In the former report your committee recommended that the Chamber pay \$50 a month or \$600 a year, but in view of the reduced rental on the above location over those previously considered, and the pres-ent condition of the finances of the Chamber, the rental could be made the sam as the Chamber is now paying, while the accommodations would be very much bet ter than those now afforded. committee would respectfully re

quost that immediate action be taken or thematt of the trustees in regard to wheth the present quariers to another with the sed permanent exhibit or not, in or that the committee in charge may make plans accordingly.

The subscriptions received to date amount to about \$300. Several persons are yet to be heard from, and some have not been seen as yet." The committee was directed to com

picte all arrangements for the exhibit, Union of Pacific Const Interests. The San Francisco Chamber of Com-merce sent the following letter through

Vice-President Newhall: "We desire to call your attention and through you that of the merchants and business men of your section to the imortunce of all of us taking more interest in the great questions which are con-munity being acted upon by the Executive and National Congress, and which vitally concern the Pacific Coast. It is largely, we feel sure, through the lack of placing ourselves in evidence that we have suf fered neglect in the past at the hands of the Pederal Government. We refer at the present more particularly to the lack of recognition of our Coast in the formation of national commissions, committees ords, etc. In the Interstate Con metre Commission no member, as you are aware, is from a State west of Iowa, while this body was formed of five men bers with the object of giving represen-tation to each of the great geographical and commercial sections of the United

Again, in the Nicaragua Canal, Peace Hawatian and Philippine Commissions, with all our special, peculiar and partic-ular commercial interests in the subject to be considered, we had no representa-

"We refer to these few instances among my others of the same nature to show recognity of united and persistent efforts being made to impress uyon the National Government that we mean to insist upon our right of representation in maters affecting our commerce and trade, a right which we possens equally with that of having a Senator or any member of Congress from our section of the United States."

The trustees indorsed the position taken the San Francisco Chamber of Com

Interstate Commerce Law

The following letter was received fro Edward A. Mossley, secretary of the I terstate Commerce Commission. It was referred to the transportation committee,

with instructions to investigate and re-

"Inclosed please find copy of Scuate bill No. 183, introduced by Senator Culion December 12, 189, which embodies pro-visions amendatory of the act to regulate commerce. The bill is designed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the authority intended to be conferred by Congress when the law was originally en-

"A few rallroad officials and some newspapers have charged that the Commission, by recommending those amendments, is seeking unlimited authority to make rates. This charge is entirely without foundation. The Commission neither asks nor desires to be invested with general rate-making power. It simply asks for authority to correct rates which have been previously established by the carbeen previously extablished by the car-riers in the full exercise of their rate-making power, when such rates are found by the Commission, after due notice, in-vestigation and full hearing, to be in vio-lation of the act; and the Commission asks this because experience has demonstrated that there is practically no other way by which the public can be protected against excessive or unjustly discriminginst excessive or unjustly discrimina-

"It has been asserted in some qui "It has been asserted in some quarters that the powers asked for in this regard would imperit the commercial interests of the country. This statement is altogether erroneous. On the contrary, the passage of this measure would conserve the interests of producers, manufacturers and shippers generally while protecting the rights of the carriers.

"On November 21, 1898, this bill was submitted to a convention composed of

submitted to a convention, composed of representatives of leading commercial and industrial organizations of the country, at Chicago, There were present authorized delegates from the Millers' National Association of the United States; National Association of Manufacturers of the United States; National Business League; National Board of Trade; National Trans-portation Association; National Livestock Association; United States Brewers' Association; Vapor Stove Manufacturers' National Association; National Hay As-sociation; National Association of Freight Commissioners.

"After carefully considering the measure, section by section, it was approved by the conference. Since that time more than 20 other National business associations tions have expressed their approval of the bill. The shippers of the country, therefore, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, seek such amendment as will empower the Commis-sion to proceed on the lines and to the ends contemplated by the original act.
The larguage and phraseology of that act,
as interpreted by the Supreme Court of
the United States in various decisions,
has been found insufficient to authorize the procedure and action necessary to give effect to its purpose. The language of the proposed amendments is believed to be so clear as to admit of no misinter-

"Your attention is particularly called to the fact that the authority to correct rates, which have been found to be un-iswful, is neither arbitrary nor final under the provisions of this bill. In every case the carriers must have due notice and opportunity to be heard before any change in rates can be ordered, and all orders of this character are made subject to review by a Circuit Court of the United States and by the Supreme Court of the United States. "As already stated, the sole purpose of

these amendments is to furnish the means of enforcing the present provisions of the law sgainst unressonable rates and unjust discrimination, and to that end to confer upon the Commission the degree of authority respecting rates which for 10 years it was supposed to have but which the Supreme Court has decided it does not possess."

