CARNIVAL WILL BE HELD

ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED LAST NIGHT BY THE ELKS.

Every Dollar's Worth of Stock Subscribed For Within an Hour-Enthusiasm Runs High.

The Portland Street Fair and Carnival will be held. The Eiks decided so much at their meeting last night, and they were 200 strong at that meeting. Old Elks as-sert that no such a meeting for enthusi-asm has been held in Portland by any previous crowd of Elks since the orde

was established here.

The Portland Street Fair and Carnival Association was organized at the meeting. Every dollar's worth of stock was subsoribed for within an hour. The articles of incorporation will be filed today. The mockholders will meet at headquarters, Seventh and Morrison streets, at 11

o'diock this morning, to elect officers and directors. Any Elks who were unable to attend the meeting hast night, and who feel an interest in the association, are in-vited to attend today's meeting.

A subcommittee was appointed, consist-ing of 50, to co-operate with the executive committee. These two committees will hold a joint meeting at headquarters to-day as 11 A.

The executive committee has decided to extend an invitation to the new Mayor, City Council, and the business organiza-tions of the city, to act as an advisory board with the committee.

men are hard at work on their part of the show. They are in consulta-tion with architects now relative to their building, which is to be erected for a women's work display. They will hold a meeting at the headquarters at 2:30

Two bright little flower girls stood at the entrance to the Marquam Theater last night, seling buttonhole bouquets at 10 cents apiece For an hour business was brisk with them, and a neat sum was realized for the carnival. The girls wore badges and attended strictly

lenge of the Elks to play a game of base ball. The game will come off one week from Saturday, on Multnomah field, and some of the greatest talent in the city has been engaged for this occasion.

A. D. Charton, D. Solis Cohen and John F. Cordray will leave Saturday for St. Paul and the East to engage special attractions for the fair. While in St. Paul they will attend the great carnival which the Eliss are now holding there. Interest in the Portland carnival in-creases every day. There are few Eliss your why are not working like hired men. now who are not working like hired men to make the fair the biggest thing ever held here. Other citizens are catching the enthusiasm, and by the time the opening day comes around it is predicted that everybody in town will be in line doing what he can to make the carnival

barrels for rubber goods will be put funds are brewing. The cigar sales already arranged for promise to yield a large profit. It is I. Sichel's store, at Fourth and Washington, and not S. Sichel's, that will be operated, along with those of B. B. Rich, on that occasion, for the benefit of the fund.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Proposition to Sell the Old City Dredge Referred to the Council.

At the meeting of the Board of Com missioners of the Port of Portland yes-terday, President Wilcox presided, and Commissioners Brown, Hill, Flanders, Hughes and Williams were present. The question of what disposition was to be made of the old city dredge was dis-

cussed at some length. It was concluded that there was but slight probability of any such dredge be-ing needed for a long time, and it was therefore not advisable to rebuild the dredge. The commission has been to con-diderable expense in keeping a watchman would be best to sell it, an offer having been received from an "old junk" man for her and the old machinery of the tender Louise Vaughn. As it appeared that the dredge was conveyed by the city to the commission conditionally, the Clerk was instructed to write to the Mayor and the road, and the survey has been conveyed by the city to the Mayor and the road, and the survey has been conveyed and the survey has been conveyed and the survey has been conveyed.

ground that only actual loss would be wharf, at the price of \$10,000.

paid, and if it became necessary to scutit is expected to have work begun on
the the dredge, nothing would be allowed the road between Skagway and Dyea in for raising her. The commission has been accumulating an insurance fund by car-rying the insurance on the dredge, and D. Kinney is the promoter on this side. The Dyeans mentioned as trustees will would be chough to pay fire insurance for a number of years. The matter was backers will appear. It is hoped to have freight going over the road a year hence what terms in regard to paying loss could it may be the tunnel will not then be

A communication was received from the Lighthouse Department in recard to the dispincement of a buoy at Postoffice bar, and requesting that no buoys be removed without consulting with the department.

There being a vacancy in the auditing committee, caused by the resignation of Mr. Williams when he was put on the executive committee. Commissioner Mc-Bachern was appointed to the place, Mr. Hughes declining to accept the position. The report of operations of the dredge

P. Berkman, of Scattle, is registered at L. Wimberly, of Roseburg, is registered at the Perkins.

W. T. Hislop, of Pendicton, is registered at the Perkins. R. S. Sheridan, of Roseburg, is registered at the Imperial H. P. Iseacs, of Walla Walls, is registered at the Imperial,

J. E. Eldridge, of Champoog, is regis-tered at the St. Charles. R. W. Gray and wife, of Rainler, are guests of the St. Charles.

C. C. Munday, of Wallace, Idaho, is registered at the Perkins. Robert Eakin and wife, of Union, are registered at the Imperial

C. A. Bell, of Vancouver, B. C., is registered at the Portland. T. Donovan, an Astoria hotel man, is registered at the St. Charles.

J. A. Dawson and wife, of Ashland, are registered at the St. Charles. Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Lord, of Brook-lyo, N. Y., are guests of the Imperial. Charles H. Worden and wife, of Ann Arbor, Mich., are guests of the Portland. James Campbell and wife, of Port Birkey, are registered at the Portand. J H. Oakes, a Prineville merchant, 's registered at the Perkins, accompanied by

Earl Spinney, a Stanford University Fred M. Seller and bride have returned

from an extended European tour, and are staying at the Portland. John J. Cordy, grand secretary of the Order of Foresters of America, is in the city on a fraternal visit. He will be here

of Perry, Or., registered at the Grand Hotel today, and T. W. Smyth, of Seattle, at the Sinciair.

ALONG THE UPPER YUKON. Great Improvement in Condition at Dawson.

FORT SELKIRK, Yukon Territory, June 2-1 have just returned from a trip to Dawson, and, while there, was very much impressed with the many improve-ments which have been made in the ap-pearance of the city since the last fire. By order of the Yukon Council the streets By order of the Tukon Council the streets and alloys have been cleaned and improved. Many of the large business buildings have been repaired and painted, and there are two rather good-sized ones in course of construction. There was a great deal of talk during the Winter of a possible rush to Nome, many going so far as to predict that thousands would leave Dawson as soon as the boats began to run but the first stemps to become

the boats began to run, but the first steamer to leave was the Merwin, and she did not have all her berths taken.

Quite a number of people have left, and more are preparing to leave for the Koyukuk River; it promises to be one of the biggest rushes, although the people who are going cannot tell anything more than are going cannot tell anything more than that some one has found gold there in paying quantities and that the chances for the prospector on the American side are better than on the Canadian.

Interest in the Big Salmon district has been revived, and there has already been quite a stampede from Fort Selkirk, every available man having gone on the last steamer up the river. Sam Lough, the owner of Discovery, on Livingston Creek, sent down here for supplies early in the Spring, a few prospectors, thinking this an indication that he was doing well, followed on the first steamer, but have not been heard from. The Gold Commissioner sent a Mining Recorder there a month ago. He will have this officer at Hootalinqus. The Big Salmon district is very much like Atlin, gold being found in spots. I saw \$250 in gold that was taken from one pocket on a claim on Livingston Creek last year by the owner.
Captain Miller, who was in commend of the steamer Reindeer last year, is the Interest in the Big Salmon district ha

Captain Miller, who was in command of the steamer Beindeer last year, is the d'accoverer of a coal mine six miles from Five Fingers. It is a blanket velt, three-foot seam. The mine is located right beside the river, and Captain Miller has already built a wharf 115 feet long, ice proof. The quality of the coal is very good, being between an anthracite and a bituminous. This may never better then

bituminous. This may prove better than a gold mine, as wood is very expensive on the river at present.

The body of a man was washed ashore two miles from here May 20, and some men coming down the river in a small boat discovered it and reported it to the Northwest Mounted Police, at this place. It was in a very bad condition when found, but the clothes tally with the description of those worn by Fred Clayson who, with two other men, was lost sigh who, wan two other men, was lost signt of on the trail between here and Mints last Christmas. The body will be taken to Dawson tonight, to await identification. The Northwest Mounted Police have worked on this case ever since the men disappeared, and have been untiring in

their efforts to unravel the mystery.

Ever since May II, when the first steamer of the season went down the river, there have been barges loaded with provisions coming down in quick succession.

It is possible to get fresh egge and p tates now at a reasonable rate.

The river is very low at present, consequently the light draft steamers are do quently the light draft steamers are doling most of the business. The steamer
Closeset has had several unimportant acoldents on her way up the river, the
last one was when she ran on a saud
bar at the mouth of the Pelly.
Mr. Tarbut, formerly in Surveyor-General Habersham's office, passed through
here on his way to Victora.

ere on his way to Victoria. Copper has been found on the McMil-len River, and this Summer will see sev-eral prospecting parties in on the ground. The original discoverer, I understand, was discharged from the employ of the com-pany who sent him in search of it, after he disclosed its location to them, and now he has not enough money to go and hold his claim.

SKAGWAY TO BE TERMINUS. Chilkoot Railway to Pass Dyes Work Will Start in 15 Days.

was instructed to write to the Mayor and the road, and the survey has been com was instructed to write to the Mayor and Common Council asking for authority to sell the dredge to pay what expenses she has incurred and to devote the balance to dredging the river.

The distrability of placing some \$18,000 or \$20,000 insurance on the dredge Portland was discussed. It was decided that marine insurance was not necessary, and fire insurance was not necessary, and fire insurance was not necessary, and does secured from the Seattle-Stage way Viver & Stores Comment or its fire insurance was objected to on the way Wharf & Storage Company for its

complete, but that temporarily the summit will be passed in some other way. The road will be standard gauge, and operated by steam.

FIRST-DEGREE MURDER.

Verdict of the Jury on First of th

Horton Murderers. SKAGWAY, June 16.-The trial of the Indians held for murder of Mr. and Mrs.
Bert Horton, of Eugene, was resumed yesterday, after a delay of three weeks to get witnesses. Jim Hanson, who confessed to having shot Mr. Herton, was The report of operations of the dredge Portland at Postoffice bar for the past wask was presented, showing that she had excavated 72.285 cubic yards in 120 working hours. The expense was about a cent per yard.

Yesses In Ramon Horton, was friend the admitted having kided Horton, and implicated the 10 other Indians who were in the party. Hanson had confessed before the trial to killing Horton. He will be the same story on the witness stand the same story on the witness stand His lawyer made no defense other than to plead that capital punishment be not given Hanson. Nevertheless, the jury brought in a verdict of guity of murder in the first degree. It was out only an

> Earthquake Broke Glacier. SEATTLE, June 21 .- Captain Heckman of the steamship Queen, which vessel has just returned to Scattle from Mulr Ga-cier, says the sea end of the glacier was destroyed by last October's earthquake.

No trace beyond fragments of ice of the original formation could be found. Died From Eating Mussels. SEATTLE, June 21.—James Mathews, formerly of Chelan, Wash., and Alex Reed, formerly of South Dakota, died at Juneau, Alacka, recently from eating mussels at Seward. Two other miners were affected, but escaped by drinking

Degrees at Willamette University SALEM, Or., June 21.—The annual commencement exercises of the college of liberal arts of Willamette University were held this evening. Presiding Edder W. W. Van Dusen, of Boise, Idaho, delivered the baccalaureate oration. Degrees were

the baccalaureate oration. Degrees were conferred as follows: Master or aris, Martin F. Beatly; bache-lor of aris, W. J. Shepard, Mattle Leavitt, A. F. Buche, W. A. Manning and Seth Leavins; bachelor of science, Etnei Leav-

The A. F. Waller \$30 prize, offered by President Thomas H. Gatch, of the State Agricultural College, for the best exami-nation on Constitutional law, was awarded to Miss Erma Clark, of Salem.

ity on a fraternal visit. He will be here thout a week.

NEW YORK, June 2.-F. S. Stanley.

My life is for itself not for a spectacle. What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

AMEND THE CHARTER DRIVING ASSOCIATION WANTS NEW

STREET LAWS. Hopes to Convert the Old White

House Road Into a Charming

Boulevard.

Multnomah Driving Association will make an effort to have the next Legis-lature amend the City Charter relative to street improvements. As the matte now stands a street can only be improved when 50 per cent of the property-owners along such a street desire it. There are streets in Portland, Yambill, for instance, which, it is asserted, have not been im-proved to amount to anything for 20 years. This is because the majority of property-owners along such streets would rather not stend any money on them, and are content to allow them to go un-

The amendment that the Driving As sociation will advocate will be something like this: Let all new streets be con-structed by those who own property along them. Then let them be kept in repair by taxation, just as other public property is kept up. It will be provided in the pro-posed amendment that all sewer, gas and water connections be made along new streets before the paving is done. This will avoid the constant necessity of tear-ing up the streets, thus leaving them patched and unsightly.

H. C. Breeden, president of the Driv-

ing Association, says that this is the only hope they have of ever getting good streets and keeping them good in Port-

"The present system of maintaining streets in this city is out of date," said Mr. Breeden yesterday, "and as long as it is kept up we will not only have bee streets, but poor roads leading into town.
"Take the Riverside drive, the old White
House roads the Driving Association has
been spending from \$1000 to \$2000 a year
for 11 years sprinkling and keeping that road in repair. This money has come out of the members' pockets, and they have donated it freely in order that there should be at least one drive out of Portland which both citizens and strangers could use in the Summer months with pleasure. Notwithstanding this, recently the streets leading out to that drive have been in such condition that many wno would have used it could not do so. Ma-cadam street was in such had repair that the association was considering making some improvements on the street west of that, so as to enable people to get out on to the drive with ease. Now that the contract has been let for putting Macau-am street in condition we feel that there is more hope. We will go ahead and scrape, roll and sprinkle the Riverside drive as eoon as the street work is fin-ished. That is as much as we can do this

"Other streets leading to the drive ar in bad shape. One or two bridges are at a point where repairs are absolutely necessary. We hope that they will be

put in good condition soon.

The County Commissioners have done
considerable work on the Macadam road, considerable work on the Macadam roas, and as soon as we can scrape and roll is there will not be such a drive anywhere in this county. And you would be surprised at the number of visitors who go over that drive in a pear. When the weather is good I have calls almost daily from the hotels to know if the road is in good condition.

"For some time the association has been quietly at work on a plan that would make of the old White House road the most beautiful boulevard in this country. It would be necessary to widen the rose 20 feet for six miles, but we could easily do this if the improvements could be made without charging the property-owners along the way for it. Many of them are willing to give the right of way, but are not willing to stand the other expenses. If the authorities will only guarantee that the road can be improved without the cost being charged to the land owners it will be easy to arrange for the 10 feet on either side of the road that would be required to convert it into a boulevard. This would be of untold benefit to the City of Portland, and would be of great advantage to all who own property along "For some time the association has been dvantage to all who own property along

"It is the only way of reaching the cemetery, and is beyond dispute the pret-tiest and shadlest drive in this part of Oregon. Then, why should not the people show come interest in the matter? Sup-pose that the Driving Association did not pose that the Driving Association did not sprinkle the road in Summer. A funeral procession would be buried alive before reaching the cemetery. There would be no place where visitors could be taken for a drive, and the man who wanted to take an out-of-town drive in the Summer time would be a dusty citizen when he got back.

"If we can only get the needed road legislation, and the co-operation of the

legislation, and the co-operation of the people and the authorities, Multnomah County will some day be noted for its driveways. The association will do its

EASTERN MULTNOMAH.

Road Inspector Instructed to Examine the Free Delivery District.

GRESHAM, Or., June 11 .- Postmistress McColl, of this place, has received an acknowledgment from Washington City of the receipt of the petition and map for the proposed free rural delivery. She has also been advised that the Road Inspector has been directed to call upon her for further information and that he will look over the district and report upon the proposition. He will also look over the ction between Russel'ville and Hurlburt, after which he will submit his re-port to the department for a decision as to whether the greater or lessor plan shall be adopted. In either case it is almost sure that Gresham and vicinity soon be enjoying the free delivery United States mail.

Three Thousand a Day.

The chain elevator at Troutdale is no n operation for 10 hours every day, and s taking railroad ties out of the Sandy River at the rate of 2000 a day. Five men are employed at the work, and at that are employed at the work, and at that rate can just about keep ahead of the three mids which are supplying the ites. About 70,000 have arrived down the stream and more are coming, as every advantage is being taken of the rise which continues during the present rainy spell. The ties which are being bauled from the other miles number about 2000 more each day, making the daily shipments from Troutdale average about 5000. The industry gives eemlovment to over 20 men at try gives employment to over 20 men at that point.

New Hotel.

Troutdale wil have a new hotel next
Fall, to take the place of the one burned

Fall, to take the place of the one burned a few months ago. Latourelle Bros. are making arrangements for its exection on the site of the small building and feed stable now occupied by them on the principal street of the town. The new building will contain 20 rooms, and be supplied with all modern conveniences. Work wilk be commenced next month and rushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

The local officials of the Union Pacific Railroad Company say that their road has not declined to exchange mileage with the O. R. & N. and Short Line, as recently stated. They declare that ther road is ready to put on a joint mileage book with the other two roads at any time, but think that there are difference in baggage limitations and other things that will not be speedly adjusted. Untithey are it is not probable that the 300 nile joint book will be issued, if it ever is

Knocked Down and Robbed. James Packard, a resident of Independ

ence, reported to the police this morning that he hall been knocked down and robbed on North Fourth street by a man who had followed him out of a restaurant. He stated that while paying for his meal he exposed his purse, containing 500 which was taken from him after he had been knocked senseless by a blow from behind. Packard was badly cut about the face and head, but was able to tell all about the matter, after Dr. Wheeler had attended to his injuries. The police are looking into the matter, with good prospects of capturing the assailant.

THOSE CROWDED PROFESSIONS Not So Much in Evidence According to Expert Testimony.

Pittaburg Dispatch.

An inquiry by a Bosion newspaper into the truth of the assertion that the professions are overcrowded reveals claims decidedly at variance with the received opinions. The vertices of the heads of the various professional training schools are decidedly to the effect that the professions are not overcrowded.

essions are not overgrowded.

The two deans of the two law schools at Boston and Harvard say that the legal profession is not overcrowded, and that 30 per cent of their graduates stick to the law and make a living or better at it.

They admit, however, that the young attorney must not be expected to make his living the first year. The heads of the two medical schoole make the same claim with regard to medicine, with the stipulation that the young doctor must be temperate and industrious in order to be temperate and industrious in order to be temperate and industrious in order to succeed, a requirement equally imperative in all lines of effort. The head of the Harvard Dental School testifies that % per cent of his graduates are at work on the teeth of the Nation and doing well for themselves, if not for the teeth. The secretaries of the Scientific School and Institute of Technology say that there is chundant room in the engineering profession, though one of them admits that there are rather too many naval architere are rather too many naval architeres. there are rather too many naval archi-

This accounts for all the leading pro-fessions except theology, and various the-ological teachers have lamented the lack of candidates for rural pastorates. So this testimony is unanimous that the pro-fessions are not overcrowded. True, the cyrical may intimate that the witnesses are all interestable processing. tects just now. are all interested in schools for profes-sional training and not anxious to dis-courage pupils. But that is easily met by the equality obvious fact that the au-thorities for the american that the pro-fessions are too full are active members of their calling, and not desirous of hav-ing new doctors and lawyers come in to mailt up the business.

split up the business.

The evidence in favor of the profes The evidence in layor of the profes-sions is therefore as good as that against it. Nevertheless, we would recommend to the young man who wishes a firm ba-als to fall back upon that learning to get his bread by the awest of his brow is a valuable preparation for actual life.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND,

John Macmillan, Chgo J Davis, San Fran J Mrs M Macmillan, do R M Raimer, Seattle J R Coffin, Boise Geo W Simon, Chicago D Corimer, Chicago D Corimer, Chicago D Corimer, Chicago D Wood, San Fran T H Davis, San Fran T H Davis, San Fran J Edmunds, and Mrs House Mrs M Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H H Seattle W J Dean & w. St F H Seattle W J Murphy, Chicago Mrs A L Bancroft, SF J W H Jacobs, N Y Geo A Downey, Chicago Mrs A L Bancroft, SF J W H J Lacobs, N Y Geo A Downey, Chicago Mrs J Campbell, S F W H Miss Marwell, S F B Maxwell, S F B Maxwell, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A D Willin, S F J Shin H Van West, Minn W D Almy, Chicago A Minn Cameron, Vanevr S Columbia River Scenery. THE PORTLAND.

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oakstreet dock, daily, except Sundays, The
Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,
and return. Call on, or fone Agent for
further information.

and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

C C McGowan, Warrendaie, Or C D Paimer, Marshind A C Haley, Pendieton Miss Goldsmith, OregC R D Butler, Boyd, Or Mrs B D Johnson, As—toria.

W B Stratton, So Bnd A M Sanders, Dallas Rob H C Zimmerman, Washington City W J Gallagher, Astora M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Butler, Boyd, Or Mrs B T Linear Marshington City W J Gallagher, Astora M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Butler, Boyd, Or Mrs D F Marshington City W J Gallagher, Astora M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Butler, Boyd, Or Mrs D F Linear Marshington City W J Gallagher, Astora M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Butler, Lansing M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Fred English M S Goldsmith, OregC R D Fred England, do L Wimberley, Rosebrg Mrs E W Bunghman, Lewiston, Idaho Fred England, do L Wimberley, Rosebrg Mrs E W Bunghman, Lewiston, Idaho B C Baughman, Lewiston, Idaho M T Hislop, Pendieton Fred England, do L Wimberley, Rosebrg Mrs E W Bunghman, Lewiston, Idaho B C Baughman, Lewiston, Idaho B C Baughman, M Callahan, Deer Ishi M E Smith & two children San Fran C G Hawkins, San Franciscom K E Grant, Ogden A D Rothstein, Seattle S K Foster, Oakind Call M Miss L Martin, Tacoma Sen M Callahan, Deer Ishi M E Smith & two children San Fran G Goldendale Mrs A M MacLeod, do Chas Wilkins, Umarilla Seste A Everbart, Bridsen, Agency A E Craft, Grass Vy Nellie L Holder, Moro THE IMPERIAL C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle, Suropean; first class. Rates, 75c and up. Tacoma Hofel, Tacoma. American plan Rates, E and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma. European plan. Rates, Se and t Switzerland imported 15,027 b'cycles 188, the highest priced ones, \$65 30, coming from Belgium, and the lowest, \$42 15, coming from America. The American wheel is admitted to be the best as well as cheapest. Only II wheels were imported

Are Legal.

MANILA, P. I., May 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—War claims arising from the American occupation of the Philippines are comparatively light, as thus far presented to the board convened to pass upon such demands. For losses sustained through the capture of Ilo Ilo componention is asked in the sum of some \$550,000. This is by far the largest cleim presented from any one operation of the insurrection.

When it is considered that half the city of Ilo Ilo was destroyed by fire, and that the business was largely in the hands of European firms, and further, that Ilo Ilo is the second city in wealth and population in the Archipelago, the aggregate of claims is insignificant when compared with those of any other of our wars, for a like destruction of private property. This statement will be the more apparent when comparison is made with the claims presented against the Government for loss of private property in Cuba and Porto Rico. In the latter Island, I am informed that one individual of moderate means apparently, has a claim against the Government of the United States for \$3,00,000-more than the aggregate of all the claims that have been presented against the United States, for losses sustained on account of the American occupation of the Philippines. When it is considered that half the city of the American occupation of the Philip pines.

Probably one reason of the moderate

demands from these Islands on the treas-ury is the absence of the claim shark from the United States. The requests for compensation in the main, are reas-onable in amount and very few, if any, seem without foundation. I think it safe to say that in every instance where compensation has been prayed for the prayer is based on actual loss. Whether or not there be a legal claim, is in most cases doubtful, but in every case the individual coming before the board has suffered damage and presents a prima-facia case for relief. War claims are submitted largely by

alien residents, more especially the larger claims. The English claims are in general the greatest in amount. The largest claims. The English claims are in general the greatest in amount. The largest single demand made, however, is by a Swiss firm. Hollman & Co., which is a claim for \$340,000 for the destruction by fire of their stock of goods in 1lo Ilo. Since the commencement of the hearing the amount asked for has been reduced nearly \$40,000.

A large number of comparatively small claims have been paid, some by the Quartermaster Department, some by the Military Governor on the recommenda-tion of the board. The small claims are mostly from natives, belonging to the poorer classes. For many of this char-acter, while the Government is not strict-ly l'able in a legal sense, compensation should be made as a matter of substanshould be made as a matter of substan-tial right; as, for instance, the case of a poor widow robbed of her little stock of Mexican dollars by the wanton, unau-thorized act of two soldiers, who entered her humble nipa house, and, with re-volvers pointed at her head and breast, demanded her money.

For such act, the Government is not le-gally liable, the law being that for the wanton, unauthorized acts of its sol-dless, the Nation is not responsible. It is

diers, the Nation is not responsible. It is strange how far behind the lessons of hu-manity, in war, as taught by De Vattel, the Nations are yet. The great interna-tional juriet mays that a state is not letional juries mays that a state is not le-gally obliged to recompense its citizens for the loss of their property destroyed in time of war, but should make com-pensation to the sufferers when its finan-ces allow. For the atrocious case men-tioned, which actually occurred here in Manila, shortly after its capture by the American forces, compensation should American forces, compensation should have been made, whether a legal obli gation rested on the Nation or not. And doubtless such would have been the case, but when the widow was sought that notice might be served on her to produce her evidence in proof of her claim, she was dead.

There is a general expectation of ex-orbitant claims following a war. Such has not been the experience in these isl-ands. Since the convening of a board to investigate and pass upon such claims as might be presented, only a moderate amount has been asked, as before stated. The board was convened on April 18, The board was convened on April 18, 1899. Besides the capture of Ilo Ilo, and the destruction of half the city, there was a wholesale loss of property during the unrising on February 22 and 23, 1898, the district of Tondo being well night consumed, as well as a portion of the adjacent district of Binondo. Accompanying the attack on different points of the islands, as at Malolos, and Caloocan, was the destruction of large amounts of property, but the asgregate of all the claims is not. I think, greater than single demands made by an individual or corporation following any of our former wars.

wars.
The claims, as may be supposed, differ widely in amounts as well as in character. One is for a carameta and horse forcibly or fraudulently taken from its driver by a soldier. Another for a distillery with its contents valued at 190,000. Still another for a go-down full of hemp, and the hemo press worth 190,000. Another is for the loss of the services of an employe of a cotton mill, who was shot by American soldiers and killed at the lime of the uprising on February 22, known in the annals of Mantia as "The Tourio Fire."

W. F. NORRIS.

DECLINE OF PLACER CAMPS The Early Rushes to Idaho-Different From Cape Nome.

Spokane Spokesman-Review. Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The early history of Idaho is repeated in Alaska. In 1983, 40,009 god-seckers were drawn to the rich placer camps of Idaho. Bancroft says that notwitheranting the falling off in Eastern immigration, the Boise mines alone drew between 25,000 and 30,000 men to Southern Idaho. These figures about cover the highest estimates of the number of men who will go into Alaska this year.

in those days, as now, there was keen rivalry between towns and cities over the trade of the placer camps. Portland, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Umatilla landing, and even Sacramento, Cal., competed for the business of the various camps in Northern and Southern Idaho. Lewiston was a lively place. It competed to the place of the camps in Northern and Southern Idaho. was a lively place. It commanded the rich diggings of Northern Idaho, and its ambitious merchants had dreams of reach-ing out for the richer trade of the Boise country. They dispatched a party to old Fort Boise to ascertain if it were practicable to navigate the Snake River from Lewiston to that point or beyond. This party, after waiting until the river was near its lowest stage, descended from Fort Boise to Lewiston on a raft. "It was soon made apparent, however," says the histo-rian, "that Lewiston was hopelessly cut off from Salt Lake, and even from Boise Basin, by craggy mountains and impassa-ble river canyons and falls."

As rapidly as one rich camp was ex-

hausted another was found, and the mercurial miners darted hither and thither like globules of quickeilver in search of rold. For a tew years the new discov-tries overbalanced the exhaustion of the old diggings, and the population in-creased rapidly; but there came a time when the balance turned, and then the country lost its transient population near-y as fast as it had gathered it in the dorado days.
Thus now with Alaska. Dawson has

lost the greater part of its population, and even now has the appearance of a deserted mining camp. In a few years, at furthest, the same fate will fall on Came Nome, and in a few more years, the

WAR CLAIMS MODERATE

thousands who are now gathering in Alaska will scatter to the four winds. This has been the history of California, of the placer camps of Australia, and of the once famous camps of Idaho. Alaska's industries will then fall back on its permanent resources—its quarts mines, if commercial ore shall be discovered, and its fisheries and lumber.

It is significant, though, that thus far pay ore has eluded the Alaska searcher. The Treadwell mine is still pounding away on great bodies of low-grade ore on the

on great bodies of low-grade ore on the seasbore, but this apart from the present rush of goldseekers. Nothing that would invite the operations of the experienced and prudent quarts miner has been found in the interior.

In this respect Alaska differs from the early history of Idabo. Even when the pincer miners were washing out their mil-lions, primitive means were rigged up to crueh the rich ore of adjacent ledges. "At South Boise, in 1864, between 40 and 20 arastrus were run by water-power, making flattering roturns, and the number was soon increased to 84, each crushing about a ton a day." In the same year quartz mills were brought in from St. Louis, San Francisco and Portland, and Idah: fairly entered on the development remarkable quarts mines.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BOXER First an Athletic Society, Now Warlike Host.

Springfield Republican, The Chinese name of the society is Yi He Chuan, which translates literally into no Chuan, which translates literally into Boglish as "righteounness, harmony and fists," and the derived name "Boxers" seems to be highly appropriate to an organisation devoted so manifestly to the "atrenuous life." Ostensibly it was an athletic society, and its various groups were formed into bodies of gymnasis. These began gymnastic exercises in the Chipsee villages, and drilling as a mill. Chinece villages, and drilling as a m tary organization was quickly develop with broadswords for arms. On acco-of the swords, the Boxers have also be nown as the "Big Knives." Charles Gammon, a Congregational missionary China, in an article printed recently the Bible Society Record, says that society grew with great rapidity;
"Each band was conducted by a 'de

monized leader, who, by the selection an epileptic patient or by the sid wild and unnatural symptoms, or to ut wild and strange speech, this serving as a basis for the cialm of this society to spiritual power. Every follower was assured of immunity from death or phy-sical injury, their bodies being spiritually protected from sword cuts and bullets. By the lat of July the Boxers had added vast numbers to their ranks, and all were armed with broadswords, and in some

cases with firearms."

Last Summer the assault upon Chris tians began, more particularly upon the native converts to Christianity. In Shan Tung province the Roman Catholic missions were very obnoxious to the Chi-ness, and the feeling of hostility had been intensified in 1898, when a Chinese temple at the village of Li Lien Yuan was purchased and changed into a Roman Catholic chapel. The Boxers of 18 villages united and attacked that chapel. The Boxers before long adopted the

motto, "Exait the dynasty and extirpate the foreigners." Missionary Gammon writes that one of their placards, which vas widely circulated, read; "The Universal Boxer Society.

"You are personally invited to meet or the seventh day of the ninth moon. "Elevate the Manchus. "Kill the fore gners.

"Unless this summons is obeyed you will se your head." The motto and the placard reveal the esential difference between the Boxers and the Tai Pings, whose great rebellion raged from 1850 to 1854, and was put down finally by the celebrated English soldler, "Chi-nese" Gordon. The Tai Pings aimed to nese" Gordon. The Tai Pings aimed to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and their leader attempted to introduce a new re-ligion. But the Boxers profess fealty to the reigning dynasty, and devotion to the ancient religion, while attacking the for-

ancient religion, while attacking the for-eign influences which, with reason, they believe to be undermining the ancient in-stitutions and nationality of China. The attacks upon native Christians, mis-sionaries and foreigners generally, which began last Summer and Fall in Shan Tung province, were steadily winked at by the Pekin Government. The murder of the English missionary, Brooks, last the English missionary, Brooks, last Winter tended to bring matters to a cli-max, and the imperial authorities were elled to remove the Governor Shan Tung, whose sympathies were man-ifestly with the Boxers, and to promise that troops should be sent to overnwe the disturbers of the peace. But no soldiers were sent, and the deposed Governor was received at Pekin by the Empress was received at Pekin by the Empires Downger, it is said, with a mark of high favor. Since last January the Boxer movement has grown more and more powerful; if it were ever within the control of the Pekin Government it now appears to have run far beyond it

DEFEATED PHILANTHROPY. A Rich Man's Benevolent Schemes Were Misinterpreted.

"Like hundreds of other men," said the centieman who had been addressed as Judge, "I had an idea that if I ever be-came rich I'd spring a lot of glad surprises on poor but worthy men. One day stock in a gold mine and found that I could draw my check for half a million, I determined to put the idea into practics. It would have been dead easy to send a check to an orphan asylum or contribute several thousand dollars to a poor fund, but I wanted to see more direct benefits. On my way home I stopped off at a little town in Wisconsin, and it seemed as if my arrival had been timed by Providence. In a day or two I had by Providence. In a day or two I had picked up all the current gossip. I learned that a merchant who had been in business for 20 years was on the point of failure because he couldn't raise \$2500, also that a carpenter had been killed by accident and left his home mortgaged and his widow penniless; also that one of the church congregations was on the point of church congregations was on the point of breaking up because of a debt which couldn't be paid. Here was my oppor-tunity to do several nice things. I didn't propose to have any fuss made over it, and therefore went to a lawyer to ar-range for the donations I wanted to make. He heard me out, and then plumply said:

"Sir, you will be set down as either a fool or lunaite. Keep your money in your nocket."

