VOTING BY MACHINE

This Question Will Come Up at Next Legislature.

HON, D. M. WATSON FATHERS IT

Bill Providing for Such an Innovation Met With Scant Courtesy Five Years Ago.

Representative D. M. Watson expects to introduce a bill in the next Legislature to provide voting machines in all cities of Oregon of any considerable site. Action in this direction has been stimulated by the fraud discovered in precinct No. 42, of the Ninth Ward. From the revelations made in the Circuit Court of how ballots may be tampered to the court of how ballots may be tampered. with after leaving the voter's hands, there has been a general inquiry as to whether there is not some way to guarwhether there is not some way to game an absolutely correct count according to the vote. The safest and surest system to the minds of those who have studied the problem 's a voting machine, registering and counting automatine, registering and counting. chine, regardering and contents of Multinomah delegation have discussed the matter. F. A. Heitkemper says he will favor a voting machine if proven economical and accurate. But Mr. Watson has given the matter more thought than other members and will likely be entrusted with the management of the bill. When seen yesterday Mr. Watson sald

had not reached positive convictions for or against any system or machine. He believed in voting machines, but his nvestigations had not proceeded far mough to enable him to speak advisedly of their cost of practicability. These were features to be learned, which he had alroady taken up and would follow until all known machines had been thor-

oughly studied.

County Recorder S. C. Beach, while a
Representative from Multnomah County
in 1895, introduced a bill to have the
state adopt voting machines, but his
measure was so badly beaten that he has not recovered from his surprise yet. Out of the entire House he was successful in securing only 12 votes, and about haif of those were from Multnomah. time Mr. Beach made a very exhaustive study of vorting machines and electoral methods throughout the United States. He secured ballots from most of the states in the Union, procured circulars and descriptions of the voting machines then patenied, and actually had brought to Salem, at his own expense, what at his own expense, seemed to be the cheapest and simplest machine in the market. His interest in the subject produced only a suspicion that he was seeking pecuniary gain, and the harder he worked the stronger grew the impression, until he was approached by a half dozen or more persons asking to be paid for their support of the meas-ure providing voting machines.

A Portland man patented one machine of a rather elaborate design, which was operated by electricity. This fact alone condemned it with Mr. Beach, as the uncertainty of an electric current might oduce serious mistakes. The Myers' chine of New York was studied carefully, but it was such a compilcated at fair and came so high that it was deeme impractical if any other could be found to do the work. This Mr. Beach thought and still believes he found in what is known as the Cifford voting machine

H. A. Clifford was an enthusiastic Populist, who had made some money in the sheep business and became so wrought up over political tricks at the ballot box that he spent his fortune bringing out the voting machine. This was small, simple, did not depend on springs or extraneous power and was remarkably cheap. Every movement of its simple mechanism was positive and there seemed no possibility of getting it out of order. The test given at Salem demonstrated its durability. Mr. Beach had it placed in the basement of the Capital, printed a fictitious ticket con-taining the names of 160 candidates, which was the limit of the machine, as then manufactured, and invited every-body to come down and vote. Men via-tred it at all hours, banged away at the keyboard and experimented very rudely. but the machine always responded and smade mistakes. Mr. Clifford ofchines required at \$50 each. The ex-treme width then made permitted of in-serting only 190 candidates on the ballot. By timed tests on the fictitious ballot, the 1000 persons could vote on the machine in 10 hours. If the names of the candidates had been familiar so that each man had an idea for whom he wanted to vote the work would have been faster. The voting is impressed on a roll of paper, and the number of votes possible on one machine is only limited by the size of the roll. By using thin paper and enlarging slightly the space where the roll is placed, perhaps the total votes for one roll could be increased to 1500

The principle of the work is very sim pile. Names of all the candidates are printed on paper, those for Mayor or any end of the name, is right under the key on which a coresponding number is placed, thus making if just as easy to strike the right number and the man desired as it is to pick him out on the Australian ballot. Pressing the key moves downward a small lever, with a sunch attached, which perforates the rol of paper on the exact line of a candidate's name. The same motion of the lever operates a small rachet which counts the vote the same as a cash register. Thus there are two records of the vote to insure accuracy. If this register is questioned the roll may be taken out and counted more easily than the present ballots are counted. Every candidate's votes appears on his line, being indicated by perforations of the paper. All the votes cost by a single voter are plainly distinguished, as the perforatio one man can make must appear in straight line transversely to the roll. It can be seen if a man has voted twice for candidater running for the same

To prevent repeating the key used to make a perforation locks when pressed down and cannot be released except by one of the judges, who sets the machine for the next man by pulling a string. The judge does not see the keyboard in doing this, so as to tell by the keys locked who the preceding voter cast als ballot for. A curtain was provided for the voter while at the keyboard that his choice might be absolutely secret. As the voters appear to cast their ballots, they were registered and received in the same manner of the preliminaries for the present system. All votes are counted when the last man finishes. Of course, If the register is questioned, a count will have to be made, the same as now. With the simplicity of its mechanism and the absolute protection from all except the judges having the key to the box, there seems no more possibility of the register making errors than each registers, which are known to be exact.