Asiatic Commercial Commission. The Senate and House bills creating a commission to study commercial and economic conditions in China and Japan were discussed. The following resolution was

"The Portland Chamber of Commerce heartily inforses the plan of the appoint-ment of a commission to study and make ment of a commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, as em-bodied in Congressman Hepburn's H. R. No. 4505 and Senator Gallinger's bill in the Senate, which we understand is the same, or with the same object, and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to further this object as much as possible.

The resolution will be sent to Congress, If John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, is appointed on the commission

Inquiry About Iron Ores.

John R. Wolcott, of Chicago, asked information regarding a large body of red hematite ore which he had been infor exists in Curry or Josephine County. H-

Tote: T desire all the reliable data I can se cure in regard to the iron ore of West-ern Oregon and Southern Washington, particularly as to hematites, both hard and soft. I do not care for low-grade, high phosphorous ore. The matter will be fully looked into as early as the weather Mr. Wolcott's letter was referred to the

mining committee

Alaska Legislation. Letters relating to legislation for Alas-ka, recently urged by the trustees, were read from Senator Simon and Representa-

tive Tongue. Senator Simon wrote "The members of the Oregon delegation are all alive to the requirements of Alaska and to the necessity of early legislation to protect her interests. Nothing will be left undone by the Oregon delegation that can be accomplished towards amelior-ating the condition of the people of Alaska and thereby indirectly benefiting the entire Northwest."

Representative Tongue wrote:
"I think I need hardly assure you that ach member of the Oregon delegation takes particular interest in securing the passage of legislation for the welfare of Alaska. The bills providing legislation for Alaska are now before committees of Congress, and there is little that can be done until they reach the House. At the lust ression I gave considerable time, in con-mection with the committee having charge of the bill for that purpose, in securing some legislation for Alaska. I shall con-tinue to do whatever is in my power to secure needed legislation for that portion of the country.

Portland Assay Office. Portland Assay Office.

Referring to the proposed assay office,
Trustee Mills said he had received a letter from Senator Simon, who said that
the chances for getting the office were
impaired by Secretary Gage's opposition to the establishment of new assay offices and Representative Moody's bill locating an office at Baker City. Senators Simon and McBride and Repre-

sentatives Tongue and Moody were re-quested to designate one of their number a delegate to the National Food and Dairy convention, to be held at Washington March 7. Oregon is entitled to 10 dele-gates, to be appointed by the Governor. Governor Geer was requested to take

such action as meets with his approval.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum asked indorsement of its efforts in behalf of American manufacturers and exporters and of the bill now pending in Congress appropriating \$200,000 to aid the Museu its work of collecting samples of all goods sold in competition with American manufacturers. The samples will be used to create a permanent exhibit at Phila-delphia. The Oregon delegation in Con-gress was requested to support the meas-

Though the trustees are already on reord in favor of reform of the Consular service, they voted, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, that the reform bill now pending in Congress should be passed, and requested the Oregon delegation to support

The Portland Trust Company was elected

A vigorous growth and the original coloriven to the hair by Parker's Mair Balcam. Grers's Ontment makes a healthy skin, 500

THE SEVERAL COURTS

MORE TESTIMONY AS TO VALUE OF BANK'S ASSETS.

Officers of Commercial National Place a Higher Value Than Wells, Fargo & Co. Gave.

