IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO INSPECT MORTGAGES, ETC. !

Judge Sears Has Under Advisement the Vexed Question of Recorder's Receiving-Book.

A demurrer to the petition of J. L. Wallin for a peremptory writ of manda-mus to compel County Recorder S. C. Beach to permit him to examine mortgages and other instruments, was argued and submitted before Judge Sears

The writ was asked to be issued under the provision of the statute relating to the office of Recorder, as follows:

"He shall keep a receiving-book, and said book shall be open to public inspection, and the instruments to be rec shall be open to public inspection before being recorded to those whose business res that they inspect the same

requires that they inspect the same."

The matter was argued at considerable length, and S. C. Spencer, attorney for the defendant, contended that a decision adverse to the position taken by the petitioner was rendered by Henry E. Mc-Ginn when he was one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, in the case of J. C. Stuart, publisher of the Daily Offi-cial Abstract, vs. H. C. Allen, County

Gustaff Anderson, counsel for Wallin, asserted that the Stuart-Allen case was not tried on a demurrer, but on the merits, and that Alien testilled that he had not refused Stuart the books, and that, according to the pleadings, Judge McGinn held that the facts were against the plaintiff's averment, and dismissed the petition. In the present controversy it was a question of law, and not of facts, the allegations in the complaint not hav-ing yet been disputed: the Stuart-Allen case was therefore not an authority. The court seemed inclined to accept this view of the matter.

of the matter.

Mr. Spencer submitted numerous authorities from courts in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan and Kansus, and Mr. Anderson referred to some of the same decisions, asserting that they favored his

side of the case. The Michigan Supreme Court decided many years ago, under a statute somewhat similar to that of Oregon, that "a private person had no right to the records." The court reversed that decision in 1880, and again in 1836 adhered to it. This illustrates that there is some dif-ference of opinion in Michigan as well

as in other places. as in other places.

If the demurrer is sustained, it will decide the case against Wallin, and if it is overruled, the Recorder will have to answer. Should Wallin win in the end, it would not mean that the Recorder is obliged to exhibit his records to everybody and run the risk of an instrument being lost or stolen by some irresponsible person, and Judge Sears intimated by questions which he asked the attorneys, as the argument proceeded, that he did not think he could issue a peremptory order to the Recorder to exhibit papers and records to everybody.

Judge Scars also stated that he would like to have the Supreme Court pass upon this question, and the case may be car-ried up by one or the other of the liti-

Wallin is the publisher of the Dally Official Court Record and Report. This sheet about a year ago succeeded the Daily Official Abstract, published by J. C. Stuart. Recently Mr. Stuart resumed his publication, and made an arrange-ment with Recorder Beach for an ab-stract of mortgages and other instrunents, to the exclusion of Wallin, and the present mandamus proceeding is the

Divorce Suits.

Isabella Robblus has sucd Lester S. Robbins for a divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment, and for the custody of their two children. She states that she received 129 acres of land from her mother's estate, and asks that this be has always treated him with kindness advanced to apprentices, second class, at and forbearance, and, on the other hand. mays he is incunely jealous and has on many occasions falsely accused her of being untrue to him, and heaped gross anal indignities upon her.

Lillian May Winston has commenced suit against C. W. Winston for a dissolution of the matrimonial bonds, and she asks to be restored to her former name, Giendennen. She alleges that she was married to the defendant at Roseburg in 880, and that he deserted her in 1892

Nellie Blakely, who was married to William F. Blakely at Los An-geles, Cal., in August, 1897, has sued for a divorce, charging in her complaint that he deserted her in June, 1896, and that she has since provided her own support by her own labor.

Probate Court.

Waldemar Seton was appointed adminisnator of the estate of Maya Stina Anderson, deceased, valued at \$4000. Various sons and daughters are the helrs Bernard A. Hinz was appointed admin-istrator of the estate of his father, August Hins, deceased, valued at \$3000, of which \$1500 is cast. The beirs are eight

Charles Perrault, Jr., executor of the vill of Mary Perrault, deceased, was authorized to sell the undivided one-half of two lots in Couch addition to pay \$1568 claims, of which \$858 is due to the executor for moneys advanced, \$200 for masses, \$300 executor's compensation, etc. The appraised value of the estate was \$762t. The children are "he beirs

O. 1. warden has died built against William Dryden, H. R. Dryden et al., to eclose a mortgage for \$1200 on lots ? and 8, block 7, McMillan's addition

TREES TURNED TO STONE.

Specimens From the Petrified Forest at the Cascades.

