THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON and that he did not propose to tell his name. He is welcome to our shores, just

VIL-THE DARK ROOM.

BY GEORGE W. GILSON. For the opening of plates and the filling of the holders and for the chemical manipulation after exposure, a room perfeetly free from all light is required. The light with which to see when performing the various operations must come through a pane of ruby glass, or a sheet of ruby fabric, from outside the room, or it must be from the flame of a lantern made for

It is best, when possible, to have a room used exclusively for this purpose. It need not be large, though the larger and ore airy the better. Almost every house has a room or closet which will answer. If nowhere else, a dry and well-cemented corner of the cellar will be found a good place, as it will be cool in Summer and free from intrusion. Around the two open sides can be constructed a wall of ordi-nary flooring or weather-boarding nalled to uprights, with a door at the farthest corner from where you intend developing. In building a room it will be well to build small shelf supported by a bracket or the outside, with a small window, fitted with a frame of ruby glass, extending up from the shelf. A lamp on the shelf will illuminate the dark room and keep the heat outside and save the trouble of a ruby lantern. It should be built at the same height as the developing table in-side. The room can be ventilated in the following manner: Have made at the tinsmith's four tubes of tin such as is used to carry water from the roof, the shape of the letter L. the long side about 20 inches long and the short side half that length. At the top of the long end have a fiange, and, after cutting holes at the bettom of the wall of the room and two at the top the size of the inside of the tube, attach these tubes over the holes by pailing the flange. The tubes should be painted a dark color inside and out to ent the reflection of the light.

If there is running water and it can be conveyed to the room, and if a sink and waste pipe can be used, so much the bet-ter, as plenty of good water is a requisite and running water one of the greatest conveniences. But many of us will have to get along without running water, and let us see how this can best be done. We shall need a sink at the end of the room at which we are going to develop. We must first get a table or shelf, or use an old table with a rectangular open-ing, at least 24 by 15 inches, cut in the Into this fit a zinc or galvanized fron true about four inches deep. Fro a hole in the bottom of this have From small pipe leading to a pail or other re ceptacle for waste water. Next construct a small platform or shelf to hold a water tank. The bottom of this should be a foot or more above the top of the table. If you do not mind the filling, the tank should be a small barrel with a wooder tap placed in the bottem. One of the barrels known as "half-barre's," in which salted meats and fish come, can be bought at a grocer's, and after being cleansed will be very suitable. A large pall with a stop-cock placed in the bottom may also serve the purpose. Over the stop-cocl or tap draw the end of a piece of rubbe tubing sufficiently long to reach to any point of the sink. Make & small plat-form of slats, slightly separated, or of a plece or board with holes bored in it, to rest over the sink and to hold the tray when in use. Have it about a third of the length of the sink, and loose, so that it may be slid to either end as desired. A sink and a water supply such as de-

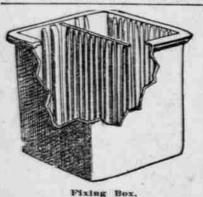
scribed are necessary for those who in-tend doing much photographic work, or those whose time is limited; yet the sink is not absolutely essential, and one may get along with much less elaborate preparation by using one pail to contain fresh water and another for waste and having an extra tray or two for

As a matter of fact, a room to be used ly as a dark room is not necesexclusively as a dark from is not neces-sary. This is especially so if we do our dark-room work at night. The bathroom or the kitchen make gool places on ac-count of the supply of running water.



though any convenient room may be used It is advisable in our dark room to have plenty of shelf accommodation for storing negatives, chemicals, trays and other ac cessories. Behind the shelves fasten sheets of white paper. This will enable you to see the articles much better in the dim light of the dark room, Now as to the utensils required. There