person desires to vote a party ticket, ich as a list of Representatives or Sena tors from Multnomah County, it may be done by pressing a given key. But the time required to vote for such a list in detail is very short, as they would follow each other and one key after another would have to be pressed. These machines could be purchased in 18% for \$40 Probably the same number

necessary. But when the voting was finished, the work would be over, and the duties of the judges and clerks dur-ing the voting would be much reduced. clerk was paid \$3 for the first day of 10 cierk was paid \$3 for the first day of 10 hours, and so much for each ballot counted as recompense for the remainder of the time. The pay for, perhaps, a majority, ranged between \$12 and \$15. The difference between these sums and \$3 would be the saving on each judge and clark at one election. There were three judges and two clerks at each voting precinct, and \$6 in precincts in the city and \$6 in and # precincts in the city and 80 in the county. This would make 245 men employed as judges and clerks in the city. As many of these received \$15 and \$16 it is safe to estimate that an average of \$10 would be saved on each if he was paid for only one day's work, or \$1. Two hundred and forty-five men, at \$10 each, would make a total of \$2450 saved at one election. The voting machines cost only \$50 each. The \$250 would buy just \$9 machines, or enough to piace one in each voting preciact of the city. As each machine is estimated to have a capacity of

1000 votes in 10 hours, it is seen that a still larger saving could be effected by reducing the number of voting precincts. This would much more than offset the cost of paper and other incidentals to the machine. One set of clerks and judges could probably handle 100 votes with ease, and the machine would accom-modate as many as the clerks and judges could pass. These are figures that show the econom ical side of the question, and the accur-acy of the machine was tested pretty well. From the experience of Mr. Beach,

however, it seems that other difficulties must be overcome. With all his argu-ments and demonstrations he succeeded in convincing the Legislators of but one positive fact—that any man who fights for a cause must have a graft in it. So embarrassing did this situation become to the champion of the voting machine that he was ready to throw up his hands in disgust, and wrote to the owner of the machine for an affidavit that he had absolutely no interest in its sale or man-ufacture. The members voting for the measure to provide voting machines were: Beach, Burke, Cardwell, Cole, Cleeton Conn. Davis, Long, Patterson, Paxton. Rinearson, Thompson and Young. Perhaps if the whole Multnomah delegation goes to the Legislatude with the under standing that they will fight for a simi-lar measure, a different fate will befall the cause of voting machines in Oregon.

REPAINTING A BRIDGE.

County Commissioners Figure on the Most Economical Plan.

County Commissioners Steele, Mack and County Commissioners Steele, Mack and Showers were in consultation with City Engineer Chase yesterday in regard to the painting of the Burnside-street bridge. It was decided that the bridge must be painted this season, and, after discussing several kinds of paint, it was about decided to use the same kind that had been used on the Madison and Morrison, stress bridges. The guestion are Morrison-street bridges. The question as to whether to let the job by contract or have it done by day's work was dis-cussed. Both ways had advantages and lisadvantages. It was finally decided to buy the paint and advertise for the labor

to put it on.
The Commissioners were well aware that many would not do so much work when working for the county as when working for a contractor, and steps will be taken to see that the county is not thus swindled. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no irresponsible person will be given a contract, and there will be a man to oversee the work, and if it is not done to suit, the whole outfit will be

done to suit, the whole outfit will be "fired,"
The places in the iron and woodwork of the bridge where the paint has blistered or peeled will be gone over first, and then the whole structure will be painted, thus giving two coats in places where they are needed, and one coat elsewhere.

Application was made to the board to Application was made to the board to improve the grade of Woodstock Hill on Kelly avenue. The scheme proposed is to lower the track of the City & Suburban Company's Woodstock line three feet at this point. Teams can pull a load two-thirds of the way up this hill, but the grade is so steep for the rest of the way that it is necessary to double-team way that it is necessary to double-team. The board went out after they had ad-journed to examine the place,

EXPRESSMEN FORM A UNION They Seek to Maintain Bates and to Secure Public Stands. form with flying banners, the old soldlers in the rear. Mrs. Jiles Stephens was in charge.

formed in Portland, 30 out of the 200 having been enrolled. The object, according one of them who was speaking of the matter yesterday, is to regulate prices for moving baggage and put a stop to cutting rates. "We will charge 50 cents for moving the first trunk," he said, "and 5 cents for each additional trunk. Vallees and handsatchels will not be charged for where they accompany trunks. For a vallee alone, 25 cents will be charged, except when the distance is

great, when we will charge 50 cents.
"Expressmen are compelled to pay a city license, yet are not furnished with stands. We can only stand now in front of some one's place at the discretion of the occupant of the premises, and, as he is liable to change his mind at any time, we may have to move, and thus lose the patronage we have been years in building up. When we become thoroughly organ-ized we propose to ask the city to fur-nish us stands or we will refuse to pay any more license.