"But I wanted to carry out my scheme, continued the Judge, "and so I went directly to the merchant and offered him \$2000 cash. He finally accepted it, but in a dublous, hesitating way. When I called on the carpenter's widow and offered to discharge the mortgage and leave her \$500 besides, she wouldn't hear of it. She even got mad and showed me the door. In the case of the church, the preacher thought it over, and decided a donation might be accepted in the name of God, but the deacons and others were down on the idea. My philanthropy was growing cold, when something happened to send it down to zero all of a sudden. As true as you live, I was arrested as a suspicious person, and it took me full two weeks to clear myself Yes, sir, they argued that a man wh vanted to give away \$4000 or \$5000 to help strangers out of a hole was justly under the ban, and the merchant returned me the \$2000 and went up the spout for the want of it. I cleared myself after a while, and got considerable fun out of the pro-ceedings, but I discovered that I had been hugging a delusion. They wouldn't credi me with good intentions, even when I of-fered to replace the old town pump. As I walked down to the depot to leave the town the Prosecuting Attorney of the county walked with me, and he was pleased to say:
"You have come out all right and are

WHAT THEYSAY NOTED MENTELLTHE

TRUTH ABOUT

His Inhaler Will Cure Catarrh and

All Diseases of the Head, Nose,

Throat and Lungs. His Remedies Will Do All That is

Claimed for Them.

HERE IS POSITIVE PROOF

GEN. GREENE B. RAUM says: "Mun-yon's inbaier speedily cured me of Cutarrh."

HON. JAMES H. WARD says: "I was cured of Rheumatism by Munyon's Cure."

The REV. M. E. ANDREWS sayss "Munyon's Inhaler was a godsend to me; it rid me of Catarrh."

EDITOR HARRINGTON FITZ GER-ALD says: "I was relieved of Rheumatism by Munyon's Cure." LAWYER GEORGE BRADFORD CARB snys: "I was cured of Bronchitis by Munyon's Inhaler."

EX-POSTMASTER PAUL says: "Munyon's Rheumatism Cure did won-ders for me. It acted like magic."

The REV. G. A. FURNESS says: "Was Rheumatle victim.

lum, or people will regard it a case of conscience and look upon you as a great

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE. The President Alienates His Duty of

New York Times. What Mr. Manley proposes to Mr. Mc-Kinley is that he shall look over the testi-mony as to the conduct of certain office-Mers in Alabama and take "such action as the good of the public interest requires."
This is at best a mild request, and 't comes too late. If the President shall find that these Alabama office-holders have been acting like hogs, as doubtless they have, and shall determine to dismiss them from the service, which would be extrem ly improbable, he would merely lop off a few of the little twiss and leaves of the poisonous spoils growth; he would not touch its roots or even its trunk, and there is not the slightest reason to suppore that he wishes so to do or that he would be permitted if he did wish it.

There is one tap root of this growth, and the President can rip it out at any time, but not without losing his control of the party machinery or without splitof the party maximizery or window spate-ting his party wide open. That root is the use of his power of appointment to promote his own advantage. He will be at no loss to recognize instances of such use. It has been systematic and habitual with him. In pursuance of 't he has sub-mitted to dictation of appointments by the Senators and Representatives of his wn party in the various states, never linching even at such appointments as that of the naterious Demas, in Louisiana, and the recent one of Hazel, in this state, Undoubtedly by this means the President. secures the co-operation of his party in Congress for such measures as he may think it worth while to insist on. What value there is in that is an open question, but a part of the price he pays for it is the substantial surrender of his Constitu-tional function of appointment to office and with it the surrender of any adequate introl of the conduct of the office He cannot obtain that control until he breaks the bonds of his servitude to the politicians and insists on making ap-pointments solely for merit intelligently

Railroad Notes. A. N. Hoar, agent of the Oregon Short Line at Huntington, is in the city. C. G. Rawlinge, the O. R. & N.'s agent at Albany, is staying in Portland for a few days. Allen Cameron, assistant freight agent

ters at Victoria, is in the city, Of Scandinavians—that is, natives of Norway, Sweden and Denmark—we have \$31349. They have a decided tendency to go into communities of their own kind, and we find that of these 70%251 are in the North Central division of the country.

All the scap in Paraguay is made from the cocoa oil. Cows eat the pulp from the nuts, leaving the hull enclosing the ker-nel clean and smooth. A cow will clean

40 or 50 nuts per night.

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's: no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Seill more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists, all sorts of people use it.