is, first, the light. If there is a window with a shelf outside to hold a lamp, as previously suggested, you will merely need the necessary panes of glass of the correct tint. It has been found most advisable to place a sheet of ground glass next to the light to diffuse it. Next to this a sheet of deep orange glass. This light I lumi-nates the dark room fairly well, and by keeping the developing the state of the same keeping the developing tray shielded from its direct rays, except when examining the plate, it will be found satisfactory. Another pane of ruby glass, or a sheet of ruby fabric, should be added to the others to make the light perfectly safe. The best size for this window is \$x10 or 10x12, and it should be directly in front of the developing table. If there is not a window of this kind, a ruby lantern will be necessary. This should be a good one, burning oil. Much of the success of developing depends on a good safe light, and a few extra dellars spent here will be money saved. The very cheap lanterns are invariably unsatisfactory. They have an insufficient draft, become overheated and the solder melts, or the glass cracks. The lamp shown in the illustration gives



a safe Sx10 ruby light for developing by white the left side door, when open, emits a clear white light for making transparencies and bromide prints by contact. The right door, when open, gives a soft opal light for examining negatives or transparencies. The lantern is generally fitted with a coal oil lamp and silver: reflector, but can be readfly adapted to the

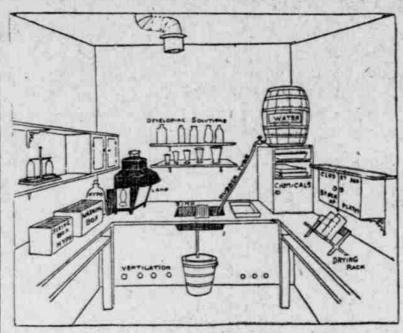
use of gas or of electric light.
At least three trays will be required, on: shallow, the same size as the plate you and left at once for Alsea. He is a blackwork, and the others Geeper and a size larger. The first is for the developer, and The others are for the other sclutions that

ing-box we shall need a tray for fixing, large enough to take reveral plates. This latter may be of any material. Each tray should be marked by writing its use on a piece of paper and gluing the paper. to the end of the tray. When it has dried it should be well rubbed with vasciling or varnished, to render it wa erproof. These

INSULAR MARKETS.

French Statement of Economic Value of Our New Possessions.

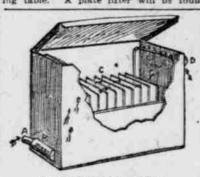
varnished, to render it wa erproof. These trays must never be used for any purpose other than that for which they are marked. For fixing, however, a regular fixing-box is much preferable to a tray. If you have running water you will need a negative washing-box; if not, you must the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," an



PLAN OF DARK ROOM.

have several extra trays or a washingbox without water connections for washing the plates.

You will need three glass gradda es on for eight and one for two ounces, and a minim glass to measure drops; a couple of glass funnels and a pair of balances to weigh grains. To weigh ounces and more the ordinary house scales will enswer. A camel's hair brush for dusting plates will be needed. It should have a screw eye placed in the end of the handle and ha hung on a nail at one side of the develop-ing table. A plate lifter will be found ing table. A plate lifter will be found



Negative Washing Box. convenient, and several well-washed bot-

tles of various sizes are indivpensable.
A comfortable stool or chair placed before your developing table and a box or canister to receive papers, stings, burned matches and other refuse complete the dark-room essentials, though some other articles, such as a negative rack, etc., may add to its convenience.

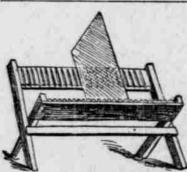
The plan of a dark room shown herewith

will make a very comfortable and conveni-ent working-room. It is for use where water connection is not practical or the expense of the connection not desired, as probably will be the case with a large majority of our readers. It may be in a dry corner of the cellar or in the attic. best of cellars is liable to dampners. so that another location would be best I plates, etc., are to be kept in it. It should be 8x6 feet or 10x8 feet by 8 or 10 feet in If water connection can be made it will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of working. Our readers will readily see how a direct water supply and drainage may be substituted for the water barrel and pail.

VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT.

Portland Enting-House Which Sells No Ment.