"At the steamer docks we have no privfleges which the police are bound to re-spect, and we have to jostle each other for the best positions. The nature of our usiness compels us to get out and hustle and we have to accost travelers in regard to moving their baggage. As long as we do so in a respectable manner, we don't hink anybody has a right to stop us.

"I think the city might furnish us stands in or about the parks, where we could be found when wanted, and where we would not be in the way of street traffic. This subject will come up for debate at our next meeting, when we expect to swell our membership so as to clude nine-tenths of the expressmen in

Front-Street Bridge PORTLAND Aug. 2. -(To the Editor.)--It would seem to me that with the memory of the late catastrophe at Tacoma on the De Lin-street bridge, the City & Sub-urban Railway should not be permitted to use the bridge crossing the guich on Front street, between Caruthers and Arhur streets. Any one can readily see that this bridge is far from being safe. There are danger signs at either end of this bridge, but they will never prevent a car from going through to the ground, some 60 or 85 feet below. Now that the election is over, it seems to me it is high time for the city to see that this bridge is either rebuilt, repaired or the cars prevented from crossing.

matter. The Council at its meeting Wednesday appropriated \$750 for a new deck for the Front-street bridge, and the lumber for it was ordered yesterday. The ubstructure of the bridge is stanch and safe, having been put in good repair last alry. year, and the deck would have been renewed long ago had there been money available for this purpose. The matter hus been so much discussed by the Council and the Board of Public Works, and The Oregonian has published so much about it, that every citizen should know all there is to be known about it.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, made express-ly for this class.

WOMEN WERE IN CHARGE

RELIEF CORPS IN EVIDENCE AT G. A. R. REUNION.

General Compson Tells How 1500 Men Cut Their Way Through Stonewall Jackson's Lines.

Yesterday was Woman's Relief Corps day at the G. A. R. reunion at Pleasant Home. The members of the corps had full charge of all the exercises during the day and evening. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was much increased over the previous days. Several more campers arrived and took tents for the remainder of the week. The camp ground presented a lively appearance in the morning while the people were arriving from the surroundings. By 10 o'clock a large num-ber of vehicles had arrived and were ber of vehicles had arrived and were placed among the trees for the day. The farmers and their families are making the reunion a holiday, and usually turn out part of the day, and also in the even-

ruined the horses. It was a dash up the mountains and narrow daffies. Horses were constantly dropping, but it was on and on. At the close of General Compson's address he was greeted with much applause. He wore, during the delivery of his fine address, a bronze medal given by the Government to the survivors of the battle of Gettysburg for distinguished

Miss Lena Morrow arrived in the af-ternoon and gave an address. The au-dience then adjourned till evening, when the usual campfire programme was ren-dered. A large number of Portland people were in attendance during the after and evening and remained over for

Closing Programmes. All the exercises of the day will be in the hands of the fraternal order. Wood-men of the World. There will be ad-dresses by Professor W. C. Hawley and dresses by Professor W. C. Hawley and other prominent members of that order. Tomorrow will be G. A. R. day, which will close the reunion. George C. Brownell, of Oregon City, will speak in the morning and T. C. Deviln in the af-

Reception at Reluge Home. The East Side W. C. T. U. gave a reception at the Florence Crittenton Refuge Home yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock

PUDDIN'HEAD WILLIE.



DEMOCRATIC HEAD-If it was not for your wormy 16-to-1 nut I might be elected President. POPULIST HEAD-I see! You are trying to force me off the Earth

with Imperialism.

excellent musician, entertained the audi-ence with a fine selection, and received much applause. General H. B. Compson gave a short talk in the morning on the "Military Career of General Sheridan." He spoke briefly, for his address of the day was to be given in the afternoon. Rev. N. S. Helleroft, of Montavilla, assisted in the exercises. Mrs. Pool presided.

General Compson's Address In the afternoon the crowd was largely increased. At 1:30 the M. A. Ross Wo-man's Relief Corps marched to the plat-

There was an opening musical selec-tion by Miss Vennie Welsh, of Mount Tabor, who filled the entire camp ground with her clear notes. She was heartly applauded and responded with another selection. Mrs. Robert Pool read a brief sketch of the military life of General H. B. Compson, the main speaker of the day, and Arthur Bates declaimed a poetical tribute to him.

General H. B. Compson took a promi-nent part in the battle of Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry and other engagements of the Civil War. He was introduced by Mrs. Stephens and was received with

loud applause by the apdience.