An interesting addition has been made the museum by Colonel Hawkins. This latest specimen is a slab taken from a large petrified stump in the solid walls of the Columbia, about one mile below Bonneville. What gives the specimen great value is the fact that it is taken from the old forest level which scientists assert was covered up by the masses of lava forming the Cascades. Professor Joseph Le Conte, the great geologist of the University of California, and Pro-fessor Condon, of Oregon, accompanied by Colonel Hawkins, explored this old forest level as exposed along the walls of the Columbia, several years ago, and became firmly convinced that some great upheaval of Nature had covered an imuse forest. The Columbia, in cutting rough the basalt ridge, exposed In some places on the level are found great petrified trees, leaf impres-sions, coal and other very ancient relics vegetation. Some day this formation

Colonel Hawkins, in addition to securing the slab from the stump, has pro-vided two immense signs with which he intends to mark out two of the most interesting petrifactions to be seen from the river and the railroad. One is the identical stump from which the slab is taken. Steamboats run within 50 feet of it on their way up the river. It is in a vertical bluff, one mile below Bonneville, at the water's edge, and is 16 feet high. On it will be placed a big sign 12 feet long, reading "Petrified stump." The other sign will be placed on a large petrified log three-quarters of a mile this side of Bonneville, which

will offer to scientists a rich field for

will also be 12 feet in length, and con-not fall to attract attention. They will be placed next Saturday. In this same ection, Colonel Hawkins is making a special effort to secure specimens from this ancient forest level, as he regards it one of the things that must one day become a great attraction.

APPRENTICE BOYS FOR NAVY

How They May Enlist, Physical Requirements, Pay, Etc.

Enlistment of boys in the United States Navy is made the subject of inquiry to.
The Oregonian by H. T. Latham, of
Hillsboro. A circular recently issued by
Secretary of the Navy Long gives this
information quite fully, and a copy is
appended. Captain Glass, who was in
Portland a few days this week in con-Portland a few days this week in connection with the Government inspection of a drydock site on the Columbia, is at the head of the training-ship service on the Pacific, being in charge of Yerba Buena station, in California, where I'n-cific Coast enlistments are made. Folowing is Secretary Long's circular of

1. Boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the United States Navy until they shall arrive at the age of M years. 2. No minor under the age of 15 years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States can be en-

isted.

2. Boys enlisted for the naval service must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, and free from physical defects. 4. Physical examinations will be made by the medical officer of the ship upon which a boy presents himself for enlist-

ment. 5. Boys must have the following heights and measurements: Fifteen years of age
-Height not less than 4 feet 11 inches; weight not less than 30 pounds; chest measurement, breathing naturally, not less than 27 inches. Sixteen years of age —Height not less than 5 feet 1 inch; weight not less than 90 pounds; chest measurement, breathing naturally, not less than 28 inches.

6. They must be able to read and write.
7. In special cases, where a boy shows general intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted, notwith-standing his reading and writing are imperfect

8. Each boy presenting himself for enlistment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father be deceased, or by his legally ap-pointed guardian in case he has neither father nor mother living, and the parent or guardian presenting the boy must sign the prescribed "Consent, declaration and onth." which forms part of the shipping articles.

2. In cases where parents or guard-ians may, by reason of distance, infirmity or other causes, be unable to appear at the place of enlistment, they will, on written application to the commanding officer of either of the ships upon which enlistments are made, be furnished with the printed form of "Consent, declaration and oath," in duplicate, by exe-cuting which the enlistments will be per-fected, should the boys be accepted by the Board of Examining Officers.
10. No allowance will be made for traveling expenses, whether accepted or

The Board of Examining Officers will consist of the commanding officer, a line officer and the senior medical of-

ficer of the vessel.

12. All boys enlisting as apprentices must voluntarily sign an agreement to serve in the Navy until 21 years of age, which agreement must, before being signed, be carefully read and explained to each boy by the recruiting officer.

12. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. 14. They can not become commissioned

15. Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot be enlisted.

16. When first enlisted and received on board ship, apprentices will be furnished. free of cost, with an outfit of clothing not exceeding in value the sum of 145.

17. Boys will be enlisted as apprentices, third class, and receive 39 per month. decreed to be her separate property.

18. Apprentices, third class, who are defendent in May, 1890, and service in a cruising training ship, will be

> 15 per month.
>
> 19. Apprentices, second class, who are qualified, will be advanced to apprentices, first class at \$21 per month, after they shall have served one year in cruising ships of war. All apprentices receive one ration

per day. 21. Parents or guardians are required to relinquish all claim to the services of apprentices, and applications for their discharge during minority will not be favorably considered except under extraordinary circumstances.

22. Boys enlisted to serve until 21 years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians until they shall have been transferred to general cruising ships.

22. Apprentices will be transferred to

fill vacancies in sea-going vessels as they become proficient and their servare required.
Upon the expiration of the enlist-

ment of an apprentice, he will, if rec-ommended, receive an honorable dis-charge, and upon re-enlistment within three months from date of honorable discharge he will receive three months' ex-tra pay of his rating when discharged, ntinuous service certificate, and an addition of \$1 per month to his pay.

25. Enlistments of apprentices are made on board of the following-named ships: Constellation. Consters Harbor Island, near Newport, R. L.; Vermont, Navyyard, Brocklyn, N. Y.; Wabash, Navyyard, Boston, Mass.; Richmond, Navyyard, League Island, Pa., and Independence Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

26. Apprentices are under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Navigation. Information regarding enlistments will be furnished by that bureau or igation. by the commanding officers of the above 27. Apprentices who are enlisted in the

East will be given a course of training at Coasters Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I., and those enlisted on the Pacific Coast at Mare Island, Cal., before being

28. An apprentice may be allowed to purchase his discharge from the service during the first 18 months of enlistment, upon the written request of his parent or guardian, which request must be made upon blanks which will be furnished n application by the Bureau of Nav

29. Any apprentice discharged during his minority at the request of his paren or guardian must refund any indebted ness to the Government and the value of the outfit furnished him upon er ment, in addition to the cost of his charge.

APPOINTED A CHEVALIER.

Honor to an Officer of the Equitable Life.

L. Samuel, manager of the Equitable Life Agency, received the following dis-

patch yesterday;
"New York, July 20.—A cable just received from Paris announces the fact that Mr. James H. Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has been appointed Chevaller of the Legion of Honor. distinguished honor has been put upon film in recognition of his work for the of French literature in the United States through the Cercle Francais del Universite Harvard."

Peddler Arrested.

Michael Shaw was taken into custody at the Police Station yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Rogaway, on the charge of peddling without a license. Shaw is accustomed to buy vegetables and fruit in

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

CHAIRMAN MILLS APPOINTS ALL THE COMMITTEES.

Permission Granted the County Commissioners to Build a Bicycle Path-Repairing Bridges.

The Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. Permission was granted to the Board of County Commissioners to build a bi-cycle path on East Twenty-first street,

as provided by ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Council, but it was stated that the action of the Board in The following committees were ap-pointed by Chairman Mills: Street lighting and lights.-Breyman. Burroll and Chase, Purchasing supplies.—MacMaster and

Ordinances, bonds and contracts.-Willlams and Mills. Street cleaning and sprinkling.—Burrell, Mills and Chase. Engineering department.—Mills, Mac-Master and Chase.

our city's limits—and no further. Because you cannot check the flowing water of the Columbia because stamp it out-drive it and the doers from umbia, because the polluted current of the Willamette will not cease to flow at your command, you fold your hands to high heaven and your duty's done. Why don't you dike the banks? If you cannot stop its flow, build reverments. Do any-thing to prevent its wholesale destruction

of souls—of your sons and daughters, now and for time to come.

You say you will be no party to the licensing of crime. There is no lukewarmness for you—no purgatory for a half-way house. It's either heaven or hell, and let me tell you becker it won't be. way house. It's either heaven or hell, and let me tell you, brother, it won't be heaven, and you know it. You know you can't stop it. Why, in God's name, then, don't you do what you can to control it? Why not place them under city control? Why not fight the devil with fire? The licensed saloon will not allow an unlicensed saloon to do business. Then why not license houses of prostitution, stop street walking and solicitation, prevent the spread of disease by a correct of media. this matter was not to be taken as a the spread of disease by a corps of medi-precedent for future action. Shake off the dust of ages, my brothers, and like courageous men fight the octopus that you cannot kill, Clip his death-dealing tentacles that are sapping the life blood of our youth. I, a father, say let us do this thing, and save, if possible, our children. Do you doubt my word? Then go some mellow evening and see for yourself. Don't go "slumming" and put on your long-tailed coat and hotst a flag or take a brass band, and next Sun-day tell your dear hearers of your ex-

FIFTH MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS



WILLIAM MACMASTER.

Mayor Rows, despairing of being able to carry out his intention of securing one capable Democrat on the Board of Public Works, yesterday appointed William MacMaster as the

The appointee certainly comes under the designation of business man. This is the first time Mr. MacMaster's career that he ever held public office or had anything whatever to do with matters involved in politics, beyond exercising the right of suffrage, and this fact brings out the more clearly that the Board of Public Works is to be composed of business men, as against politicians. Mr. MacMaster is one of the hardy, thrifty, energetic and tireless personages Scotland has contributed to the body politic of the great Republic. In the year 1853 he crossed the Atlantic from his native land, and came to Portland. He has res here ever since, and became a citizen 12 years ago.

Mr. MacMaster is the senior member of the firm of MacMaster & Birrell, financial agents, representing English and Scotch capital in Oregon. This firm was organized by the present mbers in the year 1880, since when it has rapidly grown, until now a large bust transacted. What this firm is and has done is the best evidence of Mr. MacMaster's busiess judgment and energy. Mr. MacMaster has always been known as a mild Republican that is, not an ardent and extreme protectionist, yet believing in Republican principles.

and Williams.

Sidewniks, bridges and elevated road-ways.—MacMaster, Chase and Breyman. City Hall and public buildings .- Mills Breyman.

Petitions, remonstrances and judiciary. Williams and MacMaster. Railway, telephone and telegraph com panies.-Burrell and Williams.

The matter of arranging for supplies for the street cleaning and sprinkling department was referred to the committee

The German Lutheran Church was granted permission to hold a picnic in Holladay Park, Sunday afternoon. Numerous petitions from insurance agents, who ask to write insurance on city property, were referred to the com-

mittee on City Hall and public bulid-Sewers recently constructed on East Fifteenth and East Nineteenth streets

The clerk was directed to advertise for bids for the improvement of Clifton, Col-lege and Grant streets, and for the construction of sewers on East Morrison, East Thirty-third and East Twenty-ninth and Water streets.

The matter of re-paving elevated roadways was discussed at some length by the Board, and the opinion was that it was most advisable to fill those streets where practicable.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Plea for Its "License and Control"

in Portland. PORTLAND, July 19 .- (To the Editor.) -In this morning's Oregonian I notice that His Honor, the Mayor, in collusion with the District Attorney and others, proposes to regulate in a measure the gambling places in the city. The move is a good one; but now, while on the subject of reforms, why not suppress the one of the least of all the evils that be- week, but his family will spend the Summankind. The gambler at worst despoils only his own pocket first; Johnny roes without his shoes: Lizzie without a new gown; and mamma's new bonnet is only the stomach and back of himself and those dependent on him. Far worse is the saloon. Those glided halls of dam-nation rob not only the stomach and back, but bring the man lower than the beasts; they rob him of his manhood and make him the doer of every crime noted on the statute books, or that man is capable of committing. But these are le-gal institutions—by the high and mighty law of a city ordinance. Men pay for privilege of wrecking their But a greater evil exists, that com bines in its viciousness not only the gambing den and the saloon, but that drags ooth body and soul down to utter damnation; that spreads disease and death not only to the doers thereof, but on down through the generations. Guilty and in socent suffer alike. Incomparable in wery respect, in every way in its result ing evils is the saloon or the gambling den with the bagnio, The brothels that line our streets—that locate at their own sweet will, without let

or hindrance, without ordinance or law, sow broadcast their seeds of destruction. It reaches you and yours, Reverend Full-

ofwords. It creeps into your home, Deacon Straightlace, and invades your home circle, my brother in the pows. 'Tis

ploits, but go to see and go to learn and then go home and think and act, not preach.it and think your duty done. You will find that "the half has never been told," nor can be, OVID S BAKER

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. S. Myers, of The Dailes, is at the M. A. Dunham of Pomeroy, is at the

A. C. Edwards, of Spokane, is a guest at Dr. John F. Hall, of Marshfield, is at the Imperial.

T. J. Palmberg, of Astoria, was at the Perkins yesterday.

C. R. Smead the Bialock fruit man, is egistered at the Imperial. Thomas Dealy, of Astoria, was a guest

William Grant and J. C. Henry, of La crande, are at the Perkins. J. M. Budleman, of Dawson City, ar-ived yesterday at the Imperial. H. B. Parker, the Astoria hotel man, William Chambers, of Pullman, WAS among yesterday's arrivals at the Im-

the Imperial yesterday.

perial.

R. R. Hinton, of Bake Oven, accompa nied by Mrs. Hinton and two children, registered yesterday at the Imperial. R. S. Howard, a wealthy Eastern iron manufacturer, is in the city on his way to Canyon City. He has extensive interests templates putting in a lot of new machin-

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Poorman, of the Fourth Regiment is in Portland on business. "Cap'n" Poorman, as the Sec-end Oregon boys always insist on calling him, is a favorite among the soldiers, and received many cordial greetings.

Henry Rosenblatt, & former Portlander, at for the past eight years a resident greater evil first? Why stumble over the of Los Angeles, is in the city on a visit, mountain to tear down the molehill? A accompanied by his wife and infant greater evil exists. The gambling den is daughter. He will remain only about a

A Raymond & Whitcomb party of Eastexcursionists arrived yesterday over the Northern Pacific, and, registered at a dream of the future. The gambler robs the Portland. The party consists of Mrs. only the stomach and back of himself E. B. Paine, Miss N. P. Huling, R. G. Huling, Andrew Stewart, A. S. Rogers, George A. Craig, Rev. H. S. Brady, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. F. W. Trow, Miss B. A. Trow. Mrs. David Hoar, Mrs. O. F. Grant, Mrs. J. H. Fleming, Mlss E. S. Fleming, A. B. Falkenberg, Adam Hill, Miss A. B. Edwards, Miss A. A. Curtis, Dr. J. A. Mc-Corkle, Charles B, Benson, George F. Si-

> NEW YORK, July 20.—Charles J Schnabel and Herman C. Smith, of Port land, called at The Oregonian's Eastern office today. They are East on a business trip. They will return in three weeks. Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows: From Portland-A. Meier, at the Neth-W. H. Behaffell, at the Herald Square. From Seattle-Mrs. M. E. Moale, at the

> From Spokane-S. Seitenbach, at the Rossmore; I. H. Bingham, at the Astor; C. F. Clough, at the Imperial. Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, July 20.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the gen-

> eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold

true and you know 'tis true. And who's to blame? You are, my Christian brother to blame? You are, my Christian brother of the church-you are to blame that this reserve in the division of redemption shows:

NEXT TO LAST DAY AT GLADSTONE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Great Interest in the Programmes-Dr. Grant's Lectures Features of Yesterday and Today.

GLADSTONE PARK, Or., July 20 .- This has been another interesting day at the Willamette Valley Chautauqua assembly. Many new faces were seen in the park and the attendance was very good. In the forenoon, W. R. Winans, state Sunthe forenoon, W. R. Winans, state Sun-day school superintendent, gave a lecture on the work of the American Sunday School nion, and the event of the afternoon was the lecture by Dr. Roland D. Grant. An elaborate musical programme was presented in the evening, under the direction of Professor Boyer.

The morning recognition is the audit

The morning programme in the audi-torium was in charge of Superintendent Winans. The lecture was preceded by music by the Chemawa Band, Scripture reading by Professor Kemp, and selec-tions by Misses Cora Majors and Lizzie Baldwin, pupils of the Chemawa Indian School. Mr. Winans' lecture treated of the special features of Sunday school work, emphasizing the missionary phase of action. The work of the American Sunday School Union was purely missionary, and was the oldest working institu-tion in that line in the country. It does all its work on American soil, forming new Sunday schools in country schoolhouses, having nothing whatever to do with organizing churches or sectarian work. The union is the work of individusis, not churches. It advocates American principles in opposition to the Mormon principles of priesthood. While the American Sunday School Union does not form churches, it opens the way for churches to take up and push the work started. It also distributes thousands of volumes of reading matter through its library system, and aids state and county school associations in their work, besides holding institutes, etc.

This morning President Hawley gave

lecture before his history class on What the People Have Done With the Written Constitution, and the Reason Why We Have Political Parties and Bosses." He contended that political par-ties were a necessity; that some parties die for want of sense, and others out-live their usefulness. However, a politi-cal party is a wise development, as is proved by a part of the unwritten his-tory of the United States. The speaker explained how laws were made by Congress, saying that on account of the dif-ferent political parties concerned nearly all bills passed were really compromise messures. About 20,000 bills and resolutions are introduced in Congress every year, and if these were considered individually by that body, one hour for each separate bill, it would take up every day and night of the year. The bill is referred to a committee, where it is changed to get the vote of the opposition party, and often is again compro mised when it goes to the main body, be fore it finally becomes a law. These bills are sent to the committees to expedite business, and eventually become com-promise laws from all parties. The Pres-ident signs the bill, because he does not want to incur the opposition of the great-er number of the members of Congress. All its sections may not suit the President, but under the provision of the Constitution he cannot veto a section of a bill—his message must cover the

The speaker called attention to the fact that the Prime Minister in England is really the government, and is held re-sponsible by the people. At any time, if the people of that country become dissatisfied with the laws, they can vote for the removal of the Prime Minister by electing a new House of Commons. Queen Victoria has never vetoed a bill passed by the House of Commons. The Prims Minister controls everything. In England the political parties are directly under the control of the people, and the Prime Minister is made responsible, for he is really the political boss. In this country, on account of the com-promise legislation, under present condi-tions, it is impossible to hold any one responsible. The political boss does not aspire to hold important offices, and thus escapes responsibility. If the conditions could be changed in the United States so that the bosses could be made directly responsible to the people, without shirking, the people would have the same power to put out of power political parties which make bad laws.