The keeper of a vegetarian restaurant, who has been in business in Portland for about three months, says he has quite a large number of regular customers, who never touch meat or fish under any consideration. He is doing very well, he says, but his charges are so small that the better class of people avoid his place, thinking it has been established for the benefit of those who are hard up. And, really, a glance at his bill of fare sug-gests the soup kitchen. "Soups, 3 cents;



Negative Rack. dishes of various kinds, 4 cents, and pud

The nearest approach to animal foods it this restaurant is eggs and butter. "But-ter is not recommended, but my customers want it, and so I have to provide it," the restaurant man explained yesterday, He has been a strict vegetarian for seven years, owing to a disordered liver prior to that time, but he feels well and hearty now. "I have only tested meat once in those seven years," he said, "and that was a piece of Chinese pheasant

forced upon me by a friend. How good it was! I could taste it for a week afterward and enjoy it. "I do not think man is naturally a car divorous animal. His teeth do not partake of the canine, and his whole make up proves that he was originally a root, nut and fruit-consumer. His meat-cating propensities have been developed in a state of savagery, and humanity is now heir to a thousand ills in consequence."

Desirable for Jurymen.

W. N. Gibbs and J. Beninger, of Lake Creek, who we've drawn as jurors, came in Sunday and took the train for Eugene. They ought to make good jurors, because they informed us that they had not seen a paper for some time, and did not know what was going on.

A Reticent Canadian. A noncommunicative but nice-looking old gentleman with a family of five just from Canada, came up on the West Side M n'ay smith, but whether he goes to Alsen to locate could not be learned. Asked what

official publication of the French Govern ment, which discusses at considerable length the consuming powers of those islands, the consequent economic value to the United States, and the prospective increase in their consuming powers through enlarged production under American cap-

ital. The statement is as follows:

"At present the imports of these countries amount to about \$100,000,000. Those of Cuba were in 1832 (which was an average good year), \$21,10,622; of the Philippines in 1836, \$28,815,075; of the Hawaiian Islands in 1888, \$11,650,890, and of Puerto Rico in 1896, \$3,656,578. The imports, how-ever, show already an increase, as is seen by the American export figures to these islands, those to the Hawaaian Islands for 1889 being \$9,305,470, as against \$5,907,155 for 1898, and \$4,690,075 for 1887; those to Cuba, \$18,616,317 in 1899, as against \$8,561,656 in 1898, and \$8,259,776 in 1897; the respective figures of exports to Puerto Rico being \$2,635,845 for the year 1899, as compared with \$1,506,946 for 1898 and \$1,988,888 for 1897. There is no doubt that with an increased productive power, which must naturally be followed by increased consumption, the value of increased consumption, the value of a foreign trade of these islands is like-se bound to increase considerably.

"The consumption of foreign products by these islands is made up almost equally of articles of manufacture and of agriculture of the temperate zone. Out of \$20,-125,321 worth of products exported from the United States to Cuba in 1894, the value of \$9,440,953 was in products of agri-culture, and out of \$18,616.377 worth of ex-ports for the year 1899, \$9,739,513 worth belonged to the same category. The exports from the United States to the "Pearl of the Antilles" are made up principally of cereals, live animals, salt meat, cotton goods, machinery, footwear, instruments,

"Spain, under normal conditions, annually to Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines about \$40,000,000 worth of goods principally manufactured articles, besides wines, oils, flour, meats and vegetables. Out of 125,000,000 pesetas' worth of merchandise shipped from Spain to Cuba 896, about 50,000,000 represented the value of products of agriculture The propor-tion was nearly the same in the case of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

"Speaking generally, we may assume that under normal conditions the surplus production of Cuba and the Philippines before the war amounted to about \$125,-000,000 annually, and their consumption to \$100,000,000; but that their productive power is capable of great increase, which in turn will cause a similar increase in con-About one-half of the imports into these islands was of Spanish origin, and the other half came from other countries, proportionate to their proximity of distance. Thus the United States fur-nished the greater part of the imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico, while the Philippine Islands received whatever Spain was unable to furnish them with, from Hong Kong, Shanghat, Yokohama, Singa

pore, Calcutta and Australian ports."