There was a special interest in his address, as he dwelt on personal reminiscenses of scenes and battles in which he took part. In the opening of his ad-dress he paid a very high tribute to the valor and patriotism of the American woman during the war. He specially pointed out ted out the part nurses took in cari the an nurses took in caring for the wounded and mangled in that ter-rible conflict at Gettysburg, where for three days the mighty hours of the North and South struggled. Then General Compson gave incidents of personal bravery and sacrifices by the many women who acted as nurses, and paid an eloquent tribute to their efforts to mitigate the horrors of the Civil War in battle and in hospital. Then passing on, General Compson took up the stirring scenes that took place at Harper's Ferry, where Stonewall Jackson surrounded and captured the place, with 12 000 men, under command of General Miles. It was here occurred one of the most thrilling inci-dents of the war, and according to the speaker, history has not yet done full justice to the escape of the 1500 cavalry un-der Davis, a cousin of Colonel B. F. Davis, a Union man, and also a cousin of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. Stonewall Jacason had the Union army, under Miles, completely hemmed in on all sides, Harp-er's Ferry is a sort of hollow, surrounded by hills, the latter occupied by Jackson's men. Guns were trained on the Union Army. Finally, after much urging Davis obtained permission from General Miles to cut his way out with 1800 car-nity. The speaker was one of the men who went with Davis, and his description

of that terrible midnight ride right through the rebel camp was one most thrilling. He told how the ride was undertaken. Five men kept their eyes on their leader so that they could not be separated in the darkness of the night. On they went silently, expecting every minute that the rebel batteries would open on them. They marched right through Stonewall Jackson's camp. were seen, by the camp, but in the dark-ness could not be recognized, and when halled, responded that they were part of Joe Jeff Steward's detachment of cavalry. They finally cleared the enemy's camp and passed on over the Maryland Mountains. They captured Stonewall Jackson's train of ammunition wagons, General Compson said that this capture of the ammunition wagons of Stonewall Jackson was highly important, fo rihe reason that it is believed that it really resulted in the defeat of General Lee at the great battle of Antietam by depriv-ing him of ammunition. General Comp-son detailed the course of the cavalry as the detachment made its way to General McClellan's army. He said it was a terrible ride, and that it wore out and

programme was rendered. This was in charge of the Relief Corps. There was patriotic music and Arthur Bates, an excellent musician, entertained the audience with a fine selection, and received not done on account of the heat, and the afternoon was spent in a social way.
There was a large contribution of eatables and clothing. Mrs. Niblin and Mrs.
Plympton Kelly contributed 70 pounds of
blackberries, which was a very acceptable gift. A sum, amounting to \$12 60, was donated from different women who attended the reception. At present there are 20 inmates and 12 bables at the Home. The nancial condition is not thriving and as the institution is a worthy one, it de-serves the charitable attention of all.

Death of a Pioneer.

Daniel Hatchaway died vesterday morn ing at his home on East Twenty-sixth and Powell streets. He was a pioneer of 1848 and was 84 years of age. The funeral services will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from his late resi-dence. The remains will be interred at Multnomah Cemetary.

Pleasant Home Notes William Craswell, while working at Proctor & Bean's sawmill, cut his foot severely, which will incapacitate him for work for some time. Craswell is par-ticularly unfortunate in this respect, as

h ewas only just out of a Portland hos-pital where he had been confined a long while from a badly injured knee. Land values at Pleasant Home are advancing steadily and many Eastern peo-ple are looking toward the purchase of All express themselves highly pleased with the country and the climate. Among the land sales re-cently recorded was the purchase of 160 acres from Joseph Barber by Mr. Hawley. Mr. Hawley expects to make extensive improvements on his ranch. Professor B. C. Aitman lately purchased the old Spiller ranch for \$3000. He intends to convert it into a large dairy.

Dr. Wise, room 614. The Dekum.

WASHINGTON CHAUTAUOUA.

Some of the Features of This Year's Assembly at Vashon Island.

Rev. Louis S. Bowerman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Seattle, was in Portland yesterday in the interests of the Baptist Young People's Union Chautauqua Assembly, which will be held on Vashon Island, midway between Seattle and Tacoma, August 9 to 19.

The programmes are at hand, and pre-

The programmes are at hand, and present an excellent array of talent.
Rev. O. W. Van Osdell, D. D., of Spo-kane, has the department of Old Testa-ment study. Rev. George R. Varney, of okane, gives six studies on "Issues of

The State of Oregon is represented by two lecturers-Rev. J. H. Beaven, D. D., of Oregon City, who will give six studies on the "Development of Doctrine," while James Edmunds, of this city, will have each day "The Sunday School Normal Class." Dr. F. W. Colegrove, of the Washington State University, will give several lectures on "Mind Development."
There will be two grand concerts, under direction of Professor W. F. Parish, stereopticon lectures and an address by Hon. C. S. Shank. There will also be special programmes for the Union, En-deavor, Temperance and Patriotic days. The Cooke Evangelistic Mission will also

The railways of Washington have grantd a rate of a fare and one-third, certificate plan, provided 50 use the railways. This rate includes the City of Portland One of the unique features is the "Boys' Camp Content." in charge of Rev. L. J. Sawyer, Seattle. This is an encampment for boys of 12 to 16 years of age. About 75 are already enrolled. The e only \$5 per boy for the 12 days.

There is abundant room for camping and at the hotel. For accommodations address Rev. L. J. Sawyer, Chautauqua. Wash,

REJECTED A COMPROMISE

STRIKING TEAMSTERS REFUSE \$2 25 A DAY.

Some Wholesale Grocery Houses Offer to Pay Higher Rates for Hauling Than Heretofore.

Another day brought no material change in the strike situation of the teamsters for the transfer companies. At a meeting held late last evening the strikers decided to continue their posistrikers decided to continue their posi-tion unaltered by the compromise of 2 25 offered. Upon both sides there was ev-idence of a hope for an early settlement. How this is to be effected is not clear, as the transfer management maintained that with present prices it was impossi-ble to pay 250, and the strikers were equally positive that they were entitled to that wage. An extended conference between some of the leading grocery firms and the transfer companies originated the move-

transfer companies originated the move transfer companies originated the move-ment that brought forth the offer of a compromise of \$2 %. Alien & Lewis and Wadhams & Co. agreed to make a raise of \$5 per cent on the "in hauling," which has been done for them at the rate of \$5 cents a ton heretofore. Their "out hauling" has been at the rate of \$6 cents per ton. This offer was made by them in an equitable spirit and with the un-derstanding that other greecery firms derstanding that other grocery firms would make a similar increase. Mason, Bhrman & Co., Lang & Co., and Wad-hams & Kerr Bros. were not favorable to this in every respect, as they claim Wadhams & Co. and Allen & Lewis have been paying less for hauling than the other big firms. Instead of the different firms making a proportionate increase over their present rates, it is suggested that all come up to a common level, and then, if it is neessary to make an in-crease, let the raise be in due proportion. Recently one of these houses succeeded in getting the "in hauling" of flour, sugar and sait done at the 25-cent rate paid by
the two firms who came forward with
the concessions, but still pays 40 cents on
all other material constituting the stock
of a wholesale grocery store.

As a result of the promises made by
the grocery jobing-houses the transfer
companies felt justified in offering the

companies felt justified in offering the strikers \$2 25 a day. This is a raise of half the amount asked. A committee from the teamsters' union met the representatives from the transfer companies, heard the proposals and submitted them to the members of the union, who were then holding a meeting. A reply soon came out that the strikers would stand for \$2.50. The transfer men felt that they could do no more, and negotiations were declared off.

On the streets there was little varia-

tion from the policy of the day previous. The strikers had their organization better perfected, and in some way or other managed to meet every new man going out with a wagon. Arguments were used to persuade the new employe to leave his position and join issues with the strikers. There is some conflict as to the language used on such occasions. All the strikers, including their officers, assert nositively that none of the union the strikers, including their officers, as-sert positively that none of the union men used abusive or insulting language any time during the day; at least, if such was used, none of them knew or heard of it. At the meetings held all the members of the union were made to promise courteous conduct in their work and to avoid abusive or rough language. Two of the transfer companies state that considerable abusive language was used yesterday, but, so far as their information went, it came from outsiders not members of the union, who seemed to sympathize with the movement. But two other companies assert that their men were intimidated by some of the union men. The intimidation was not violence or the threat of violence, but such insulting language as "scab" and words that would affect a sensitive man. These assertions are emphatically refuted by

the union men to a man. the union men to a man.

There seemed to be more trucks working yesterday than the day before. The Holman Company said that during the afternoon they had their full force out. and had worked off the congestion of and had worked off the congestion of freight that starred them in the face for two days previous. Two of their new employes were persuaded to quit, but their places were soon filled. This firm says there is no difficulty in getting an abundance of men to undertake teaming, but many of them have to be broken in before they are efficient. The eageress of men to take the vacant posit the management regards as good evidence that the pay of teamsters was good, as compared with that of other laborers. Were it not for the fact that a strike was on, the management asserts that there would be flocks of men applying for the vacant positions. Many laborers through sympathy, will not take position

vacated by men who left because of low Wakeman & Morse were in some better shape than the previous day, they said. Some of their new men had been per-suaded to quit, and one fellow had left after a half day, through sheer fright When he was questioned he admitted that no violence had been offered or threat-ened by any of the strikers. One man left the Northwest Transfer Company. and his place was filled. He was not one of the two men added to the force since the sirike, but had been there nearly a year. The management here stands firmly against the union, and says men employed now will not be discharged

for union men if the strike is settled. Strelbig & Co. were laboring with a rumor that gained some currency to the effect that an increase in pay had been made by the firm and two union men employed. This Mr. Streibig emphatically denied. What his wage rates were he did not care to discuss, as he did not regard it public matter, but he said posiregard it public matter, but he said posi-tively that he had made no increase since the strike, nor had he been forced into recognizing the union or any other or-ganization. He had all of his wagons out most of the day. Among the other companies there was nothing to vary the

common experience.

There was considerable conflict of opinion as to whether the transfer companies or the jobbing houses were at the bottom of the difficulty, so far as rates were concerned. Some of the strikers maintained that the jobbers were gener-ally sympathizing with them, and would make a reasonable raise if there was any assurance that the increase would go to the account of wages. This imputation against the transfer companies that they were not sincere in their expressed desire to pay all they could, was warmly con-tested by every firm. The manager of one firm said:
"I heartly sympathize with the men.

I know they should have more pay, but I cannot give it. The margin of profit has been reduced so low that we cannot pay more and stay in business. I can prove that a raise of 50 cents a day in the wages of my teamsters would drive me out of business, unless the raise were covered by a corresponding raise in the rates I receive for work. The fact that a few wholesale grocery firms agree to a 25-per-cent raise does not help me any, I haven't a single grocery jobbing house among my patrons. To benefit me, all the firms shipping freight must raise their rates for hauling. There is a question whether they can do this present stage of competition. If thes do raise rates of hauling I am told they will have to recoup in their selling price. This will bring the burden of the whole proposition down to the door of the consumer of staples. The teamster doing our hauling is one of these consumers, and will have to pay increased prices for his

food and other necessaries." After the meeting held last evening in the hall at Twelfth and Glisan streets. President Shannon said the union had voted to hold on. Several committees had been out getting in touch with the busi-ness men of the city and endeavoring to

ascertain if a raise in the price of hauling would be consented to. These com-mittees had not reported, and it was not known what they had accomplished. They found many sympathiners among busi-ness men, but did not report that this sympathy was taking substantial form. President Shannon and the other officers President Shannon and the other officers and members present said they were sure that none of the strikers had been conducting themselves in a disorderly or unruly manner. Another meeting of the union will be held this evening in the same hall, at which it is possible important business will be transacted.

LAST MONTH'S WEATHER.

Mean Temperature Was the Same as for 30 Years Past.

Following is the monthly report of July weather, made up by the United States Weather Bureau:

Duts.	Temp'rture			tat	Cha
	Max.	Min	Mean	ion	racter day
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	84000000000000000000000000000000000000	48.66.55.54.55.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	0.0333500000000000000000000000000000000	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Clear

Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.38; highest pressure, 39.14, date, 12th; low-est pressure, 29.78, date, 20th. Mean temperature, 51; highest tempera-ture, 90, date 20th; lowest temperature, 48, date, 1st; greatest daily range of tem-perature, 21, date, 30th; least daily range of temperature, 10, date, 5th,

of temperature, 10, date, 5th,

Mean temperature for this month in:
1871, 70; 1872, 90; 1872, 67; 1874, 68; 1876, 70;
1876, 66; 1877, 66; 1878, 67; 1874, 65; 1880, 65;
1881, 55; 1882, 67; 1883, 68; 1879, 65; 1880, 66;
1884, 59; 1877, 66; 1888, 68; 1889, 70; 1880, 66;
1891, 69; 1892, 65; 1898, 66; 1899, 67. Mean temperature for this month for 30 years, 67; average excess of daily mean temperature during month 0; accumulated perature during month, 0; accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since January 1, 33; average daily excess since January 1, 2; prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement of wind, 5639 miles; maximum velocity of wind, direc-

miles; maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 20, southwest, 31st.

Total precipitation, 0.34 of an inch.

Total precipitation (in inches) for this month in 1871, 0.55; 1872, 0.20; 1873, 1.92; 1874, 0.19; 1875, 200; 1875, 0.96; 1877, .053; 1878, 1.10; 1879, 1.75; 1890, 0.99; 1881, 1.10; 1882, 0.96; 1883, 1.90; 1884, 1.90; 1885, 0.34; 1885, 0.32; 1887, 0.03; 1888, 1.04; 1889, 0.00; 1880, 0.14; 1890, 0.05; 1891, 0.24; 1802, 0.70; 1893, 0.14; 1894, 0.10; 1889, 0.22; 1886, T. 1887, 0.65; 1889, 0.14; 1834, 0.10; 1835, 0.23; 1836, Tr. 1837, 0.55; 1838, 0.33; 1834, 0.10; 1835, 0.23; 1836, Tr. 1837, 0.55; 1838, 0.75; 1839, 0.47; 1900, 0.34; average precipitation for this month for 30 years, 0.55 inches; total deficiency in precipitation during month, 0.22 inches; total precipitation from September 1, '29, to date, 28.68 inches; average precipitation from Sep-tember 1, to date, 4.75 inches; total de-ficiency from September 1, '90, to date, 4.68 inches; average precipitation for 22 wet seasons, 44.09 inches; number of clear days, 30; partly cludy days, 4; cloudy days, 7; dates of greatest precipitation in 3t hours, 0.30 of an inch, on the 4th; number of days with .01 inch or more of precipitation, 3.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Perecast Official.

PROSPECT FOR PRUNES.

Oregon Will Come Into Competition With Large Crops.

Following is an extract from a circular

"The season of 1900 opens up with light stocks all over the country, and the early demand promises to be up to the average of former years. The Coast crop of 1399 (and by that we mean the crop of Callfornia, Oregon and Washington) was the largest in the history of the trade, the California crop being over 100,000,000 pounds, while the Oregon and Washington to crop was practically a failure. The Eastern deted four to crop was short as authing the example of the control of the country of the trade, the California crop being over 100,000,000 (and the season that take the last dollar a than had in return for a ticket to Nome," he said, "and these agents knew full well that authing the coatraction of the return trip, and this is for steer-age passage. First cabin to Seattle costs 100.

He biames the transportation companies for luring men North, while knowling the carrier of the take to be a control of the coatraction of the passage. First cabin to Seattle costs 100.

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He biames the transportation companies for luring men North, while knowling there was nothing to justify the except the passage. First cabin to Seattle costs 100. was also the European crop. This result-ed in a large home and export trade, but at lower prices than those ruling during for all the deaths at Nome. but later and conservative estimates re-duce the quantity to 150,000,000 pounds. The crop of all other fruits in California is much heavier than last year. The Eastern fruit crop is very large, and Europe promises to have reasonably fair crops. What conclusions, then, are to be drawn from this situation? Certainly not very high prices for the crop of 1900. We shall not attempt to forecast the closing situation, but it is our candid opinion that early sellers will not have cause for re-

gret. They also quote the following instructions from the bulletin of the California.
Cured Fruit Association, which will govern inspectors in the classification of prunes, and recommend that Oregon growers conform with them, or they will certainly have to take lower prices for

"First-There will be two classes of graded prunes, designated as first and second quality.
"Second-No prunes will be received.

first quality unless thoroughly cured and free from cracked, immature or otherwise defective or imperfect fruit. "Third—All fruit delivered at warehouse containing unripe, cracked or otherwise defective fruit will be designated as sec-

Where Flows the Long Tom.

Corvaills Times. One of the finest sections of Benton County is the Long Tom country. There, county is the Long form country. There, handsome country residences and big fine barns are on every farm. The farm improvements are almost invariably substantial. The signs of life are everywhere visible. Permanence and home me improving is in the very . Homes are as numerous as ey are excellent. From almost any they are excellent. spot from half a dozen to a score of them are within view. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. The rays of the set-ting sun never lit up a landscape more perfect. A handsome church, new and commodious, and numerous schoolhouses are improvements that delight the eye of the traveler who passes among the homes of this substantial and thrifty community.

Bents That Are Permanent.

Albany Democrat, A female deadbeat is said to be working her way north. Well, why not female deadbeats as well as male deadbeats? There are plenty of the latter who do not travel from place to place.

Thin, Run-Down People are helped to regain needed flesh and strength by using MALT-NUTRINE. The Anneuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n prepares it, which fact guarantees its su-

perior merit. Sold by all druggists,

WHY SO FEW SUCCEED

SOME PRACTICAL VIEWS ON CAPIT NOME MINING.

Steamship Agents Still Luring Pecple to Go-"Lucky" Baldwin's Unlucky Venture.

"Nome was all right last year, but it was worked out," is the vertice of S. G. Sherman, who returned from there yes-Sherman, who returned from there yesterday. Mr. Sherman was formerly a Puliman conductor, but he thought he would try his luck on that rich beach, and so he obtained an early start from San Francisco and landed at Nome among the very first of this year's adventurers. He took up a machine with which to separate the yellow metal from the beach sands, but it would not treat cubic yards enough in a day to make it pay, so he bought a machine of larger capacity from a disgusted adventurer at Nome, and this he and his partners are now working successfully at Thin Rock, six miles north of Nome. The outil coat its original owner \$1500, and the freight to Nome was \$800, but Mr. Sherman obtained it for \$100 in but Mr. Sherman obtained it for \$100 in

gold. "About one in a thousand are making money at Nome," he said, yesterday, at the Perkins, "and about one in a hun-dred is making expenses. The rest are eating up what they have, and many of them are dead broke, and willing to work for their more fortunate companions for il a day and board, when they can yet it. I have crowds of mon colors get it. I saw crowds of men going out to the placer mines of Anvil Creek to work at these figures, in the hope of saving enough to pay their fare home this Fal."