Purther evidence as to the value of the assets of the Commercial National Sank at the time of the liquidation in October, 1997, was submitted yesterday in behalf of the plaintiffs, and the defendant on crossexamination endeavored to break the force of the testimony. The witnesses examined during the day were Edward Cookingham, R. M. Dooly, R. G. Platt, George L. Hibbard, James Steel, Pred L. Morris and R. L. Durham. The latter was still on the witness-stand when the adjournment the witness-stand when the adjournment hour arrived, and he will conclude his eviations of the same this morning. Testimony of the pects of the company good in October, 1897, or thereabouts, as it was soon after that date that Wells, Fargo & Co., purchased the assets for 4250,000, and Wells, Fargo & Co. assert that the Company and the same point but he said he did purchased the assets for 4250,000, and Wells, Fargo & Co. assert that the Company way Company. Fargo & Co. assert that the Commercial way Company. National Bank had to be liquidated because the assets had so largely deprectnot buy the fi

Witness-There is not a word of truth

about the assets, and was asked about the about the assets, and was asked about the value of the good will of the Commercial National Bank, which he said was about \$25 per share. He also staied that Homer S. Hing told him, after the sale of the stock for nonpayment of the assessment, that the stock would liquidate for 75 cents on the dollar. Mr. Durham was cross-

examined closely.

Jumes Steel was called to testify concerning the value of the East Side Railway against which the bank held quite

is an important factor in the case in es- furnished by Wells, Fargo & Co.

ample. His values of property were generally much better than those of Cashier Dooly. Mr. Durham also testified that the report of Mr. Lippman sent here from San Francisco to examine the assets in 1896, estimated the total loss at \$250,000 out of the whole assets (\$1,500,000, Judge O'Day—There was a statement made here this morning that John B. David came to the bank to pay money he owed to the bank and instead of taking it you bernwed the money from him, is that true?

Witness—There is not a word of truth stroy the wagon road, and to build and construct over and upon it the com-pany's railroad bed, and have injured and destroyed the County road so that it is unfit for travel. Wherefore, Baker County prays for an order directing Beceiver T. B. A. Price to repair and rebuild the

> "Judge Bellinger made an order direc ing Receiver Price to repair the County road and put it in a condition for travel, and to begin work within 30 days, and ecute the same continuously, and to do the work in a manner acceptable to the County Court, and falling in this, the County Court of Baker County is authorised to rebuild and repair the road, and the cost of repairs is declared a first lien on all property of the railroad company.

F. G. Buffum, administrator, and Sallie Fargo & Co. assert that the Commercial National Bank had to be liquidated because the assets had so largely deprectated, therefore, their value at that time East Side Railway Company with money final account, showing East Side Railway Company with money (abbureaucust, and 1880 balance on 1880). 493 disbursements, and \$7690 balance on

wagon road at all points where the rail-way company has damaged it, and to put it in serviceable condition.



Proposed Monument for the Dead of the Second Oregon Volunteers. The above is a sketch of one form of monument which it is proposed to erect in the plot in which the unclaimed bodies of members of the Second Regiment, Oregon Volunteers, are to be buried. It will be a life-size figure of a volunteer, cest from old Spanish cannon, standing on a rough rock pedestal in a position of defense. It is not yet definitely decided where the plot will be selected, but probably in Riverview or an adjoining ce

payment of the assessment in May, 1897. Mr. Cookingham concluded his evidence at the morning session, and testified to several new matters of considerable inerest. He stated that George H. Williams was President of the pank for a short lime before John J. Valentine was ap-nointed to the place. Mr. Williams paid out little attention to affairs, and drew no salary, and Mr. Valentine, who was in the City only two or three times in as many years, was paid \$5000 a year.

Judge Sears remarked that Christian Scientists operated all the way from here to Los Angeles while remaining stationary si

Mr. Cookingham stated that the services of Mr. Valentine were not worth \$5000 per year, nor any sum to the Commercial National Bank.

On cross-examination, a note of J. B. David was alluded to, and Mr. Pillsbury asked this pointed question: "Is it not a fact that Mr. David came to the bank to pay \$1500 on his note, and that Mr. Dur ham borrowed the money and gave David his own personal note, instead of receiving it for the bank and crediting it to David's

account? The witness said he had no knowledge of any such transaction. Then the matter of interest on public funds came out again. Mr. Cookingham said the bank was paying interest on time deposits, as high as 4 per cent; on public funds it paid at least 3 per cent.

Judge Sears-What do you mean by
public funds?

Witness-Funds deposited in the bank by State, County and City Treasurers, At times there were large amounts of such funds in the bank on which interest was paid.

