MINISTERS ARE PLEASED

METHODISTS DISCUSS REMOVAL OF TIME LIMIT.

Portland Pastors and Some Laymen Approve the Reform—Others Doubt Its Wisdom.

Portland Methodist ministers and laymen expressed opinions, at the request of The Oregonian, on a reform voted at the Chicago conference and reported by the Associated Press yesterday afternoon as follows:

"The Methodist General Conference today, after considerable discussion, voted to abolish the time limit on pastorates. The result of the vote was received with great applause."

The pastors of large congregations unequivocally favor the innovation, while several laymen interviewed do not show unanimity. Following are the opinions expressed:

Dr. H. W. Kellogg, of Taylor-Street Church—I think the action of the conference in removing the time limit of service will be generally approved by the church. It is an excellent provision, in my estimation. Much of the opposition that has been raised against it by the laity, I believe, was based on misapprehension. The same appointing power still exists as before. Pastors will be appointed each year, as before, and the fact that the five-year limit has been removed will, in my mind, facilitate removals, where expedient, rather than retard. The limit gave birth to a sort of unwritten law that if a minister was a faithful worker and agreeable, it would be unappreciative to take him from a congregation until the expiration of the full time. This custom will be abrogated, and I believe it will be found by congregations less embarassing than before to exchange an undesirable or incompetent minister. I have always advocated this rule, and am very glad to know that the conference has at last adopted it.

Rev. H. D. Atchison, of Grace Church—The provision meets my approval, and I think it will be the same throughout the church. Personally, I have leaned toward removal of the time limit for years. It will be of great benefit to city Methodism especially. Strong preachers will be enabled to build up great congregations in the large cities, while they have been badly handicapped heretofore. A good minister would demonstrate his power in the large cities by drawing to his congregation a very large number of members. About the time he was getting at his best, the time limit would expire and some other would have to be substituted in his place. Perhaps the latter was less magnetic, and the result would be a falling off. Under these circumstances, the Methodists have been at a disadvantage in competing in large cities with other denominations, whose great preachers could remain indefinitely.

Rev. L. E. Rockwell, D. D., of Centenary Church—I am pleased to hear that the time limit has been removed. It is an up-to-date movement, in my estimation, and will redound largely to the good of the church. This General Conference is an epoch-making body, and this action is in line with measures that have been passed by that great body. The removal of the time limit has been demanded for some time in the larger cities, and will affect them more directly than it will the country districts and smaller cities. I have seen the operation of the time limit in New York, Buffalo and other cities, and become cognizant of the fact that it retarded rather than facilitated growth and effective work. It takes much longer for the pastor of a large church to secure a thorough grasp of the situation, so as to be able intelligently and successfully to administer the affairs and business of the church. There are many enterprises and a wide diversity of departments of work, all of which have to be mastered and thoroughly understood by a pastor before he can carry them forward. If he be called on to drop them at the time he becomes familiar with their management, there is loss of energy, for the new man who comes to take his place may be fit, but he must learn all about the machinery, no matter how able he may be. So in the case of church-building enterprises. When once started, the same man should carry them through, but under the time limit he had to drop the reins and go on the moment. The limit was first two years, then five, and now the limit has been wiped out. I have only been converted to the movement within the past few years. I believe it will help the great Methodist church. We shall have all the benefits of the removal of the time limit, and none of the troubles of other churches. According to our church machinery, the matter of a pastor remaining is largely with the congregation. If the congregation wants him, he can remain. The recommendations of the quarterly conferences with that of the presiding elders usually determine that matter, anyway. So, with the country places and small cities, changes may be just as often as before. A pastor may be moved every year. In my judgment, the action taken is of vital importance to Methodism, and I believe it means progress along the line, and the fact that so many laymen voted for it is significant of their opinion also.

Laymen's Views.

J. E. Haseltine—I think they are departing from the old landmarks of the Methodist church, and if I had been at the conference I should not have voted for it.

W. J. Clemens—It was the proper thing to do for larger cities, but I think it wrong in extending it to the smaller towns. Altogether, it is much better with no time limit at all than it has been up to the present time. The idea of sending a good man off as soon as his five years' service is completed proved exceedingly embarrassing, and in that I believe our church was away behind the times.

James E. Hunt—On the whole, it is a little better than before, though it will work hardships. Before I came to Portland, I understand that my church, the Taylor-Street, had two or three ministers whom the members would like to have seen put out, but since I have been here we have had three, all of whom we would like to have had for a longer time. The most gratifying effect of the change, to me, is that the church will now be able to retain Dr. Kellogg for an indefinite length of time.