Mr. Sherman says he has made a good start up there himself, and expects to go back again next Spring. His dredger go back again next Syring and 10 or 113 will probably net the company 110 or 113 win processing not the company \$10 or \$13 a day, and besides this he has three ferryboats running on Snake River which cuts the town of Nome in two. A long-headed fellow from Dawson, he said, had built a bridge over this stream, out of old driftwood, and he charged IS cents for foot passengers one way, while a two-horse team paid a toll of \$150. When Mr. Sherman put on his flatboats, he for foot passengers one way, while a two-horse team paid a toll of \$1 50. When Mr. Sherman put on his flatboats, he brought the fare down to 10 cents the round trip, and still each boat is making \$5 to \$10 a day clear of expenses. The bridgeman got mad and put the fare down to a nickel, but his bonama has de-parted. For a while he cleared over \$1000 a day out of his rattletrap, which had neither plank deck nor side rails, and quits often horses would fall over its rickety sides into the river.

He thinks there are over \$1,000,000 worth of dredgers and gold-saving machines strewn along the beach, which will be left to decay and ruin. Two dredge boats had been put to work on the Snake River, but their buckets struck no golden sands and so they are liable to be aban-doned soon unless they have better luck. Twelve miles of the beach on the north side of Nome and eight miles on the south were worked out last year, and considerable gold found, but these same stretches were being reworked this year, and, of course, the miners were not doing so well. Each miner is allowed a strip 25 feet wide, from low-water mark back

to the tundra, and when he gets tired of this strip he can take another of the same size, if he can find one unoccu-pled. There is no gold at all in the first five or six feet of surface, and the pay five or six feet of surface, and the pay dirt is only about six inches thick, right on the bedrock. Here you are obliged to use a tablespoon to dig the sand out of the crevicos, in order to obtain the gold. This is the reason dredgers cannot work the beach, as they are not capable of getting down to such a fine point. A lot of waste sand has to be stripped of and cast aside, and this takes time. Then cast aside, and this takes time. Then the gold clings so closely to the seams in the bedrock that no large amount of pay sand can be moved in a given time. There are about 35,000 persons, he thinks,

in the vicinity of Nome, of whom 4000 in the vicinity of Nome, of whom 4000 are women. Among those who have lost money in the Nome district, he mentions Lucky Baldwin, of San Francisco, who took up a hotel and saloon "knocked down," all ready to put up and open business. He heard Baldwin say himself that he would be glad if he could get out of the place at a loss of E0,900. Sev-eral vaudeville shows, expensive saloons and gambling outsits had stranded there, and their owners will have to figure sent out by Lang & Co. in regard to the prospects of the market for prunes for this season:

Protocology is an exact the action of the present of the presen

Eastern dried fruit crop was short, as nothing but starvation and disappointment was also the cannot and export trade, but at lower prices than those ruling during for all the deaths at Nome. The death for all the death for a A large number of men and women will

have to be assisted out of there this Fall, in his opinion, and even now hun-dreds are applying to the military au-thorities in vain hope of free transportation. The military receive the applicants coldly, with the reply: "You came here of your own accord, and now you must get out in the same way." Merchandise of all descriptions has be-come depreciated property at Nome. Even

provisions are about as cheap as in Portland, as there is a large supply, and the owners are anxious to sell out and quit the place, even at a big loss. Ham and eggs can be obtained at the restaurants eggs can be obtained at the restaurants for 35 cents, and many of the restaurant-keepers are losing money. There is a large supply of fresh beef, the steers being taken to Nome and slaughtered there. Beef, however, is high, retailing at 65 cents a pound. Milk was high for a

"The weather up there has been de-lightful all season," he continued, "and a good deal of prospecting has been done along the beach. It has been too dry to do much on the creeks, and so nothing much has been struck except on a few claims on Anvil Creek, which pay well, but the bedrock lies very close to the top of the ground, and these claims will be worked out in a few mouths. People think there is more or less gold in the tundra, but this has never been dug utto, as it consists of a frozen morass, hard to drain at the top and difficult to work as you go down. The bedrock, which is nothing but hard clay, lies at various much has been struck except on a few

as you go down. The bedrock, which is nothing but hard clay, lies at various depths, and no one has yet felt justified in attempting the task of exposing its surface to the light.

Many claims were staked out by power of attorney and sold at good prices, hist year, where there is no sign of gold, and a man might as well dig in a potato patch in Portland's suburbs. Thousands of acres were taken up while the snow of acres were taken up while the snow covered the earth, and the stakes sever touched the ground at all. The sticks are now lying scattered about over the ground and no one pays attention to

On the steamer Senator, nearly 600 passengers returned the last trip to Seattle, and the Garonne had about 400. All were disgusted #ith Nome and glad to strike civilized shores once more. Yet some were still being booked for Nome, and each vessel would have a fair complement of passengers on the return north.

A PLEASANT OUTING.

If you want a short, comfortable Sun day outing take a 40-mile ride up the Columbia on the O. R. & N. 9:30 A. M. train. Fare for the trip, 50 cents.