Query-Was that interest ever accounted to the public? Witness-Mr. King, the acting General Manager for Mr. Valentine, advised against paying interest on deposits. The nutter was discussed a great deal.
Q.—Did you not advise against this ourse, representing that if the bank topped paying interest it would lose its

The witness replied that the matter was iscussed frequently and he didn't rememer of giving any specific advice; he prob ably did represent that to stop paying in-terest on time deposits would result in loss of depositors; they would naturally go to

canks that did pay interest, Then came another development as to the management of the bank. Mr. Cook-ingham was asked: "Didn't you make overdrafts so as to increase the apparent resources of the bank at the time you made your reports to the Controller of the Curerney, so as to make a favorable report to him?"

The bank dld borrow money from Wells, Fargo & Co. on several occasions for that purpose."
"But did you not make overdrafts on

correspondents in San Francisco, New York and other places in order to make a favorable and fictilious showing of the bank's resources to the Controller?" bank's resources to the Controller?"
"Yes, that was done; money was borrowed for that purpose; but I did not do it. It was done by the bank. All its officers knew it was done."
The witness testified a great deal about the assets of the bank, and gave them a much better valuation than did Mr.

also Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank, was taken over much of the same ground as Mr. Cookingham, and item by item stated that the alleged bad assets were not nearly so depreciated as stated by Mr. Dooly. Many of them, he contended, were good and the security

tablishing the value of Commercial Na-tional Bank stock based upon the value of the assets. The stock was sold for non-Mr. O'Day gtated that the object was Forbes & Breeden, 19,341. Other receipts

good in this way. The court allowed the question, and Mr. Morris answered: "A part of it was. We are heavy borrowers from Wells, Fargo

"Did you not draw a check on them for \$163,000 at that time?"
"Something like that; I don't remember the amount. That money was used to purchase the

first-mortgage bonds of the East Side Rallway Company?" Mr. Pillsbury-That money was borrowed

in the usual course of business?

George L. Hibbard was called to testify egarding the value of some assets, and altogether the plaintiffs are trying to prove that Wells, Fargo & Co. largely underestimated the assets.

FEES MUST BE PAID.

Opinion of Four Judges, Which Will Save County Money.

Judge Sears yesterday delivered the meither the acts of 1886 and 1886 nor Leg-islative acts passed in 1886 and 1899 have abolished the District Attorney fee of \$10 in divorce cases, and that it must still be everted by the clock at the time of be exacted by the clerk at the time of the filing of each divorce suit. Since the District Attorney has been on a salary, this fee has been collected and paid into the County treasury. Attorney U. S. G. Marquam contended that long before the District Attorney was placed on a salary this fee in divorce suits was done away with, both by the acts of 1893 and 1895, and confirmed by subsequent acts, and that the Court Clerk has all of this time been wrongfully compelling divorce litt-gants to pay such fee. A clause in the acts mentioned, reading 'that these fees shall be in lieu of fees heretofore paid to Clerks and Sheriffs, and all other officials," Mr. Marquam asserted, repealed the act requiring the payment of the \$10 District Attorney's fee in divorce suits, but the Court held to the contrary. matter was brought before the Court in the form of a writ of mandamus to com-pel Clerk Moore to file a complaint without the payment of this fee. The writ was demurred to, and the demurrer was argued recently before all of the judges sitting together, Bernstein & Cohen appearing as special counsel for Multnomah County. The decision sustains the demur-rer and dismisses the writ.

The act placing the District Attorney

on salary especially mentions that all fees shall be paid into the County treasury, and the Court concluded that this is in-tended to mean that this fee shall still be collected. The County realizes about \$1500 per year from such fees. The Dis-trict Attorney was in nowise interested in the case, as the County has received all

of this money for over a year past.

The object of the suit was merely to reduce the costs of a divorce suit \$10, and the next move, had the mandamus prevailed, would doubtless have been a suit by somebody against the County to get back a lot of the money already paid. The claims would have been bought up for about 10 or 15 cents on the dollar and another haul would have been made out of the treasury, but the decision just rendered probably ends the matter.

Must Repair County Road. plainant, vs. The Northwest Railway Com- | tional Bank.

the payment of several large mortgage loans on real property, interest, taxes, \$1000 attorney's fees, and \$1313 fees of adjust been respened. Its purpose is train mates and captains for the mercha ninistrator and administratrix. All claims have been paid. Besides the cash, there is

considerable valuable real estate.