Dr. Roland D. Grant's lecture this afternoon was inclined to be pessimistic and anti-expansion, dealing with what he naidered true patriotism. He deplored the sad days now with us in the of prospective war clouds, after review ing the wonderful growth of the country and asserted that freedom of discuss was the only hope of America. The speaker expressed the opinion that a new view of patriotism must have a hearing in spite of the bosses; and said it was not the politician, boss, or the man that made the noise, that made America; it was the hero of peace—heroes who were dying without receiving a crown, said we had sinned because we pl one class of patriotism above the o and that we are now treading the most dangerous period of our existence. There is as much patriotism in good roads as in guns; and more patriotism in expending money on good roads than in build-ing gunboats. Patriotism means the overthrow of something in our own land. Instead of trying to civilize all lands, we should try to civilize ourselves. There is just as much patriotism in the music of a shuttle as in the martial strains of a military procession. This would be ne of the effects of the coming patriot sm, which would be the overthrow of cossism and the election of United States Senators by the people. It would be the right kind of patriotism to appropriate our money for public good, pay good wages and build good roads instead of Booker T. Washington, the reformer

among the negroes of the South, Mr Grant deemed as great a patriot as the eatest Admiral in the world. In speak greatest Admiral in the world. In speak-ing of his recent trip to the South, Dr. Grant expressed the opinion that had there been more of the patriotism of peace, it was probable that there would have been no war between the North and the South. While the speaker used very argument in favor of the patriotism honored the soldier who had gone to the front.

The programme this evening con of a grand chorus concert, participated in by singers from Portland and Oregon City, the soloists being Miss Rose Bloch Bauer, Miss May Dearborne, Professor Irving M. Glen, and Mr. Spitzner. There was also music by a string quartet and other numbers. The programme closed with the cantata, "Fair Ellen." The entire pro-gramme was under the direction of Mr. Boyer, Miss Pearl Smith being the planist, and Mrs. Thomas the organist It is estimated that 5000 people listened the programme tonight in the Chautauqua auditorium, the largest attend-

ce of this assembly Tomorrow will be the closing day, and elaborate programmes have been pro-vided for the entire day. The forenoon will be in charge of the Chemawa Indian School. Dr. Roland D. Grant will lecture in the afternoon, and there will be a grand bicycle meet on the athletic field There will also be a game of baseball between the Chemawas and Torpedoes, of Portland. The day will close with a grand display of fireworks.

8:00 to 11:00-Closing of schools and classes. 11:00 — Chemawa Indian School morning. Music, Chemawa band. Vocal solo, "Where Have the Swallows Fied?" Cora Majors, Sno-Oration, "The American Soldier, Victor T. Graham. Violin solo, "Flower Song, Lottle Lane, Puyallup, Oration, Henry Holt, Takima, Vocal solo, "Asthore," Samuel Jack-son, Chilkat, Recitations—(a) Selection from "Tom Sawyor"; (b) "My New Brother," Ethel u Parrish, Hoops, Cal. Vocal quartet (selected), Samuel Jackson, Chilkat; Andrew Picard,

Umatilia; Peter La Flumbolse, Colum Chas. Cutter. Klinket. Plane solo. "Polonaise, Op. 40, No. 1." Gertrude Brewer, Puyallup. Vocal dust (selected). Cora Majors and Edna Baldwin, Snake.

1:30-Orchestra. Violin solo, Lucile Colletta. Reading, Miss Mahel Vandersol. Lecture, Roand D. Grant. 3:30—Baseball, Chemawa vs. Torpedoes 5:00-C. L. S C. work, Secretary J. R.

Manager . 7:30-Orchestral concert. 7:30—Ornhestral concert.

8:30—Grand chorus from Portland, Oregon City and Chautauqua; solotst, Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer. Solo, Miss Burbank. "Evening With James Whitcomb Riley," C. E. Kemp. Solo, George Snyder. Duet. Professor Boyer and Miss Dearborne. Chautauqua chorus. Pire-

Professor C. E. Kemp will give a rendition of the "Story of Seven Oaks," by J. G. Holland, as follows:
Scene 1—The discovery of Benedict, and plans to go to Abraham's bosom.
Scene 3—In the valley of the shadow of

death. Scene 3-Jim calls on Miss Butterworth and proposes.
Scene 4—The wedding.

Characters introduced are: Jim Fenton, a trapper: Paul Benedict, an inventor, now insane and confined in the poorhouse; Harry Benedict, his son; Mike Conlin, an Irishman who proves to be a friend in need; Robert Beicher, owner of the mills in Seven Caks; Thomas Buffom, keeper of the poorhouse; Mrs. Buffom, his wife; Kesiah Butterworth, a little old maid tailoress in Seven Oaks; Rev. Snow, minister in Seven Oaks; Mrs. Snow, his wife.

OREGONIAN IN ISLANDS.

Hon. H. B. Miller's Observations in the Philippines.

MANILA, P. I., June 27 .- (To the Editor.)—The Island of Luzon appears to be wonderfully rich from an agricultural standpoint. Vegetation is very rank and continuous in its growth. Corn is grown quite extensively and in the same field will be found the grain just sprouting, some half grown and some perfectly ma-ture and ripe. This constant and rapid growth of all kinds of vegetation is most remarkable, and provides a most excellent opportunity for diversification of crops and scientific agriculture. The great dif-ference between the seasons, wet and dry, gives a chance for change of crops to suit that climate that could be taken advantage of with profit.

While the islands are among the richest in the world from an agricultural point of view, they are cultivated in the most crude way. Their wealth lies almost entirely in what Nature has done and very little in human enterprise. They plow with a single water buffalo, fastened to a crooked stick with a yoke and ropes. The farmer has a wooden harrow, with wooden teeth, a wooden cart with solld wooden wheels, a sled and a hoe and a band sickle. These constitute their farm machinery. All but the hoe and sickle and a small cast fron point for the plow are made on the place. This is not a statement of an exceptional case, but the universal method of farming.

' The System of Labor. The water buffalo and the native Fili-pino are great friends, well fitted to each other, and both adapted to the country. The buffulo is a good work animal, and I question whether any other would be better here. He is kind and constant, powerful, easily directed and not any slower than any other animal of its type, and for the wet season nothing could do better. They are worth about

\$30 gold. The man plows and fits the ground for planting, and the women and children do most all the planting, cultivating and harvesting. The cultivating consists mostly in pulling weeds by hand and as they grow with the most remarkable vigor, it is no small task to keep them out. The people work in the fields Sun-days and every other day, and rainy days they seem to enjoy work more than on dry ones. They wear a large shoulder cape and very little other clothing. They will work in water up to their walsts, but seem anxious to keep their heads dry.
At one place I noticed a woman in the road, up to her arms in water, walking leisurely along, holding an umbrella over

her to keep her head dry.

The women carry most things on their heads; but they carry their children on carry things that en can handle on their heads. use the Chinese method of packing things about. The women thresh out the rice by tramping and the children feed the grain into this threshing machine by placing it under their feet. The entire system of agriculture is as crude as can be found anywhere, and if these islands ever become properly developed they will furnish a great market for agricultural implements. I believe it perfectly safe to say that the agricultural products of the country can be increased ten fold or It is a great field for modern science, modern industry and modern government to help a great mass manity from poverty into comfort, not on a basis of charity, but on a basis of

Horticulture.

Pineapples, bananas, mangoes, oranges, limes, cocoanuts and chocolate are grow extensively, but none are cultivated. I was not able to discover any work in horticulture, and while all of the abo and many more fruits and nuts grow well and are sold in great quantities, they are the natural products, uncultivated

These islands offer many opportunities for a most highly developed horticulture. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations can do great good and add million

of wealth to these islands. One of the greatest sources of wealth is the timber. The natives have very little use for timber, as their buildings are constructed of bamboo and grass. The louses are well adapted for the climate, and seem to be as comfortable as are needed. The natives are experts in the use of bamboo, and make very pretty, artistic and picturesque houses out of it. The most remarkable feature of these homes is the variety in styles of archi-tecture, denoting a capacity for development of diversity in the minds of these people, that indicates great possibilities people, ton-for civilization. Timber.

The timber proper of these islands is mostly of the hardwoods, as handsome as can be found anywhere in the world, and of many varieties of texture and color For furniture purposes it is equal to any mahogany, and some dark varieties are far superior to black walnut. Most of it takes a very high polish, and the beau-tiful grain and various shades of delicate color, and its exceptionally hard surface, and its substantial quality of holding in place, all tend to make it an ideal wood for furniture and interior finish. It is not uncommon to find great planks two inches thick and two feet wide without a knot or blemish, unharmed, in the floors, al-though having been in use for a century. The most remarkable feature of this uppers or clear stock in each tree. Tree in many forests range from two to eight feet in diameter, a hundred feet and more to the first limb, with inside free fropin knots or blemish. Planks have been secured four feet wide and 40 feet long without a blemish, of fancy hardwood I learned from United States Army offi cers just returning from an expedition mountains that thousands of acres of the handsomest timber they had ever seen were passed in their expedition.

There is no doubt that a great work of wealth exists in the timber of these islands, and its adaptability for the finest furniture gives the Pacific Coast the advantage in the use and developmen of it, and mora especially will it be valuable to us in the establishment of furni ture factories for the use of it. It is to be hoped that our Government, in fixing a system of land and timber laws for the islands, will provide for legitimate use of this timber and perpetuation of these magnificent forests.

From gold exchanged with some

soldiers, and from reports of golden cups and plates used by the wild natives of Northern Luzon, there remains no doubt that gold exists in good quantities, and the field for exploration will be filled with miners of the Pacific Coast, as soon as our Government is firmly established.
With all the marvelous richness of these islands. I do not believe that our race and civilization will ever fill them. We can be of great value to the natives in teaching them the acience of horticultura, agriculture and mechanics; in teaching them our language and our religion; in teaching them to substitute other powers for human power in production and trans-portation; in giving them such a taste of modern civilization and government that they will be inspired to higher wants, better desires, purer morals and a more reliable and substantial character. We can do this through channels of education, industry and government, on a basis that will be valuable and profitable

People Are Quick and Imitative. Polygamy and slavery exist now, and the standard of living is cheap and low; but, notwithstanding this, the general mass of natives are not dull or stupid. They learn easily to run engines, operate machinery and electrical appliances, and to my mind have possibilities in their mental make-up equal to the people of Japan. They are so changeable and unreliable as to make them at present totally unfit for self-government, and the system they would inaugurate would bring war among themselves and then slavery of many tribes, with exclusion of foreigners and corruption of every

These people are very vicious, and by stealth and sneaking methods are killing more of our soldiers now than they did-during active warfare; and they are murdering, even in Manila, natives who show a friendly spirit to Americans. We have here a problem that is taxing the patience and skill of our people, but it is ourse to solve, and every patriotic citizen shoulds encourage those who have the burdess of responsibility on their hands H. B. MILLER.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITH-OUT CHANGE.

It's a pleasure to travel in first-class, cars. The newly equipped Chicago-Port-land Special, leaving Portland every morning at 9:15, carries the latest im-proved parlor, dining, sleeping and chair cars. The train is wide-vestibuled throughout, thus making a suite of rooms of the various cars, rivaling the best to be obtained in the first-class hotels. The observation portion of the parior car is particularly worthy of mention, with its large plate-glass windows and

comfortable lounging chairs.

This train runs through to Chicago without change, and passengers may make themselves at home, feeling satisfied that there will be no change of cars before their destination is reached. For rates and further information, call at City Ticket Office, 80 Third street, corner Oak.

Inquest Over Philip Cox.

The inquest over Philip Chester Cox, drowned Thursday, was held yesterday death by accidental drowning. The deceased was 22 years old and a native of Delafield, Wis., having lived in Portland 10 years. His life was insured for 2000, and he held an accident policy for \$3000, which had recently lapsed. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Taylor-street church.

Habitual constipation cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills in small doses. Don't forget this.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 20.-8 P. M.-Maximum

WEATHER CONDITIONS. The barumeter is low over the entire Pacific Northwest, and there is no high pressure visi-ble, but the barometer has risen slightly along the California Coast. The warmest weather o secretia in Occaron and Washing ton. The following maximum temperatures were recorded today: Portland, 90 deg.; Roseburg, 94; Baker City, 94; Walla Walla, 100; Spokane, 96; Botse, 84; Pocatello, 92; Red Bluff, 98; 90; Botse, 94; Pocatello, 92; Red Bluff, 98; Winnemucca, 94; Salt Lake, 90; Helena, 90; Bismarck, 90, and Havre, 92 deg. No rath has Bismarck, 90, and Havre, 92 deg. No rain has fallen in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States during the last 24 hours. The indications are for continued fair weather in this district. It will be cooler Saturday in Oragon,

Washington and Northern Idaho. WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Saturday, July 21: Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho-Southern Idaho-Fair; probably cool in wastern portion; westerly winds.

ern portion; westerly wir Portland and vicinity-Fair and cooler; weeks The following crop telegrams were received today at the local office of the United States

Weather Bureau: The Dulles-Maximum temperature, 100; wind cest; heat not injuring grain or fruit. Albany-Thermomster, 96; Spring crops effects of dry windy weather; yield will be ma-

Pendleton - Temperature, 105; northerly winds; slight damage to grain. EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

CAN SLEEP NOW Since Leaving off Coffee.

"Up to five years ago I had used coffee all my life, but was finally forced to give it up on account of the way it acted on me. Right after drinking it I would be taken with a dizzy headache and sour stomach and have to make a cup of strong tea before I could go about my

Two years ago I started on Postum

Food Coffee, and since finding how to make it properly, I would not exchange it for the best coffee I ever saw. My old troubles have disappeared entirely, I have gained considerable flesh, and what is still better, sleep perfectly at night, which was not the case while using coffee.
"When I first used Postum, my husband complained of its being tasteless, so I tried to use more of it, but as that did not help matters, I tried more boiling,

wisch proved to be the right thing, and now it is delicious." Mrs. W. A. Eckels.

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Mortgage Loans On improved city and farm property, at lowest current raise. Building loans. Installment loans. Macmaster & Rirrell, \$11 Worcester blk. NEWCASTLE COAL

Has been leading coal on coast for 20 years, Pacific Coast Co., 249 Washington st. Tel. 229. MORTGAGE LOANS

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7 Chamber of Commerce. CHOICEST PROPERTY In Holladay and Irvington Locality on Tillamook st.; two car lines. only \$375 TO \$500 PER LOT; easy terms,

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