ALE KIDNE TROUB

IS WELL GOVERNED

Portland's Business Conducted on a Cash Basis.

REFORMS OF PAST TWO YEARS

Municipal Administration Compare Favorably With That of Other Large Cities.

Except for a covert thurst here and there, and a sly dig in the official hand-bills, the government of the City of Portland has emaped attack from the Mitch-eil-McBridelte-Citizens cabal in the pres-ent campaign. Two years ago they predicted terrible extravagance if the Repub-lican Legislative candidates should be ticketed to Salem to give the city a much needed new charter and a Board of Public Works to supervise affairs that involve the expenditure of large sums of money. The Republican Legislative ticket was elected, the Board of Public Works was created, and long delayed reforms were inaugurated, but not a word of serious complaint comes from the opposition. The reason is simple and obvious. There is nothing to say and nothing that can be said. Portland is well and economi-cally governed, and has been since it was rescued from Pennoyerism by the Re-publican delegation which Multnomah County sent to the Legislature two years ued from Pennoyerism by the Re-delegation which Multnomah

A bit of history will serve to explain how Portland came to be well governed, how Portland came to be well governed, and why reforms were so long delayed. The charter that went into effect with consolidation in 1891 did not wholly meet the situation. It naturally had short-comings, for no Legislature could tell precisely what the new and greater city would need, should East Portland and Albina vote to consolidate with Portland? The best that the Legislature could do was to give as good a charter as possible and leave to its successors the work of lopping off the jagged edges, and rounding up the form of the municipality. The Legislature of 1893 improved matters in some directions, but much that it did, particularly in the line of increasing official salaries, should have been undone at the session of 1895, and would have been undone had the charter bill, introduced by the Multnomah delegation, been allowed to pass. Portland got no char-ter that year for the reason that the Legislature, especially the House, was controlled by the gang that defeated Sen-ator Dolph and the district attorney's sal-ary bill. In 1897 the senatorial deadlock again defeated the charter. The specia session of 1858 was the first time in over five years that the work of Multnemah's representatives in the Legislature was not obstructed by self-seeking politicians, and the result was the enactment of the charter which has put the city on a cash hosis. That charter has saved money to basis. That charter has saved money the city, and there will be a further say ing after July 1 of \$14,200 in the matter of the salaries of Councilmen, Mayor, Treas-urer and City Attorney.

How Money Is Saved. The provision of the charter which has put the city on a cash basis and at the same time thrown a complete safeguard around the money of the people, follows: Section 217. At the first meeting of the Common Council in the month of January, an nually, the Auditor shall submit to the Com ncil a statement prepared by him o estimated amount of revenues for the current year, to be derived from taxes, licenses and all other sources, and the Common Council shall be limited to its expenditures to be made for all purposes during said current year to the aggregate amount of such estimated revenues. At the first meeting of the Common Council in each month, the Common Council shall provide for the payment of all liabilities of the tity incurred during the preceding month or at any time prior thereto, excepting that the payment of interest and other fixed charges shall be made as the same matures, in accordance with the terms of the contract under which such payments are to be made. From the estimated revenues hereinbefore mentioned there shall be deducted the annual interest charge annual be decircled the appropriations made for the police and fire departments and all other fixed charges, so that no greater proportion of the estimated revenues of the year shall be ex-pended in the payment of the liabilities and obligations of said city in any one month t obligations of said city in any one month than one-twelfth part of the remainder thereof. No money shall be expended or payment made by the city except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made for that purpose by ordinance, and an ordinance making an appropriation of money must not contain a provision on any other subject; no liability shall be incurred debt created or contract made involving. red, debt created or contract made involving the expenditure of money appropriated by the Council during any year which exceeds the amount of revenues received for that year. All contracts made, debts created or liability incurred in excess of the amount hereby authorized and limited are null and void. Neither the Common Council nor any officer of the city shall have authority to make any contract or do any act binding the City of Portland or imposing upon said city any liability to pay money until a definite amount shall first have been approprinted for the liquidation of all pecuniary liabilities of said city under said contract or in consequence of said act. Any Councilman voting to incur any liability or to create any debt in excess of the amount limited or authorized by law, and the amount limited or authorized by law, and any liabilities sought to be incurred or debt-created in excess of the amount limited or au-thorized by law, shall be taken and held by any court in this state as a joint and several liability and obligation of the members of the Common Council voting for the same, and not the debt, liability or obligation of the city, and the voting for or creating such liability. and the voting for or creating such liabil