Dan J. Moore, administrator of the estate of H. B. Borthwick, deceased, reand even sail to foreign ports. The school was opened on December 15, under the management of a naval officer detailed for ported the filing of \$765 additional labor claims, and that there is sufficient funds m hand to pay the same. They were alwed by the court

The final report of Mary Jones, trix of the will of Henry P. Jones, decoased, was filed. The receipts were \$1084 eceived from the Nathan B. Jones est and there is a balance of \$808 on hand. The executrix of the estate of Sarah Ann Luther, deceased, was discharged. The payment of \$75 attorney's fees, and the executrix' fees, exhausts the funds. All claims have been paid.

Martha Taylor Laisner filed a receipt for \$830 in full setlement with her former guardian, Benjamin I. Cohen, in accordance with the decree of the State Circuit effect of the teaching is seen about Ma-Court on appeal. Mr. Cohen tendered his mila. The youngsters show a most sur-resignation as guardian of Charles and prising aptitude in acquiring words and Anna Taylor, minors.

Edward Holman, special administrator of the estate of Fred Smith, deceased, was authorized to sell the personal property, comprising horses, etc. The appraised value of the estate is \$221. The appraised In the matter of the estate of Richard

Gerdes, deceased, premium of \$40 on a tax sale of lots in Watson's Addition was pupils. Spanish requires very little teach-ing of spelling, for to be able to prosonume a syllable in Spanish is practically to be able to spell it. The hottest kind of ordered paid.

Edna E. Smith was appointed administratrix of the estate of her mother, Hen-rietta L. Smith, deceased, valued at \$15,000. rivalry has arisen in the spelling of Eng-lish words and the old-fashioned spelling bees, which are held often, draw the par-The heirs are Gilbert F. Smith, Henrietta C. Clark and Edna E. Smith. The prop-erry comprises lot 3 and the east half of lots 5 and 6, block 281, Portland, which

is incumbered by a mortgage for \$1200.

Darwin H. Cheney petitioned to be appointed guardian of Walter J. Cheney, a

minor, who has property valued at \$25. Criminal Court. Judge George yesterday denied the mo-tion for a new trial in the case of Edward Fiannigan, convicted of larceny of \$60 from William Stewart. The passing of sentence was deferred until Friday, as counsel for Flannigan asked until that

time to file a motion for arrest of judg-James F. Muse, indicted for embezzle-ment of \$600 from The Title Guarantee & Trust Company, was arraigned and plead-ed not guilty. A. King Wilson appeared

The transcript of appeal in the case of Delia Clark, who was convicted in the Municipal Court, of larceny by balles, of \$7.75 from Pat McGrael and sentenced to three months in the County jail, was dis W. Smith, indicted for buying and re-

ceiving stolen property, consisting of a brass crank-pin cap and a brass cylinder-head casing, belonging to the Southern Pacific Company, was arraigned and al-

W. A. Lombard Is Bankrupt. NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- William A. Lom bard, of this City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$55,655, no assets. The liabilities are principally for borrowed money on notes and as a stock-holder of the Union National Bank, of Denver: Bloomfield State Bank, of Bloom-field, Neb., and the Baker City, Or., Na-

MANILA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THIRTY-NINE OF THEM ARE NOW IN WORKING ORDER.

to be led aright. Give them achools and plenty of them. Weake them up to the higher sense of duty and of proper living. They are good material. They already have considence in the American as the representative of true liberty of conscience and of real friendship.

The subject of religion, which formerly occupied an important place in the Spanish curriculum, is being delicately fundied by the Superintendent. The old case chiese and religious textbooks having been dropped in the High School and Sermal School, which are get in the hands of the clergy, practically no interference can be considerally made at present with the system, which, of sourse, has its George P. Anderson, an Oregon Man, Educated at Forest Grove and in Walla Walla, in Charge.

for which the insurgents of the Philippines are asking—self-government—is in working order in Manila, mays the correspondent of the New York Sun. In establishing the schools, as in establishing the government, the American army officers had only the wrecks of an organization once maintained by the Spaniards to work from. It has fixed with the schools about the same as with the government. With a war going on and little time to institute more than a few of the most necessary reforms the lifting the hat and using "Siz" in ada few of the most necessary reforms, the old system was bolstered up. But every day it is being improved.