J. K. Gill—This change is greatly to be desired, and I think it will be beneficial to both the church members and the pastors, in the majority of cases. I cannot see how it will work an injustice to any one.

B. Lee Paget—One reason why I welcome the change is because it permits congregations to remove pastors that are not suited to their charges. There are many of these throughout the country, and if but for this alone, the change would be more than welcome.

L. F. Posson—I regard the change that has been made, by which the itinerancy, the rock on which Methodism was founded, has been swept away, as a serious mistake, that will show itself in the near future. In my judgment, the itinerancy is what has given the Methodist church its hold on the masses. It enabled it to spread and grow in every direction. It gave the weaker churches opportunity to grow stronger. If one will stop to think, it can be seen that, by removing the time limit and permitting a minister to remain on a charge for an indefinite period, the stronger churches will be able always to retain the stronger men, and the weaker churches cannot have the benefit of the stronger men, for the reason that they cannot reach them. They will be retained in the desirable places, while the weaker or less desirable places will languish. Even under our present system our ministers remain longer on a charge than the Congregational, the Baptist, the Presbyterian or churches where there is no limit. It will be observed that these churches change their pastors about as often as do our churches, except in a few instances. No, I think the doing away of the itinerancy is a mistake, and one that I deeply regret to see brought about.

Dr. T. C. Humphrey—The action of the General Conference in doing away with the itinerancy, in my judgment, is a wise one. Now the church has taken a step forward. Under the former method, when a minister has got well settled into his work, when he becomes well acquainted and has the ropes well in hand, there comes the time limit and says, "Here you go to Hardscrabble," or some other place. Then some new man comes who has to learn all these things, and by the time he gets well broke in he is sent to "Home Heaven," or somewhere else; so I think that the church has taken a step forward, and which means much.

W. R. Insley—I think the removal of the time limit by the General Conference a good thing. It will greatly improve conditions. Under the itinerancy, about the time a minister gets a full grasp of the work, he has to move to a new field. Now all this is changed. He can remain and carry on the work as long as mutually agreeable with pastor and people.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS.

Dispute Over What Constitutes a Public Road—Notes.

Because a road leading to a railroad track is private property, counsel for W. G. Eaton contends that the Southern Pacific Company must maintain a gate or fence in front of it, or be considered negligent and liable for damages in case of accident. Eaton wants $500 on account of a horse which was run over and killed near Powers' furniture factory, on the Macadam road. The horse was in an adjoining pasture owned by Robert Ludwig, and escaped to the road leading to Powers' factory, and from the road went on to the railroad track. A train came along and struck the animal, and it died soon afterwards. The railroad company is obliged, under the state law, to fence its tracks, and if it does not it is presumed to be guilty of negligence whether any is shown or not, and must pay for any stock killed.

The defendant in this case contends that the pasture is ill fenced, and that Eaton was at fault in turning his horse out in such a place, and the road by which the horse strayed on the track, while it has never been dedicated to public use, is alleged to be a road de facto. It has been commonly used as a road for over 10 years and the defendant says it is not obliged to fence it up, and if it did, it would prevent the use of the road.

The attorneys for the plaintiff took the position that the company could have put up a gate, which would admit of the use of the road, and fill in the gap in the fence and keep horses off the track.

If the road is a public highway the defendant was not at fault, and there being a question on that point, Ira F. Powers was called as a witness. He testified that he arranged with Paquet & Smith, owners of land adjoining his property, to open the road, and said it was private property, and was not dedicated to the use of the public. He admitted that everybody had always been permitted to use the road without objection or asking permission. Bars were at the entrance at one time, which any one removed and put back as they pleased.

Mr. Powers saw the colt after it was killed, and, being known to have handled horses somewhat, W. T. Muir, defendant's attorney, asked him what he thought the colt was worth. The witness said that, judging from what Mr. Eaton said about expecting great things from the colt, that it showed great promise, it might have been worth from $50 to $1000. It would depend on his gait. "You have to drive a horse," said Mr. Powers. "I got a horse recently," he continued, "that I thought was a pretty good one, but found out afterwards he wasn't worth six-bits."

Eaton, the plaintiff, who is a horseman of considerable experience, testified that the colt was a good trotter, and he valued it at $1000, as he expected its trotting speed eventually to be very fast. Mayor Storey, who sold the colt to Eaton, testified that he would not have sold it if he had known how it was going to develop in speed.

Court Notes.

The divorce suit of William S. Branchflower against Mary E. Branchflower, was dismissed by Judge Cleland yesterday, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, who stated that the court had no jurisdiction, and if a decree was rendered it would not do his client any good.