The following statement, prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the exports from the United States, by principal articles, to each of the islands mentioned in the above discussion. The statement covers the seven months ending with January, 1900, and compares that period with the corresponding period in earlier years, thus indicating the growth in exports from the United States to those

1	Articles-	Cuba, Pu	erto Ri
The second second	Animals (a). Breadstuffs (b). Chemicals Coal and coke. Cotton mfrs. Iron and steel. Liquors Mineral off Provisions (c). Vegetables Wood (d) Other articles (e).	2,050,232 1,738,906 256,135 300,456 445,282 2,090,801 503,965 254,897 2,945,129 672,125 966,476	\$ 1. 490, 31, 22, 122, 340, 62, 30, 416, 46, 218, 511,
	Total Seven months 1899 Seven months 1898 Seven months 1897	8,467,696	\$2,264 1,059 1,102 1,126
n	Animals (a)	Hawatt, P 167,941 906,490	hilippin \$ 407 116

(a) Chiefly cattle; (b) chiefly flour and corn; (c) chiefly lard, bacon, hams, and fresh beef; (d) chiefly lumber and furniture; (e) includes exports of foreign mer-

The Conts-Monroe Affray.

Roseburg Review. Deputy Sheriff D. W. Crosby brought down from Riddle last night Jackson Mon-roe, who was held in the sum of \$250 for trial before the Circuit Court, for shooting snother miner named Coats. He could no doubt give bonds, but refuses to do so. Coat's companion testified that they saw a puff of smoke on the hillside above saw a puff of smoke on the niliside above them when Coats was shot, and saw Mon-roe running down the hill afterward. This was all the evidence against the defendant, who denies all knowledge of the shoot-ing. The affair no doubt grew out of trouble over the ownership of a mining dains and Coats and his companion appear to have been the trespassers.

larger. The first is for the developer, and should be of hard rubber or papier-manhe, his name was, he looked both astonished The others are for the other scluttons that we shall need, and if we do not have a fixpald all his bills before leaving home, and just what they need.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver his name was, he looked both astonished and cuspicious, and replied that he had sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

that he had done no wrong. The reporter explained that he merely wanted to make a note in the newspaper of his arrival in the county, but this only seemed to make matters worse. The newcomer edged TWICE A DAY TO CHICAGO

NEW TRAIN OVER O. R. & N. AND SHORT LINE ABOUT APRIL 15.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Hold Adjourned Meeting in San Francisco, April 2.

Announcement is made that about the middle of April there will be put on another through train daily between Port-lahd and Chicago, to run via the O. R. & N., the Short Line, the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern. The exact time when this additional service will be inaugurated is dependent upon the completion of the equipment, now well under way. It is the intention, when the schedule is adopted, to have one train leave Portland at a convenient hour in the morning, and another in the evening, and to make the run through to Chicago in about 70 hours. Both trains will have dining service through, and be made up of first and second-class accommodations.

econd-class accommodations.

The route covered will be Portland to Huntington, O. R. & N.; Huntington to Granger, Oregon Short Line; Granger to Council Bluffs, Union Pacific; Council Bluffs to Chicago, Chicago & Northwest-

WILL MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO. Interstate Commerce Commission and

Pacific Const Jobbers. When the Interstate Commerce Com-mission met at St. Louis about two months ago, it had up before it, for con-sideration, a question most vital to the interests of the Pacific Coast. It was reported to the Commission at the St. Louis meeting that certain railroads had granted rates highly favorable to the jobbers in the Mississippi valley, and which were a serious and unfair discrimination to the Pacific Coast Jobbers. The question in issue was not finally disposed of at St. Louis, and adjournment was

taken to San Francisco, on April 2. The question to be finally heard at San Francisco is, without doubt, the most important matter with which the Interstate Commerce Commission has had to deal for years. The discrimination alleged to exist affects the jobbers of Portland, Puget Sound cities, San Francisco, Sacramento, and, in fact every jobbing center on the Pacific Coast.

CHANGE IN INTERSTATE LAW. Western Roads Oppose It, Eastern Lines Are Indifferent.

NEW YORK, March 22.-The Time Statements made by two representatives of Eastern and Western railroads respectively, throw some light on the at-titude which the railroads have assumed toward the amendments to the interstate commerce law, introduced by Senator Cullom and by which it is intended to in-crease the power of the commission under that law.

In regard to the attitude of Eastern lines, Senator Depew said last night that the railroads in this section had not paid much attention to legislation at Wash-ington in recent years, and that it did not make much difference to Eastern roads what amendments would be made to the interstate commerce law, "Changes in the law," said the Senator, "would not affect us much, and we could earn a living under almost any law that could be made. But I understand that considerable opposition has developed among Western

In view of Senator Depew's close asso-ciation with the Vanderbilt system, Senator Depew's statement is taken to mean that the Vanderbilt interests are rather in favor of the proposed changes. In fact it is generally believed that Senator Depew may be counted upon as one of the champions of the proposed changes. Directly opposed to these views is the attitude of some of the Western Hnez. Vice-President Clough, of the Great Northern, is quoted as saying that his line did not approve of the amendments on the ground that a uniform classifica-tion could not well be maintained on acount of the different dem is of diff ent sections of the country. Shippers, too, are not of one opinion as regards the proosed changes. The National Board of Trade, at a re-

cent meeting adopted and recommended an amendment which, it is now claimed is not what it seems to be, and some of the members of the board declared that the National body has been trapped into indorsing an amendment which will probably permit pooling among the rathroads.

HOMESEEKERS' RATES.

abolished Only in Part-Special Excursions to Be Allowed.

Traffic Manager B. Campbell, of the O. R. & N., and General Agent Lothrop, of the Union Pacific, have returned from the Omaha railroad meeting. General Passen ger Agent Huriburt, of the O. R. & N. stopped over at Omaha on his return from the East, and came in with them. Mr. Hurlburt attended the meeting of the transcontinental lines, held to take action regarding the firm stand of the Canadian Pacific which refused to become a party to the agreement to abolish the paymen

of commissions. That story has already been told in the dispatches. Mr. Huriburt feels that the doing away with colonist or homeseckers' rates will not work any particular hardship, as the several lines can still, when occasion demands, grant one-fare round-trip rates to persons desiring to locate in the Western country. It has long been the opinion of the railroad companies that a standing homeseekers' rate has long passed its pe-riod of usefulness, and this is in line with Mr. Hurlburt's opinion.

"I find," he said yesterday, "that there

is a strong immigration movement setting in westward, especially toward the mining and agricultural centers of the Pacific Northwest. There is no great rush from the East for Cape Nome, so far as I could find. The experience of many Eastern people with the Klondike has made them wary of any large immigration Alaska-ward."

CAN THIS BE TRUE! Reported Wholesale Abolition of Railrond Agencies.

It is the opinion of the vice-president of a certain Western railroad that the aboli-tion of ticket commissions is only one of the economic measures planned by the railroad managers. After that, he says, the next step will be the abolition of individual railway agencies outside of the territory of the parent lines. He fixes a limitation of 60 days, within which he affirms that the only railroad agencies in California would be those of the South-ern Pacific and Santa Fe. Should the plan prove successful, New England territory will next come under the ban. Then the agencies in Eastern trunk-line territory will be closed by the managers of the Western roads. According to a well-defined plan, all the Western roads are said to have decided to establish joint agencles at New York, Boston and Philadel phia, and the Eastern roads will adopt the same plan at Chicago, St. Louis and other leading Western cities. If this be true, there will soon be a large number of recruits for the army of

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Over 55,000 Miles Projected for 1900 -Probably 5000 to Be Built. The report from a reliable source—the Rallway Age—shows that the list of new rallroads projected and under construc-tion for the present year consists of 85; lines, with an aggregate mileage of \$5,841 miles. It is not probable, as this publica-tion says, that anything like this amount of new road will be built. Many of the

lnes are practically parallel ones, covered by different charters, and no one can tel just what lines will or will not be built In Oregon there are 120 miles already un-der contract, and in Washington 103 miles Idaho will build 130 miles, and California

The Southern Pacific is building 200 m in Texas, 60 in California, and 20 in Occ-gon, with some 270 miles additional pro-jected. The Northern Pacific is building extensions of importance in Idaho, Wash-ington and other states, and the Great Northern has several sines projected in

Minnesota and Washington.

The latest revised figures show that in 1899, 4588 miles of new railroad were con-structed, and it is not at all likely that when the history of railway-building for 1900 shall have been written, the total mileage will fall below that of last year.

General Agent Nicholl, of the Denver & Rio Grande, has returned from Tacoms and Seattle. General Agent O'Reilly, of the Missouri

Pacific, is back from his trip to the Sound General Agent Coman, of the Oregon Short Line, has gone "down the Valley"

on a business trip. It is reported that the Spokane Falls &

Northern will build an extension from Rossland, B. C., to the foot of Sophie Mountain, to tap a new mineral region. George S. Batty, general passenger agent of the Iowa Central, with headquarters at Marshalltown, Ia., was in the city Tuesday. He formerly resided here, and is well known.

General Manager Kruttschnitt, of the

Southern Pacific, in order to correct a misapprehension, officially announces in a circular that membership in the Relief Department of the company is not com-pulsory, but voluntary only. "Portland as it was in 1858-62." The Bur ington has added another picture of Portland to its collection. General Agent Shel-

don says that he shall add others as rapidly as they are procurable, and hopes in time to have a picture of how the city site appeared when there was only an Indian and a canoe to be seen on the river. The Northern Pacific now has in effect

special rates to points west of Hope and Coeur d'Alene, on the main line and branches. These have been put in on account of addresses to be delivered by Will-iam J. Bryan at the following points and dates: Spokane, March 30: North Yakima, March 31; Seattle, April 2; Tacoma April 3; Portland, April 4. A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger announces a rate of 1 1-5 fare for

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Collapse of Spicer Building Not Sc Bad as Reported.

W. E. Spicer, proprietor of the ware-house on East First street, a part of which collapsed Wednesday, arrived yes-terday morning from Moscow, Idaho, where he had gone on business. He was taking breakfast at Moscow when he wa called to the telephone and received information of the accident, and then got the impression that the damage was much worse than he found it. From the message, he supposed that all the grain had gone clear through the lower floor into the mud and water below, but only a few sacks went to the ground. Mr. Spicer says that practically there will be no loss on grain, and that he can repair the dam-age to the building for a few hundred dollars. On the whole, the accident was fortunate, as it has revealed the general weakness of the whole building. The warehouse was erected about eight years ago for Soden & Spicer, for the contract price of \$10,000. Since this accident, it has been ascertained that it was not nailed to-gether as called for. The joists rest on the silis, and had not been securely spiked. This will necessitate going over the entire building, and when this has been done there will be no further trouble. Mr. Spi-cer is gratified that the collapse did not happen while the office was occupied. Only the day before several members of his were in the office, which was completely wrecked.

Sellwood Republican Club. business meeting at Fireman's Hall Wednesday evening, with a fair attend-ance of the members. J. E. Reinkie, presdent, presided for the first time since his ection, and demonstrated that the club made no mistake in selecting him as the presiding officer. Adoption of the new con-stitution and by-laws was the main business, and this was soon accomplished. On motion, the president appointed a committee on finance to secure subscriptions to carry on the club until after election. Then followed some short talks. Thomas C. Devlin made a good impression in an address on the functions of good govern-ment, and he paid a tribute to the enthusiasm of the Sellwood organization. A. C. Lomire, from the Seventh Ward, was present, and responded with a short talk. He said that the Seventh Ward being op-posite the Eighth, the interests of both were largely identical, and the speaker looked forward to the time when a free ferry would be established in that part of the city. Chief Campbell, who happened in while inspecting the premises of the volunteers, responded in a short talk, in which he said that the volunteers of Sellwood deserved much credit for what they had done in the protection of prop-erty at Sellwood. The Chief received much applause. Secretary Austin also spoke for the club and welcomed the visitors from other portions of the city. At a future meeting provisions will be made for speak-

Cogswell and Gregg Will Speak. Multnomah-Union Republican Club will have a public meeting tomorrow evening at its quarters in the Holman block, corner East Washington street and Grand avenue. Good music will be provided for that occasion, and addresses will be delivered by C. A. Cogswell and J. Te Gregs, who were amounted to speak in Sat-urday night. All will be made welcome at the club quarters.

Rev. Mr. Kerr Recovering. Rev. W. T. Kerr, pastor of the Central Methodiat Church, of Albina, who sus-tained a fracture of his leg some time ago, is getting along very satisfactorily. Only the small bone of the ankle was fractured, but that is sufficient to prove very annoying to an active man. Mr. Kerr was able to occupy his pulpit last Sunday night, and can now walk around fairly well.

East Side Notes.

Gospel meetings are being held in the Mississ'ppi-Avenue Congregational Church every night the present week. There is quite an interest displayed and the meet-ings are full of interest.

The proposed improvement of Mississippi avenue from Goldsmith to Morris streets, Lower Albina, is regarded as highly essen-tial. The avenue was once planked, but this has worn completely out. At present, it is almost impassable, the car tracks making it difficult to get from one side of the street to the other.

The General Summers Dramatic Club, of Albina, will give the comedy, "That Only Girl," at Gomez Hall, this evening. It is for the purpose of raising money to aid any deserving member of the Second Ore-gon who may be sick or in need of aid. The members of the club have been rehearsing for some time, and the ment promises to be interesting.

Hawaiian Politician Dead. OAKLAND, Cal., March 22 .- Volney D.

Ashford, formerly a prominent Hawalian political agitator and revolutionist, is dead at his residence in this city. He was legal adviser to the Hawalian Crown for many years. After the dethronement of Queen Lilluokalani he became prominent-y identified with the movement to restore the monarchy with Kaiulani on the ihrone. He was arrested and sentenced

to one year's imprisonment, but was re-leased before the expiration of his term. dition that he would leave the is

FIGHTING FLOUR TRUST.

londholders of Hecker Company Begin Proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 22.-Holders of nds to the amount of \$141,000 in the bonds to the amount of \$141,000 in the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company have begun proceedings in the Suprema Court of New York to prevent the reorganization of the United States Flour Milling Company. Receivers for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company were appointed on Tuesday last by Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City. The bonds involved are secured by a mortsage exevolved are secured by a mortgage exe-cuted by the Hecker Company on August 27, 1892, and amount to \$2,500,000.

It is asserted by the nonassenting bond-holders that the mortgage covers the good will and franchise of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company; that the trans-fer of the good will and franchise would impair the security of the mortgage, and that the proposed reorganization is in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, and also of the State of New York. Ninety-five per cent of the stock and 50 per cent of all the bonds have been deposited with the Franklin Trust Company for the purpose of reorranization.

The United States Flour Milling Com-pany is the successor of the Hecker-Jones-Jowell Milling Company, and is also in the hands of receivers. The first move made by counsel for the stockholders was the serving of a notice upon the Franklin Trust Company, which is the trustee of the mortgage. The notice asserts that "It is the purpose of the pro-jected reorganization to absorb the Heck-er-Jones-Jewell Milling Company in the reorganized corporation, and to subordi-nate the interests of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company to those of the

reorganized corporation."

The trust company was notified that in the event of its failure to comply with the terms of the notice it would be held liable by the bondholders, who have instituted the suit, for all damage that may

Receiver for D. Appleton & Co. NEW YORK, March 22.-Justice Bisch ff, of the Supreme Court, today app J. Hampden Dougherty receiver for D Appleton & Co., publishers, on the appli-cation of Daniel Pritchard, a stockholder The bond of the receiver was fixed at \$150,000. The liabilities are \$1,110,000. The assets consist of stock and outstanding

Enameling Company's Dividend, NEW YORK, March 22.-The board of directors of the National Enameling & Stamping Company have declared a dividend of 1% per cent upon the preferred stock of the company, payable March 31. The transfer books will reopen April 2.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND.

Chas E Cant, San Fr | N L Brinker, San Fr Fred K Wells, Chicago W H Wright, Butte Albert Josée, San Andrew, W H Wester, Butte Daniel Control of the Control THE PORTLAND.

E A Kitzmiller, PittaBurg, Pa
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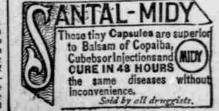
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