Father McKinnon, Chaplain of the First California Volunteer Regiment, busied him-self a short time after Manila was occu-SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS the school teachers formerly the school houses themselves.

Then he went on a search after the truant pupils and their schoolbooks, and in a short time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, aided in every way possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, and never possible by the military authorities, he had their quarters, the ashort time, and their quarters, the ashort time pled by the American forces in hunting up ing programme, consisting of some of the best takent in the City. The Orego Quartet, composed of E. Drake, W. F. El Bott, M. L. Bowman and N. H. Alexander ance dwindled down, so that when the rebellion of the Tagalogs began it was necessary to post a circular signed by the Provost-Marshal to the affect that have been engaged for the occusion. To unless parents sent their children to school at once it would be necessary to close the schools. So far as is known, it was not necessary to discontinue any of the schools, and the first year closed in March, toire includes some of the rewest camps songs, as they expect to take part in a coming campaign. Judge Frank D. He nessy has consented to sing his latest are enditled "Asiesp in the Deep." This so schools, and the first year closed in March, 1899, after having run from the previous September. On June I, 1899, Chaplain McKinnon was relieved by the present School Superintendent, George F. Anderson, a graduate of Whitman College, at Walia, Wash., and also of Yale University. Mr. Anderson was at Portland, Or., when the war began, and he enlisted in Company H. Second Oregon Volunteers. When his regiment left Mainis for home in June he remained to take charge of the school system. The second school year opened on July I. There are now 18 public schools in Manila. Each of the 12 districts of the City has at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls, and some districts have as many as four. In the teaching McDonell will reists some of his eggs. have as many as four. In the teaching force there are & natives and mestizes, mostly men; 40 Spaniards and 22 Amerimostly men; we Spanishing and 22 Americans. The last include about equal numbers of men and women, and they receive an average salary of 1440 Mexican peace a year, or about \$730 in gold. The school attendance was \$700 last July, and today is approximately \$500. The school popular tion of Manilla is about \$5,000. Besides the nubble achools them are large numbers. public schools there are large numbers of private achools, as well as convents and colleges maintained by the Catholic clergy. All children between the ages of 6 and 15 are expected to attend school, and the Provost authorities make a slight attempt to enforce this rule. The children appear at school usually barefooted. The average boy wears trousers of white drill and shirt of banans fiber. The little girls usually wear shoes, their pissioners are neally washed and froned and extreme pride is evidently taken in their appearance.

The Curriculum.

mon schools, embracing the primary and

intermediate studies; the higher schools

attendance of about 451.

The old Spanish nautical school has

vessels which ply in and out among the

many tales of the Philippine Archipelago

English is Edmund L. Filmer, a son of a

nstruction.

Many of the English teachers in the

regiments were called home. Most of them

have acquired a working knowledge of

branches in the schools, and already the

brases, and they delight in showing off

"Gut Mont."

"Gut moni," for "good morning," now greets the American on every hand. Next in popularity to the English, comes the

spelling. Spelling is a new study to the

ents to school to witness the bouts be

tween classes. The contests have not been confined to single schools, but the schools of one district often challenge

Nine schools of the 19 now existing were established at the opening of the last school year. The Government found

it necessary to replace five buildings de

stroyed in the insurgent fires of last February. Furniture was lacking, and the Government expended \$2000 in necessary

purchases. One of the first moves made by the American Government of the Philippines when it gets firmly estab-lished will be the erection of 15 or 2

dation of Manila's school population. The buildings used at present are crowded to an extent that the authorities would

be embarrassed about the order to com-pel all children of school age to attend school be rigidly enforced. New books will be purchassed, and a system estab-lished whereby they can be furnished to

all pupils free or in return for partial compensation from those who can pay.

"The Manila mative is not at all a savage," says Superintendent Anderson in a recent article on the schools. "He

appreciates civilization and highly prise

good education. He new wants his boy and his girt to know English and obtain a good, common-school training. The people do have racial faults that inter-

fere, the worst being a stuggish indifference to most things of true value. This is most noticeable in the cocheros, o

partdrivers, and other laborers of little

refinement and education. But it is a very encouraging fact that the native school-master seems to have lost this. He is bright, faithful and patient, and a good.

arge school buildings for the accom-

those of another.