The jury in the suit of Anna Bauman against O. H. Crabb returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $638. The amount sued for was $1323, for the maintenance of defendant's child, a grandson of plaintiff. Crabb was granted the usual 10 days to move for a new trial.

Florence Childers yesterday filed suit in the State Circuit Court against C. C. Childers for a divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment, and caused the court to issue an order restraining the defendant from removing a child of the parties beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

TRYING TO DODGE COSTS.

Man Who Lost a Suit Wants to Escape Consequences.

When the Common Council decided to make preparations for caring for smallpox patients in case the city should be visited by that disease, they bought a house and small tract of land west of the city, to be used as a smallpox hospital. George P. Gray, who owns an adjoining tract, imagined that he saw a chance to get something out of the taxpayers by charging that his property was damaged in value by the location of this hospital near it. He found three lawyers who encouraged him in this idea, and on his behalf brought suit against the city to recover damages to the amount of $2500. This is much more than the city paid for the pesthouse property, and much more than Mr. Gray's property is worth, and as it did not appear that Gray's property had been injured in any way, the City Attorney took the matter in hand on behalf of the city and defended the suit. The result was that Gray was nonsuited, it being held that he had no cause of action, as he was unable to prove that he had sustained any damage, or that the pesthouse is a nuisance. Judgment for costs was accordingly entered against him.

In such cases, where the city wins, the City Attorney is allowed to charge $1 for the benefit of the city, and also to charge fees for the Councilmen who testified in the case, and these, with $15 in cash, the city had to pay as fees, made up a cost bill against Gray, amounting to $43 40.

Now Gray petitions the Council to remit $28 40 of these costs and let him off by paying the $15 which the city is out. The council is inclined to be lenient in such cases, but as there was no ground for endeavoring to mulct the city in unreasonable damages for making proper provision for protecting the public health, it would be only righteous retribution to insist on the whole amount of legal costs being paid. Mr. Gray's lawyers would probably pay their share of the bill out of their contingent fees. Such schemes to chouse the taxpayers are a disgrace, and should be discouraged.

"Yes, I caught a beautiful string," said the sun-blistered banker. "Many of 'em weighed four pounds." There was a brief silence. The voice of the insurance agent broke it. "About how many did it take to weigh it?" he mildly asked. "Not over 10," replied the unabashed banker.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOT A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

PORTLAND WOMAN WRITES ABOUT LIFE IN MANILA.

Many Inconveniences to Which a Housekeeper Is Subjected—Insurgents Still Sullen.

Mrs. J. E. Glenn, wife of the First Sergeant of Company E, Twentieth United States regulars, returned to Portland yesterday from Manila, after 18 months' absence, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Daly, at the Imperial. Mrs. Glenn is glad to get back again from the heat and sickness of the Philippines, and will remain in Portland for six months before returning to the tropics. She says the climate over there is neither healthful for Americans nor Spaniards, and that the latter never stay out there longer than a year at a time, when they return to Spain to recuperate. Dysentery seems to lurk in the atmosphere of the Philippines, and Europeans have not yet found out how to avoid it. "In fact, they never get well while they remain in Manila," Mrs. Glenn says.

She does not consider Manila a pleasant place for white families, as there are not enough of them yet to form society. Housework is done principally by Filipino and Chinese servants, who impose on their American employers, pretending not to understand what is wanted. The Filipino men are particularly independent, and will not work at all, while they have any money. When forced by want to enter service, they are unreliable and treacherous, and care for little else than to loaf around and smoke cigarettes.

Living is very high in Manila, as nearly all the necessaries of life come from Hong Kong and are subject to a high tariff. Then house rent is unreasonably exorbitant, a six-room dwelling commanding $200 per month Mexican. The Spanish coins have not yet been driven out of circulation in the Philippines, and although worth considerably less than the American, paying bills with them seems to come about as hard as with the American legal tender.

The only diversion in Manila, Mrs. Glenn says, is the drive out on the Luneta, or some of the roadways skirting the bay. There is no sea breeze, and the air from the harbor is as sultry as that on shore.

Sergeant Glenn's regiment, the Twentieth, has been stationed at Manila for some time, and, with a few companies of artillery, occupying commanding positions around the walled city, the place is kept in a peaceful state, but Americans and Spaniards are liable to assassination, and so are careful about going abroad. The Filipinos want independence, but in Mrs. Glenn's estimation, they are not fit for it, as, if left to themselves for a few months, they would be eating each other. Mrs. Glenn is not a rabid expansionist, but she doesn't see how Uncle Sam, having once taken possession, can afford to let the islands go. She looks for a long and troublous siege, however, as the natives do not appreciate the good treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Americans, and are sullen and spiteful. Insurgents have been permitted to come and go after their capture and they have begun to think they can do about as they please and not get punished for it. If Mrs. Glenn had her way, she would give them a taste of real war while we are about it, and this policy, she thinks, would bring a peaceful condition about, all the sooner.

The Protestant religion is obtaining quite a foothold in Manila since American occupancy, she says, and many Filipinos eagerly embrace it. The Episcopal or Methodist marriage ceremony has become particularly popular with the poorer classes, as it costs too much to get married in the church the Spaniards had established there. Mrs. Glenn, in her capacity of interpreter, had officiated in several marriage ceremonies within the past year. She also taught English and found the young Filipino people very apt students, learning the language with wonderful rapidity when once master of the elementary keys. She does not think it will be a very hard task to change the language of Manila from Spanish to English altogether, as a good start has already been made.

Deacon Zamora, a converted Filipino, is doing a good work in Anglicizing the language of Manila, and in establishing the Methodist church there. He is acting by authority of the Bishop of Calcutta, and it will not be very many years before the Methodists have a large congregation and a good church building of their own. At present the Cathodic church is the only one represented by religious edifices in Manila, and there are several of these.

In speaking of the wall which surrounds old Manila, Mrs. Glenn illustrates the manner in which the Spanish authorities treated the insurgents. The wall is a solid structure of masonry with a hollow corridor running along within its base. Into these hollow places, the captured rebels were driven, the entrances were cemented up, and the insurgents left to die by starvation, suffocation, or whatever way they deemed best. Many of these dark passages have recently been opened and were found full of skeletons. Still the Filipino shows no gratitude for the change of treatment since the Americans have superseded his Spanish torturers.

Bad Smell of Burning Oil.

People living southward and near Sullivan's gulch, where the fire has been burning in the dirty oil in the debris from the Standard Oil Company's warehouse, have been receiving the benefit of the foul smelling smoke. It is constant and omnipresent in that neighborhood. The odor has been with them day and night. It gets into the houses and penetrates the front and back yards, and some of the residents have been praying "How long, O Lord, how long." No one can tell just when the fire will cease to burn. It bids fair to hold out some time, but there is one satisfaction to the people who are being "smoked" that it cannot start up again when all the material has been burned.

AND THE WIND TOOK A HAND

Playful Pranks on Innocent Citizens of Portland.

The weather clerk of late has taken a hand in the matter of sprinkling the streets, and has saved the city some money by sending a shower every day, which rendered the services of any electric sprinkler unnecessary. His success in this matter has evidently led him to undertake the sweeping of the streets also, and yesterday, after the shower was over, he sent a baby cyclone to blow away the dust. It proved very effective in removing the dust, waste paper, etc., but deposited too much of it in people's eyes, on their clothes, and in other places, where it was not wanted. A little after noon the cyclone got gay, and broke boughs and twigs off shade trees, tried to tear awnings down and made things lively all over town. It had a fair sweep on the river, and jollied up all who crossed the bridges.

Traffic on the Portland Railway Company and the Portland Traction Company was interrupted for nearly three hours. Both lines receive their power from the plant of the Portland General Electric Company at Oregon City, which failed to keep up the supply of electricity on account of the extremely high winds. The Vancouver cars were delayed only a short time, receiving power from the plant at Sellwood.

A street-car loaded with passengers was delayed by an open draw on the Morrison-street bridge, and a wagon-load of sawdust drew up alongside of it. The wind blew the sawdust out of the wagon and into the car, through the ventilators, completely covering the passengers, who, after all their brushing and dusting, looked as if they had been out in a woolen snow storm.

As an expressman was crossing the steel bridge, the wind blew his horse blanket and other things out of his wagon. A passer caught them as they were going over the railing, and as the expressman rose to receive them the wind picked his overcoat and cushion out of his seat and carried them away over toward the terminal grounds. The expressman was afraid to leave his horse and wagon on the bridge to go after them, and they are probably in Klondike or Mexico by this time, for the wind did not know which way it was blowing. If the rain and wind will take a rest, the city will take care of the streets.

PREMIUM PICTURE OFFER

Any boy or girl who buys to sell, or to wear, a Souvenir Button for the benefit of the Soldiers' Monument at one of the places designated below, is entitled to receive one Premium Picture check with each Button.

Any person presenting twenty checks to Captain R. E. Davis, Adjutant-General's Office, Chamber of Commerce, will receive a handsome lithogravure of the Battle of Pasig, made from an original photograph, showing the Oregon Volunteers firing a volley. The picture is 16x20 inches, and the only genuine battle scene of the Philippine War.

Woodward, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington.
The J. K. Gill Co., Third and Alder.
Moody's Pharmacy, Morrison and Park.
The Armory, Tenth and Couch.
A. W. Allen's Drug Store, Sixteenth and Marshall.
A. W. Allen's Drug Store, Twenty-Third and Savier.
Mrs. Naeve's Candy Store, Nineteenth and Washington.
Byerley's Drug Store, Tenth and Jefferson.
Bettman's Pharmacy, Sixth and Harrison.
Jones' Drug Store, Front and Gibbs.
W. D. Nye & Co., Grocery, East Twelfth and Ash.
Cottel Drug Co., First and Grant.
A. C. Quist, Grocery, East Twelfth and Stark.
Yates & Raymond, Grocery, 1010 Belmont.
Brubaker, Normandin & Co., Mount Tabor.
A. Vail, Palestine.
Wrenn & Faust, East Twenty-Sixth and Powell.
William Denboer, 650 Milwaukie.
E. W. Ball's Drug Store, East Seventh and Stephens.
J. C. Mann, Grocery, Union and Holladay avenues.
Smith & Mackenzie, Grocery, 853 Albina avenue.
Watts & Mathieu's Drug Store, Williams avenue and Russell.
W. L. Green, Grocery, Woodlawn.

This gives one place near each schoolhouse convenient for the children, though the offer is not confined to school children. Any boy or girl can help. This gives every boy or girl an opportunity to do something to help build the monument, a patriotic work the children are as much interested in as their elders. It is suggested that the children of a schoolroom combine and secure a picture to be hung on the wall of the room. This offer is also made to the schools all over the state. A cash order for twenty buttons from any single schoolroom will entitle the room to a picture. Address Captain H. L. Wells, Box 347, Portland, Or.

Buttons, 25 Cents Each

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Dunne & Ryley's All-Star Cast.

A comedy company universally conceded to be the strongest ever organized to produce Hoyt's most popular plays, while en route to San Francisco for a 10 weeks' season at the California Theater, will stop off in Portland for two nights, and will be seen at the Marquam Grand on Monday and Tuesday nights. The cast will include such well-known stars and artists as Mathews & Bulger, Mary Marble, Walter Jones, Norma Whalley, George F. Marian, Maude Courtney, Philip Ryley, Bessie Tannehill, Tony Hart, Louise Rosa, John W. Dunne, Marion Gunning, the Eight Mascots; English dancing girls, especially brought over from London for the New York production of "The Man in the Moon"; the pony ballet, the Wiseman serenaders, the great male quartet and a splendid chorus of 20 voices. The sale of seats begins tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"The Real Widow Brown."

The patrons of Cordray's will have the great pleasure Sunday and all next week of witnessing the striking musical comedy, "The Real Widow Brown," which is under the well-known management of A. Q. Scammon, who has under his direction some of the most successful plays on the road, among them "The American Girl," "Side Tracked," "Town Topics" and "The Burglar."

"The Real Widow Brown" created a great sensation when first produced in New York, and has met with unprecedented success on the road. The "real" widow is a charming impersonation of her class. The mistakes and complications which arise from another endeavoring to fill her position are ludicrous in the extreme. The entire company is composed of clever people; the comedy is full of clean, wholesome fun, with nothing suggestive or vulgar in the whole play; the specialties neat and of a high order of merit; everything first class. The opportunity of seeing this attractive performance should not be neglected. "The Real Widow Brown" will charm all who pass the evening with her.

"The Evil Eye."

So extraordinary and massive are some of the mechanical devices in Charles F. Yale's newest piece, "The Evil Eye," that duplicate parts of machinery are necessary in order to present the same. Some of the tricks require eight hours to make ready, and in order to have the "sets" complete, a special corps of stage machinists are sent 20 hours in advance to take possession of the stage, so that no possible hitch can occur in the presentation of the spectacle.

Arthur Overpeck, the chief machanical constructor, was nearly two years in working out the models of the stage mechanism used in the piece, all of which are covered by letters patent. "The Evil Eye" will be presented at the Marquam Grand Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the engagement beginning with a matinee Wednesday of next week.

NOME CITY ARRIVES

THE NEW BOAT FOR CAPE NOME REACHES PORTLAND.

Passenger List of the Steamer Entirely Filled—With the Elder, She Sails North Saturday.

The Nome City, the new passenger and freight steamer of the California & Oregon Coast Steamship Company, reached Portland at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She tied up at the Alaska dock, and, although her net tonnage is but 70 tons greater than that of the Geo. W. Elder, lying just below her at Ainsworth dock, she looms up much higher above the dock, and seems much larger in every respect.

Agent Baumgartner stated yesterday that the Nome City's passenger list of 430 was now entirely filled. At 4 P. M. there were only six berths left on the Geo. W. Elder. The entire freight space of both vessels is fully contracted for. The work of stowing the cargoes of both vessels was begun yesterday morning. The two steamers depart together at 7 P. M. Saturday, carrying out not less than 800 people and 2400 tons of freight for Cape Nome.

The Nome City cost $200,000 to build. Her freight capacity is 1200 tons, and she accommodates 430 passengers. She is electric lighted throughout, is equipped with triple expansion engines of sufficient power to give her a 12-knot speed, under easy steam, and, in fact, is fully up-to-date in every particular. She has many improvements not found on most of the vessels going to Alaskan waters. Electric call-bells, handsome staterooms, rich carpets, commodious dining saloon, and everything else that can add to the comfort and convenience of the passengers has been provided.

The Nome City is commanded by Captain H. Levinson. The other officers are: Chief mate, Lowen; second mate, Whitman; chief engineer, A. Smith; purser, Harry Mann, and steward, J. W. Lauderback.

The Nome City was built at Fairhaven, Cal., by H. D. Bendixen. Her dimensions are: Length, 230 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 23.5 feet; gross tonnage, 1660; net tonnage, 1294. W. H. Mitchell, manager of the company, accompanied the steamer from San Francisco, and is well pleased with the good work shown on her maiden trip.

Gasoline Engine Goes to Nome.

Hunton & Co. have their gasoline engine packed in a box on East Eighth and East Caruthers streets ready for shipment to Nome City. Mr. Hunton lives at this point. For some time he has been experimenting with the engine in his back yard, and finally got it in satisfactory operation. Connected with it is a pump, a machine for washing out the gold, and boards for making sluices. The outfit is completed and ready to be put together and set to work on reaching Nome. The engine is a small one and is easily packed in a large box. As there is no boiler, it takes up little room. Mr. Hunton's friends hope that he will meet with every success in his mining venture.

Two Portland Boys Going.

George T. Myers, Jr., left last night for Seattle, where he will meet his partner, William E. Morris, son of Bishop Morris, of this city. They are both natives of Portland, and will leave Seattle on the steamer Roanoke Friday morning for Cape Nome. They go with all the appliances of scientific miners, and well supplied with tin cans to store the product of their gold mines and ship it to Portland. They are well-known and popular young men, and their numerous friends all wish them unbounded success.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Individuals as Well as the City Attacking the Stockyards.

The citizens at the north end, who have for some time been striving to secure the removal of the stockyards, are now beginning to push the matter in earnest, and the owners of the property are likely to find themselves between two fires. Yesterday a suit to cause the removal of a stockyard in North Portland was filed in the State Circuit Court by the City of Portland, against Warren Merchant and W. H. H. Morgan, partners as Merchant & Co., and the Sterling Land Company.

The complaint recites that the Sterling Land Company is the owner of land on the west bank of the Willamette River at the southeast corner of the William Blackistone donation land claim, between Vaughn, Front, Nineteenth and Seventeenth streets.

It is alleged that the Common Council on January 5, 1898, passed an ordinance which became a law on January 16, by the failure of the Mayor either to approve or disapprove it, declaring the stockyards located on those described premises to be a nuisance, and providing for the abatement of the same. The Sterling Land Company, it is stated, is the owner of the land, and Merchant & Co. have possession as lessees from the company, and are operating the stockyards and cattle pens, and have during the past two years and over, and kept in the pens large numbers of cattle, hogs, and other stock. These acts, it is alleged, have caused offensive odors, and tainted and corrupted the atmosphere so as to make it dangerous to life and to make that portion of the city unfit for habitation and injurious to the health and cleanliness of the inhabitants.

It is further stated that the location is a densely populated district and on the main thoroughfares and streets of the city. A decree is asked that the nuisance be abated, and for the removal of the stockyards, and for an order perpetually enjoining the defendants from using and keeping the stockyards.

Citizens residing in the vicinity of the stock yards are also taking steps to bring an injunction suit to restrain the owners of the property from further using it as stockyards, and between the city and the citizens it is more than likely that the so-called nuisance will be abated before long.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. Elmore, of Astoria, is registered at the Portland.

Governor Geer registered at the Imperial yesterday.

G. W. Nelson, of Bridal Veil, is registered at the Perkins.

Nathan Falk, of Boise, Idaho, is registered at the Portland.

W. H. Babcock, of Walla Walla, is registered at the Perkins.

William Grant, of Newport, is registered at the St. Charles.

L. H. Griffith and son, of Seattle, are registered at the Portland.

George H. McCloud, of Ashland, Wis., is registered at the Perkins.

Dr. George W. Eastabrook, of Oceanside, Wash., is at the St. Charles.

H. Wise, merchant and ex-Postmaster of Astoria, is at the Imperial.

Mrs. A. T. Ambrose, of Seattle, registered at the Imperial yesterday.

D. W. Ralston, a cattle-dealer of Arlington, is registered at the Perkins.

W. Heisler, a well-known farmer of Dufur, Wasco County, is at the St. Charles.

NEW YORK, May 23.—W. M. Ridpath, of Spokane, registered at the Hoffman House today.

State Senator George W. Proebstel, of Umatilla County, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

J. H. Penn, a well-known mail agent of Yaquina, registered at the St. Charles yesterday, on his way to Astoria.

F. W. Schmidt, engaged in the cold-storage business at Astoria, returned yesterday from New York. He is registered at the Imperial.

C. H. Ruddock, a wealthy lumberman of Chicago, is registered at the Portland, with his family. They are making a tour of the Northwest.

George H. Baker, State Senator of Klickitat County, Washington, and member of the National Republican Committee, is at the Imperial.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—H. Stillson, of Seattle, is at the Ebbitt.

DINNER IN QUEEN'S HONOR.

Tonight's Banquet Will Be More Than an Ordinary Affair.

More tickets for the British Benevolent Society Banquet this evening have been taken than was ever expected. The number desiring to attend exceeds all the first estimates, and accommodations will be increased as far as possible. The programme is as follows:

"The Queen," William Macmasters, chairman.
Song, "God Save the Queen."
"The President," James Laidlaw, H. B. M. Consul.
Song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," Lauren Pease and chorus.
"The Armies and Navies of the United States and the British Empire," Dr. J. F. Bell.
Responses by Captain C. W. Langfitt, U. S. A., and Lieutenant A. N. Wood, U. S. N.
Song, "There's a Land," W. K. Scott.
"The Lion," Hon. G. H. Williams.
Song, "The Soldiers of the Queen," H. G. Lonsdale.
"The City of Portland," George Taylor.
Response by Mayor Storey.
"The British Benevolent Society," Rev. J. E. Simpson.
Response by Henry Hewett.
Recitation (original), Stewart Allen.
"The Victorian Era," Dr. R. Nunn.
Song, "Love's Serenade," Lauren Pease.
"The Fair Land of Oregon," John Cran.
"The Ladies," W. J. Burns.
Response, Dr. A. E. Rockey.

HOOD RIVER BERRIES.

Heavier Shipments This Year From That Point Than Last Year.

It is estimated that not less than 75 cars of strawberries will be shipped out of Hood River this season—a period of about three weeks. As a carload comprises 600 crates, this means a total of 45,000 crates. The Oregon Short Line shipped out the first straight carload lot Sunday night. Its destination was Butte, Mont. The crates are placed in refrigerator cars to insure their delivery in good condition. Many consignments will go through to North Dakota, Minnesota, Utah and Colorado, and a considerable number to Omaha.

It is learned that last year the strawberry-growers at Hood River received in round numbers about $50,000. The shipments this year will considerably exceed those of last. As prices are considered fair, growers will receive, probably, in gross returns, more money than last year.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Philip J. Streib to Jacob Neth, W. 10 feet block 4, Paradise Springs tract; also a lot 20x100; May 15 ..... $ 85
Ira Burley and wife to Joseph M. Nickum, 5597 square feet of land, Jacob Wills' D L C.; May 21..... 25
Portland Trust Co. to George L. Spencer, lot 26, block 4, Tremont Place; January 17, 1894 250
Christian Kindorf to William Kindorf, block 2, Crystal Springs addition; January 6 500

Building Permits.

W. L. Lightner, two one-story cottages, Thirteenth street, between Irving and Johnson, $1200.

S. H. Rankin, two-story dwelling, Larrabee street, between Dixon and Dupont.

Births.

May 18, girl to the wife of Joseph Richs, 280½ Grand avenue.

May 9, girl to the wife of Walter A. Danley, 227 Grand avenue.

May 17, boy to the wife of Herman Simon, Riverdale.

Marriage License.

R. P. Hunter, aged 23, and Frances A. Swan, aged 21.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 23.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 62; minimum temperature, 48; river reading at 11 A. M., 27.1 feet; change in the last 24 hours, —0.3 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 0.04 inch; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 35.10 inches; normal precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 43.29 inches; deficiency, 8.19 inches; total sunshine May 22, 8:12; possible sunshine May 22, 15:13.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm developed very suddenly Wednesday night off the Washington Coast, and moved rapidly inward. It is now central over Eastern Washington. The following maximum wind velocities have occurred during the last 12 hours: Portland, 42 miles, south; Astoria, 36 miles, southwest; Seattle, 28 miles, south. Wires down; no reports from Neah and Port Crescent received. Storm southeast signals are displayed at all stations on the Coast and Sound from the mouth of the Columbia River north to the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The indications are for showers Thursday in the Pacific Northwest, with high southwest winds, diminishing on the coast by Thursday morning.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Thursday, May 24:

Oregon and Washington—Showers; cooler in east portions; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Idaho—Showers; cooler; winds mostly southerly.

Portland and vicinity—Showers; slightly warmer; winds shifting to northwest and diminishing.

HARD TO BREAK.

But the Coffee Habit Can Be Put Off.

"I was a coffee user from early childhood, but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continual dull headache. My hands trembled, and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a poisoned condition, and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"The first trial, the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless, and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage, and have been enjoying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health.

"My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee, and a friend of ours, Mr. W., who was a great coffee user, found himself growing more and more nervous and was troubled at times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausea and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off, and have been using Postum Food Coffee for some time, and are now in a perfect condition of health." Grace C. M., Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Put a piece of butter the size of two peas in the pot to prevent it boiling over.

NEW TODAY.

IRVINGTON.

PRICES OF LOTS REDUCED.

The undersigned is now prepared to build houses in Irvington, Portland's most desirable suburb, on the installment plan, whereby the monthly payments will be ACTUALLY less than rental charged for similar residences.

If you cannot call, send for circular.

C. H. PRESCOTT,
212 and 213 Chamber of Commerce.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Central Auction Rooms, cor. Alder and Park, at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., auctioneers.

Sale at 262 First st., 10 A. M. J. C. Curtis, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, A. F. & A. M., STATE OF OREGON.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oregon, will meet in Masonic Temple, cor. Third and Alder sts., Thursday, May 24, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., and proceed to 23d and Lovejoy sts., where the Grand Master will lay the corner-stone of the new building of the Good Samaritan Hospital. All members of the craft are requested to attend.
J. M. HODSON, Grand Master.

OREGON COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. — Special conclave on Thursday, May 24, 12:30 P. M., to form an escort for M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon and participate in corner-stone ceremonies at Good Samaritan Hospital. By order of the Eminent Commander.
CHAS. HUSSEY, Rec.

PORTLAND LODGE, NO. 55, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren will assemble at the Masonic Hall, Third and Alder sts., on Thursday, May 24, at 12:45 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of participating with the M. W. Grand Lodge in laying the corner-stone of the new Good Samaritan Hospital. By order of
HENRY ROE, W. M.
Attest: I. W. PRATT, Sec.

HARMONY LODGE, NO. 12, A. F. & A. M. — Special communication Thursday, May 24, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of Good Samaritan Hospital. All members are expected to be present, at Masonic Temple.
By order W. M. A. J. MARSHALL, Sec.

WILLAMETTE LODGE, NO. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Members will assemble at Masonic Temple on Thursday, May 24, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of W. M.
THOS. GRAY, Sec.

United Artisans wishing to attend services of the laying of the corner-stone of the Good Samaritan Hospital, at 2 P. M. today, will meet at Artisan Hall, Abington building, at 1 P. M.

CASTLE LODGE, NO. 13, K. OF P.—Members will please meet at Pythian Hall, Auditorium building, today at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the laying of the corner-stone of Good Samaritan Hospital.
J. D. ASHER, C. C.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 114, A. F. & A. M.—Brethren will assemble at the Masonic Hall, Third and Alder sts., today at 12:45 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of participating with the M. W. Grand Lodge in laying the corner-stone of the new Good Samaritan Hospital. By order of W. M. RICHARD BREYEH, Sec.

B. P. O. ELKS, PORTLAND LODGE, NO. 142.—All Elks are cordially invited to meet at Elks' Hall this day at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Good Samaritan Hospital.
LOUIS DAMMASCH, Sec.

ALBINA LODGE, NO. 101, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at Masonic Temple, Third and Alder sts., this day at 12:30 P. M., to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Good Samaritan Hospital. By order W. M.
A. J. HANDLAN, Sec.

PORTLAND CHAPTER, NO. 3, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 sharp. Work P. M. and M. E. M. degrees. Visitors welcome.
J. DEMPSEY, H. P.

BORN.

JETTE—In this city, May 20, 1900, to the wife of Adolph W. Jette, a daughter.

DIED.

HEITSCHMIDT—At her late residence, May 20, 1900, Friedericka Heitschmidt, wife of John Heitschmidt, aged 69 years, 11 months, 28 days. Funeral will take place today at 2 P. M. from F. S.