The Oregonian has made compilations from "Statistics of Cities," a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Labor last Fall, to show Portland's position, in the matter of government, among cities of its class in the country. The statistics are for all cities in the United States of between 20,000 and 100,000 population. These are, together with the date ending of the fiscal years for which population. These are, together with the date ending of the fiscal years for which the Government collected the figures: Albany, N. Y., October B, 1888; Atlanta, Ga.; Pall River, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn., and Portland, Or., December B, 1898, and Grand Rapids, Mich., April 26, 1899. These comparisons are interesting at this time. They disclose a satisfactory state of affalse in Portland, and afford the year. They disclose a satisfactory state of affaks in Portland, and afford the voter opportunity to reflect upon the consequences of turning the city over to Storoyites, Democrats, Populists or Independents, and going back to the days of Pennoyer, when the watchword seemed to be "To h-1 with reform." It is not amiss to remark, before letting the reader delve into the fayers. delve into the figures, that the so-called Citizens legislative ticket represents the Mitchell-McBrideltes, who kept Pertland yoked for over four years to a form of

Comparisons With Other Cities.

obligation or debt shall be com-

government which municipal resources were not capable of sustaining. An Orderly City.

An Orderly City.

Portland makes an especially fine showing in the matter of saloon regulation and preservation of order. Though it has a smaller police force than any of the towns with which it is compared, and more saloons than any of them except Albany, N. Y., it has a low tetal of attests for drunkenness and disturbance of the peace, two offenses which trace their origin to the saloons. Old-settled towns like Cambridge and Fall River run far ahead of Portland in the number of attests for drunkenness, and each of the other places reported from 2 to b times as many arcests for disturbing the peace as many arrests for disturbing the peace as Portland. The comparison between

Portland and Cambridge emphasizes the old and well-known lesson that prohibition does not prohibit. Portland, with 254 naioons, reported 1250 arrests for drunkenness, and Cambridge, with no saloons, 1758. Portland, Me., another town without saloons, arrested 476 drunks, and Toneks, Kan. 278.

Disturbing the peace-

lown without saloons, a and Topeka, Kan., 276. Albany Atlanta Cambridge Fall River Grand Rapids Nashville

(a) Portland

116

(a)

(a) (a) (a)

(a) (a) (44 (32 (33 (33)

value of all property, real and personal, owned by the city, at the end of its fiscal year, including the cash in the Treasury, uncollected taxes, cash and bonds in sinking funds, and all land, buildings, apparatus and furniture belonging to the city for whatever purpose used, as the City Hall, Police and Fire Departments, schools, parks, bridges, water works, etc.

· CITIES. 704,871; \$ 3,273,963; \$ 522,377; \$ 1,118,960; \$ 288,678; 1,717,775; 1,774,935; 1,1006,454; 1,982,319; 2,777,672; 1,174,905; 1,191,367; 200,000; 1,560,337; 217,497; 390,634; 127,792; 1,185,444; 225,685; 585,948; 822,330; 1,985,520; 302,007; 979,729 Following shows the cash on hand at ly as much as San Francisco, with 500,000, and of fiscal year, and the assets, of the and Boston, with 502,652; but slightly less

than Sult Lake and Scattle. SCHOOL IN A MINING CAMP. Increased Facilities Will Be Neces

On hand. Assets. \$588,582 \$6,892,750 509,888 6,500,998 208,150 11,181,062 106,641 5,405,081 522,156 4,458,588 52,156 4,458,588 52,410 3,974,815 209,784 11,187,391 sary at Republic. Republic Miner. Municipal income from all sources is The annual school election will be held 883,445|\$ 268,901|\$ 81,818|\$ 192,338|\$ 609,427|\$ 34,187|\$ 197,262

1,039,981 751,239 1,496,040 1,291,296 523,743 601,886 252,633 162,274 83,115 1,227,75 27,048 8,510 97,616 7,799 112,774 5,520 10,211 91,807 29,538 1,351 17,338 9,133 6,550 5,560 5,560 2,350 425,315 129,520 1412,340 166,233 113,133 149,684 252,329 300,239 58,135 100,000 43,194 82,075 131,137 189,739 2,565,576 1,451,697 2,090,188 1,836,427 1,480,337 1,622,665 1,161,690 167,576 26,669 90,374 536,761 300,619 1,271,900 905,846 200,000 150,000 731,197 704,277 825,678 1,482,319 1,195,255 200,000 163,799 822,500 8,273,963 1,777,775 8,573,517 2,963,662 1,680,337 1,186,444 1,985,530 Total income † Including receipts from fines. ** Included from receipts from docks, wharves etc. * Including state, county and bank tax.

Per Capita Taxation Low at Port-land. the 9th day of next month, and as the time is fast approaching, it will be a Wise move on the part of the citizens of property per capita, and the per capita of Republic to meet and place in nomi-The per capita debt, assessed valuation of property per capita, and the per capita expenditures for municipal maintenance are shown below. Portland, Nashville and Grand Rapids having low assessed valuations.

nation a representative ticket. As in both lem of providing for the rush incidental to the opening of the reservation will have to be solved. A large number of families will settle in this immediate viations, naturally show correspondingly small per capita valuations, but a lower cinity this Fall, and there will no doubt be an increase in the number of school children in the district. Since the incor-poration of the city, the portion of the poration of the city, the portion of the saloon licenses which formerly went to the school fund will be diverted to the city's use. In the face of this decreased income and probable increase in the number of children to be provided for, the School Board to be elected next month will have a large task before it. To meet successfully these 'problems it will require a board with the confidence and backing of the entire community. 127 172 backing of the entire community. 15,050 18,006 14,200 23,000 25,000 1,100 17,350 1,146 524 1,000 1,308 270 744 1,219 10 10 8 7 10 10 9 17 787 1,085 922 912 1,195 579 554 42 438 266 (a) 412 244 265 542 250 184 100 401 225 337 174,844 88,153 4256,158 \$ 62,000 4123,163 4332,967 \$ 74,077 Pendleton East Gregorian.

Jack Diokson, the little son of Mr.
and Mrs. Haldane Dickson, during Friday
got hold of a bottle of consumpton cure
and drank half the contents, Inasmuch
as Jack is a rather small fellow, not onehalf so large as he will be when he grows

Steam engines
Chemicals
Hook and ladder trucks.
Feet of hose.
Feet of ladders.
Hose reels and wagons.
Hydrants
Alarms
Fires
Property loss

tlanta

Cambridge
Fall River
Grand Rapids
Nashville
Portland

(a) Not reported

Fire Department.

nent and property loss from fires, are:

Statistics relating to firemen

these deficiencies, and the city has set-tied down to a cash basis. In New York, which had long contemplated cons tion and had suposedly perfected all the necessary details before taking the step, more serious blunders were made. troller Coler wrote recently in the Popular Science Monthly, that the people of Greater New York "are now paying \$15. 600,000 a year for the sentiment that de-manded a great city in all save honesty and political wisdom. Consolidation, in fact as well as sentiment, must result to prove the material advantage of the ar-rangement." Consolidation has been fol-lowed at New York by an annual expenditure, exclusive of bonds, for local pur-poses, of \$19.56 per capita, of an estimated population of 3,500,000. In Portland, local expenditures for the period covered by the Department of Labor's statistics, ex-clusive of amounts applied to liquidation of debt, were \$1,189,241, or \$12.36 per cap-

Ita of \$2,413 population.
Comparisons on debt, with other cities follow:

CITY.

Valuation and Tax Rates.

Albany Atlanta

Musicipal Debt.

The principal item-in Portland's debt is the cost of the water works, built to protect the health of the people. Prior to their construction, the water supply, it will be remembered, was drawn from the Willamste River. Other items are free bridge bonds and indebtedness assumed when Portland. East Portland and Albina were consolidated in 1894. The total debt represents improvements which the people demanded for protection of health and for rapid transit between the several sections of the city. Consolidation of municipalities occupying widely scattered areas, is always accompanied with some half so large as he will be when he grows to more than twice his present size, half a bottle of the medicine was too much for him, and it was necessary to call the physician. He was made all right in a very short time, and is as well now as though he had not made the experiment. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wil-liam Ingram also experimented with swallowing an antiseptic tablet, and had not the physician arrived within a few not the physician arrived within a few minutes the child would have been very sick, with chances for recovery against him. Dr. Smith in both cases was called, and says that neither child is any the worse for the experience, although each areas, is always accompanied with some disappointments. The charter of 1891, which became effective after consolidations our expenses. Total maintenance expendence of the consolidation of the consol tion did not provide a form of govern- litures, per capita, are low at Portland, ment suitable to the needs of the one big Nashville, Grand Rapids and Atlanta, and city that superseded the three small ones. high at Albany, Cambridge and Fall Time has, however, remedied most of River. The summary:

worse for the experience, although was rather sick for the time being. GRANITE'S RAPID GROWTH. Voting Population Has Doubled Within the Last Two Years. Granite Gem

half so large as he will be when he grows

Net debt
Expenditures for maintenance—
Assessed valuation, real and personal.
Fire Department
Police Department
Schools
Care of streets. 666 85 544 26 996 01 631 48 290 38 293 23 415 48 1 411 1 15 89 1 06 1 15 97 1 06 1 80 1 47 1 30 1 24 90 1 02 90 2 77 1 1 88 3 36 2 79 2 81 1 82 2 62 67 45 1 96 2 23 70 1 53 23 14 60 15 11 15 45 8 17 2 53 3 81 4 46 21 53 10 46 24 35 16 42 9 60 9 65 10 60

* Not including cleaning and sprinkling streets. † Including cleaning and sprinkling streets.

The following statement summarizes some of the main figures of the preceding tables, and gives additional statistics of population of the cities under comparison, \$ 78,830

Recapitulation

Street lighting . All other purpos

\$1,294,290 \$3,294,130 51,168 2,876,332 1,125,758 6,135,742 1,083,048 3,619,782 116,176 1,881,824 3,318,800 35,784 5,640,414 \$4,688,390 3,927,500 7,361,500 4,624,000 1,507,500 3,318,500 5,676,258 other statistics of interest: Low assessment and high taxes for state

Low assessment and nigh taxes for state purposes are the contributing factors in Portland's high rate of taxation. Portland in 1886 raised \$1.732.735 upon a property valuation of \$38.256.320; Albany gets \$1.868.750 from \$65.684.950; Atlanta, \$1.326.577 from \$52.501.682; Cambridge, \$1.366.367 from \$89.551.690; Patt River, \$2.857.691 from \$51. 180,286; Grand Rapids, \$1,588,181 from \$27,-758,001; and Nashville, \$1,104,634 from \$35,-289,280. At Grand Rapids, Nashville and Albany
Atlanta
Cambridge
Fall River
Grand Rapids
Nashville Portland the cities

280.280. At Grand Bapids, Nashville and Portland, the high tax rate is an accom- paniment of low valuation. In the mat- ter of city tax rate proper, Portland, which collects \$8 on the thousand, is he-			Cambridge Fall River Grand Rapids Nashville Portland						
low all the other cities. It sti favorably when the school a Portland taxes are included. Assessed valuation of proper rate on values per \$1000 are sl subjoined table;	nd Port	he Alba	lowing is sities und ny	er co	mpar	teon:	186	,684,94 ,521,08	
CITY.	Assessment.			Tax rate per \$1000.					
	Real	Personal.	Total	State	County	Clty	Other	Total	
Albany Atianta Cambridge Fall River Grand Rapids Nashville Portland	72,908,100 44,710,850 21,981,455 25,684,240	\$10, 614,568 16, 642,990 25, 860,436 5,776,546 6,715,150	52,521,062 89,551,090 61,580,796	6 21 3 46 3 50	4.94	12 50 13 58 15 00		\$20 60 23 66 16 40 17 80 28 10 28 10 22 00	
* Not reported. ** Includ			ol. 34: Por	rt of	Portle	and, \$	1 50.		

Income and Expenditures.

The following summary of income, expenditures and assets is explanatory of Portland

A noteworthy fact brought to light in this investigation is that Portland is the the preceding one relating to valuations. A noteworthy fact brought tax rate. By assets is meant the this investigation is that

170 votes. There were registered in this precinct this year 400 legal voters. These figures alone show that the voting population of the precinct has more than doubled in the past two years.

But these figures are by no means true criterion of the increase of popula-tion. Recorder Brown reports a decided laxity in the matter of registration, even many of the oldest residents having neg-lected to qualify themselves for the forth-coming elections. Besides, it is known that there are fully 1000 miners in the that there are fully 1000 miners in the mountains contiguous to Granite, whose votes, if east at all, must be case here. A majority of these miners claim Granite as their home. They purchase their supplies here. They get their mail here. They will vote here. It is safe to assert, therefore, that the voting population of this precinct has at least trebled or quad-

\$4,688,390 \$3,277,953 2,967,500 \$1,737,775 7,951,500 \$,572,517 4,702,830 2,962,682 1,507,500 1,680,237 3,218,500 1,186,444 5,679,238 1,965,500 100,000 96,500 90,000 97,517 99,000 90,000 92,413 \$2,685,370 1.185,887 3.395,367 2.857,041 1,588,181 1.104,624 1,782,736

rupled since the last election. Candidates for office fully appreciate this fact and are doing their hardest work in this precinct. They realize that as goes Gran-ite, so will go Grant County.

Hilds Hobson in Salem.

Hilda Hobson in Salem.

Hilda Hobson, the original, is in Salem, says the Statesman. She arrived in the city on the afternoon train Saturday from Lane County, and is accompanied by her Celestial paramour. Hilda is not a bad-looking girl, and was very well dressed. This individual is the original "Hilda," who for several months last Suminer and Fall resided in this city. She became enamored of a Chinaman, who was fairly prosperous, and, after a brief courtship, concluded to wed. The couple went to a lumber camp near Eugene, where the Chinaman is employed as cook. There the couple has since resided in perpetual bliss.

Not More Than 7500 Men in the Arm; With Which Joubert Held Off 35,000 Troops.

(The following letter was written from the Boer headquarters two weeks before Ladysmith was relieved); General Joubert's Headquarters, Modder Spruit, Feb. 12.—The investment of Lady-

smith still drags its weary length along. It seems to have resolved itself into a question of how long it will require for the garrison to be starved out. The maintenance of the siege of Ladysmith and the blockade of the relieving column within a few miles of its objective point will one day be rated as a brilliant military accomplishment. It is really wonderful how the Boers, led by generals presumably makilled in the art of war, have maintained their far-flung fighting lines along the Tugela and around the beleaguered town in the face of a greatly superior

I have, within the last two weeks, been over all these positions, and I speak by the book when I say that at no time has the total federal force exceeded 7500 men, while at intervals it has fallen below that while at intervals it has fallen below that figure. With this small force Generals Joubert, Botha and Burger are compelled to guard an offensive and defensive line more than 30 miles in length.

Some 3000 burghers watch Ladysmith, while the rest oppose Buller's repeated attempts to secure a foothold on this side of the river. In Ladysmith are now fully

of the river. In Ladysmith are now fully 7000 English soldiers, while Buller's force is estimated at 30,000, with numerous and powerful artillery. According to all ac-cepted theories, the Boer position is perilous in the extreme. Yet here the burghers sit, cool, and not in the least nervous. The Boer camps, or laagers, nestle in the ravines and valleys formed by the outlying spurs of the big kopjes, with which the locality abounds. A laager generally consists of 30 to 50 tents and two or three lozen veldt wagons, with a stone or wir kraal for the horses. From 100 to 500 men live in each langer. The "hoof-langer," where General Joubert has his head-quarters, is at Modder Spruit, near the present terminus of the railroad, on the round where the battle of Nicholson's ek was fought. This is about three miles from Ladysmith, and other laagers our ound the town at about this average dis-

A Most Democratic Army.

The aged commandant-general, notwith standing that he cannot mount a horse standing that he cannot mount a horse, owing to an injury incurred during his famous dash to Estcourt, pluckily remains in the field, so as to be on the spot when fighting takes place. Mrs. Joubert insists on sharing the hardships of camp life with her husband and sons. General Joubert is almost always to be found in his tent where he receives telegrams from tent, where he receives telegrams from all points of the seat of war. Here he is at home to any vieltor, and it is not an unusual sight to see a group of bearded burghers drop in to chat with him. At such moments no one seems to realize the gap between the commanding general and the privates. The burghers are in-tensely democratic, and would not permit their officers to give themselves airs, even if they were disposed to do so.

Marvelous mobility is the secret of the oer strategy, coupled with prompt and courate information of the enemy's lovements. All the laagers are connected by telegraph and telephone, and any news received at one of them is known along the entire circuit within 15 minutes. The disposition of the Boer forces about Lady-smith is such that the whole can be concentrated at any given point within three hours. This explains why the British gen-erals hold the delusion that they are oposed by 30,000 or 40,000 men. Every Boer has his rifle and bandoller at

cartridges within reach night and day. His horse can always be saddled and mounted in five minutes, and then he is ready to speed to where the sounds of strife may indicate his duty lies.

over the veldt or on the slopes of the

There is no attempt at uniformity in dress among the burghers. Each man wears what he pleases. Even General Joubert has no uniform, but goes about the laagers in an ordinary business suit. The commandos include men of every class. A majority are farmers, but many are lawyers, lugges merchants burkers. are lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and clerical workers of every kind. Many are well educated, and bave left luxur-ious homes to rough it in defense of their country. Nearly every man I have met heartly desires peace, but is content to fight until untrammeled independence is

War Song of American Recruit. The war has already given birth to many war songs, generally written to some familiar tune. Some of these are quite meritorious as to expression and entiment. One of the best was written by "Butch" Wilson, an American, who is serving in the "Irish Brigade." Wil-son is one of the characters of the Boer Army, and is extremely popular. These are his lines:

I can hear the distant rumbling I can hear the distant rumbling,
Of "Big Ben," who has been grumbling,
And he's sending iron passports
To the kingdom come, I'm told,
And it gives me consolation,
To think our little nation,
Can humble those mean boasters,
Those men that want the gold.

With their raid and agitation,
They have brought on desolation,
And for savages and dynamite
Their honor has been sold.
We'll let them know that right is might,
'Gainst dumdum balls and fleres lyddite,
They'll find this is no nigger fight—
We'll cure their greed for gold.

For as the river finds the sea,
So sure the people will be freeOur stakes—not gold, but liberty,
Our rights we will uphold.
So march on, Nature's gentlemen,
With Mauser gun your rights defend,
'Gainst cliques that worship dividenda,
And sell their souls for gold.

Another favorite song concerns Dr. Jam-eson, who is shut up in Ladysmith, and is sung to the air of "John Brown's We'll hang "Doc" Jameson to a sour appl

We'll hang "Doc" Jameson to a sour appl We'll hang "Doc" Jameson to a sour appl

When we take Ladysmith. Attempt to Drown Ladysmith.

The Boers, tired of waiting for Lady-smith to surrender, have devised a plan to drown out the garrison, by constru an enormous dam across the Kilp River, helow the town. Two thousand are working on this dam, which is to be 150 feet long, 80 feet high and 80 feet thick. Lumber and sand in bags are the materials used. Where the dam is being constructed the river runs between two preclutaus. the river runs between two precipitous kopjes. This point is two and one-half miles below Ladysmith, which lies in the flat along the river banks in a tiny vailey, entirely enclosed by high hills. It gives one a queer sensation of near-ners to the English to climb one of the

concluded to wed. The couple went to a lumber camp near Eugene, where the Chinaman is employed as cook. There the couple has since resided in perpetual blbs.

Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carier's Little Liver Pilis. Try them and you will be convinced.

spire of the little church rearing like a lead pencil out of the shell-shattered ruins of the edifice. Below, just in front of you, so near that it seems possible to toes a stone among its gray tents, spreads the British hospital, where they say 300

men lie ill and wounded.

If you remain at your post an hour you are certain to see a black wagon, drawn are certain to see a black wagon, drawn by two mules, whose protruding bones give token of scant forage, leave the hospital and drive slowly to a space 100 yards away, inclosed by a wire fence. Here the wagon stops, and your glasses easily reveal the character of the cortege. It is a burial. The Boer pickets on the kop will tell you that the black wagon makes from five to 10 trips a day.

The moon is now full, and, viewed from the hills at night, Ladysmith might well be taken for a city of the dead, so still, so devoid of all motion and life does it appear. One can imagine that the grass

opear. One can imagine that the grass grows in the deserted streets, that win-dow-panes are broken, doorways vacant and houses tenantless. In the white, eerie light of the round moon the scene looks

like a mirage transported from dreamland.

The whip-like report of a rifle shatters
the picture, and brings you with a jerk back to reality. A charp splatter, like the dashing of hall against a window, comes from a distance, and denotes the answer-ing voiley. Then the singing of the bullets, like the importunate notes of giant mosquitoes, reminds you that men still live within the circle of defense. The pickets on the hills become active, and rifle after rifle adds its voice to the stammering chorus. The row has been raised by Boer scouts on a horse-lifting expe-

Horse "Lifting" by Boer Patrols. Scarcity of fodder forces the English to permit their homes to range at night, and many are cut out by the alert Boer patrols. Horse-lifting has become a night-

The Boers have found a new ups for the unexploded lyddite. By mixing with vine-gar and water a bright gold paste is produced. A lonely rooster, which stalks de-jectedly about General Botha's headquarters, was smeared with the preparation, and, fo! he came forth the most respiend-ent gilded fowl ever seen. The burghers have named him "Chamberlain," of emulation, the Pretoria comrejoices in the name of "Salisbury.

TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

tate Labor Commissioner Calls for Arbitration Board at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.-State Labor Commissioner Rixey today sent letters to President Whitaker, of the St. Louis Tran-sit Company, and Chairman Edwards, of the strikers' grievance committee, requestthe strikers' grievance committee, requesting each to appoint two arbitrators to act
with himself, as chairman of a board, to
settle the present strike. This is done
in compliance with the state law. The
State Labor Commissioner stated in his
letter that if the request was not compiled with within 24 hours he would make
the appointments himself, as the law provides.

A car on the Bellefontaine line of the Transit Company was partly wreshed by an explosion of dynamite placed on the tracks by unknown persons at Newhouse avenue and Twentieth street late this afternoon. Officers Steelefine and O'Keefe, who were detailed to protect the car, were

The Reason for Some Failures. Success.

How many public men have fallen be cause they have been discourteous to sub ordinates, to news-gutherers, to voters after election! How many, on the other hand, have climbed to great heights of power and reputation because they paid attention to the civilities of life! People have long memories. They never forgive indicate his duty lies.

Life in the largers is very tedious between engagements. When not on scott or picket duty the burghers lie about under the tents and wagons and smoke and chat. They do not lack for news about general war events, for each camp has a bulletin board, where telegrams are posted. Food is coarse, but plentiful. Thousands and thousands of cattle grave over the velde or on the slopes of the course of the velde or on the slopes of the velde of the v the slightest affront to their sovereignty. The moment a public man so far forgets The moment a public man so far forgets the source of his power as to treat the utnely interested in the welfare of pers whom he may never have occasion to "use," and he places in unknown hands cymbals to proclaim his merits. Popular favor is swayed as often by the persona manner of a candidate as by the principles he represents. True courtesy, however, springs from the heart rather than from the head. It takes little account of rank, or circumstance, or benefits to be

> Singing the Evening Hymn. "Lighter Moments," by Bishop Walsham How. The following words are given verbatim

derived.

Duffy's Pure Malt

The World's Famous Medicinal Whiskey

(A distillation of pure malt)
has no equal. Prescribed and endorsed by leading
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patrols. Horse-lifting has become a nightly occupation for venturesome spirits in
the langers, and the accompanying skirmishes add zest to the sport. The animais thus captured are very thin, and
probably the garrison is indifferent about
latter them. Not that I've got
any voice left, for I haven't, and as for food.

Quiet reigns again. The fitful night skirmish is over. The pickets on the hills relight their pipes and again gaze drowsily upon the paperama below, bathed in white light. But the picture has been destroyed and cannot be conjured up again.

The Mongoose in Barbados.

Cornhill.

There are, I believe, only a very few mongouses in Barbados, and strong measures will doubtless be adopted to still furures will doubtless be adopted to still further reduce their number; for no possible
advantage in destroying the large brown
rat which gnaws the sugar cane can
make up for the havoc the mongoose creates in the poultry yard, and, indeed,
among all feathered creatures. It has also
been found by experience that the mongoose prefers eggs to rats, and will neglect his proper prey for any sort or size
of egg. He was brought into Jamaica to
eat up the large rat introduced a century
ago by a certain Sir Charles Price (after
whom those same brown rates are still
called), instead of which the mongoose
has taken to egg and bird-eating and has
thrived on this diet beyond all calculation.
Sir Charles Price introduced his rat to eat
up the snakes with which Jamaica was
then infested, and now that the mongoose
has failed to clear out the rats, some other creature will have to be introduced to
cope with the swarming and ravenous
mongooses. ther reduce their number; for no pos mongooses.

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