Spanish and many are learning Tagal The study of English seems to be far the most popular of any of

Massachusetts Superintendent of Pub

FRAWLEY'S SUCCESS.

Beach will be on hand with seems of a infinitable stories. He is a humorist the Bill Nye class. Captain Charles McDonell will relate some of his ear

riences in the Philippines.

If this is not sufficient to fill out the evening, the Sixth Ward is noted for the

quent speakers, who will be on hand necessary. The Stath ward has but a

Republican club, which is the large ward club in the City. Since the dir

ion of the ward a few of the old mes bers have been transferred to to Seventh ward, but they expect to ma up for this loss of membership by ad

ing new names to the list. They expe to have 300 new names by next Frid night. Visitors from clubs all over t

City are cordially invited to be pre

to make their hous

lifting the hat and using "Siz"

Old-Pashtoned Housewarming Pri-

T. Duniel Frawley to Hake His Fir Appearance Tomorrow Night,

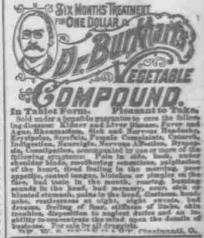
Business with the Frawleys at Cordsay's As to curriculum, the schools of Mansla may be divided into three grades, the comcontinues ecormous. The theater has been sold out every night, and "The Sporting Duchess" has caught the fancy of the public strong. The last performance of this splendid drama will be given tonight. and the Normal. Recently there has been established a nautical school. The higher schools are maintained by the Jesuit this spiendid drams will be given tonght. It could easily draw great crowde for the entire week, but the management as nounced it for four nights only, and both Messes. Frawley and Cordray hand to carry out all their announcements for the week to fae letter.

Tomorrow night "The Countess Chek!" will be presented for the first time in Pureland and will held the hearts for the results. schools are maintained by the Jesuit Fathers at the Manila Observatory and the Ataneo in the walled City. At the Observatory is the high Normal school, which is attended by some 309 pupils, whose ambition is usually to become teachers. This school is left entirely to the management of the Jesuits at present, the government rendering certain compensation until it becomes possible to take it care in

and, and will hold the boards for the reiand, and will add the boards for the re-mainder of the week, including the Satur-day matines. In this delightful comest, T. Daniel Frawley will make his first appear-ance here this season. He will play the dashing young officer, Leopold you New-hoff, one of his favorite roles, and one pe-cularity adapted to his style. "The Coun-ters Charlies comedy is three. until it becomes possible to take it out of olerical hands. A similar arrangement is in-force at Ataneo, the Jesuit college in the Walled City. Here, in connection with the wanso city. Here, it connectes with its extensive convent and general school, the brotherhood maintains for the Government the High School, where two or three languages, including of course English, are taught, the higher scientific studies and the regular curriculum of the old Spanish system. The High School has an attendance of shout 50. ters Guckf' is a charming comedy in three acts, and was written for Ada Rehan by the distinguished German comedy writer, Frank you Schouthan, for the American stage by the late Au-

ustin Daly. The programme for next week with the Frawleys contains three plays. Sardou's great comedy drama, "Mme. Sans Gene," rill be given for the first time in Portland will be given for the first time in Porlinos on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Weltosday evenings, with Mr. Frawisy as Napoleon and Miss Van Buren as Catherine Hubschee. On Thursday and Friday evenings another Augustin Daily comedy, "As Unconventional Homeymoon," will be given, and on Saturday afternoon and night, "Trilby" will be presented.

the work. Lieutenant-Commander V. L. Costman, the Superintendent, was former-ly in charge of the New York City school-ship St. Mary's. The teacher of lessons in For Damages by Collision. The suit of the Vancouver Transporta-ion Company vs. The Steamer William ommon schools are discharged Volun-ers, who enlisted out of patriotism when he war broke out and served until their B. Hong, to recover damages, was on trial in the United States Court yesterday bewas lying at her wharf, the Hong in effdeavoring to come up to her wharf ran into the Lardine, breaking her rail, crush-ing her cylinder timbers, breaking some of her frames, and causing



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Administrator's Sale

15 head of horses, one light farm wagen; one light spring wagen; three saddles, new; fine etch of harmon completes, of which two sets are new. Must be sold for case, at the corner of Fourth and Tambilli sta, 10 A. M. Thursday, March 1, 1900.

S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioner.