WORK ALL RIGHT

Not Business of Clerk to Find School Land Base.

IS LEGITIMATE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Base Secured by State Land Agent Was All Disposed of, and He Was Left Without Work.

SALEM, Aug. 2.—Clerk M. L. Chamber-lain, of the State Land Board, was asked today what he had to say in regard to the charge made by John P. Robertson that the Oregon school land business is manipulated for the benefit of a private graft. Mr. Chamberlain said: "The State Land Office is conducted in

"The State Land Office is conducted in accordance with the laws of this state; land is sold at prices fixed by law, and no more; neither the state nor any official gets a dollar directly or indirectly on account of the discovery of bases of the selection of lieu land; the books and records of this office are open at all times during office hours to all persons, and no person has privileges here which are not accorded to every other person. We give accorded to every other person. We give so every man who inquires all the in-formation he asks for, so far as it is in our power, and we make it our business to be possessed of all the information regarding the rights of the state

"I think that is a concise denial of the charge made by Mr. Robertson, and I will endeavor to explain the workings of this office so fully that any fair man will be convinced that my assertion is

"Base" and "Lieu" Land.

"As every one knows, the United States Government has donated to the state, for Government has donated to the state, for school purposes, every lith and lith section of hand. There are, however, several conditions under which the state may fall to secure some of these school sections or parts of them, if a school section has been embraced within the forest reserve, if it has been included in an Indian reservation, if it has been homestended before survey, if it is covered by a lake or river, or if it is mineral land, it remains the property of the general Government, and the state is said to lose that much of its school land. It is also provided by United States sintule that whenever such a loss has been susthat whenever such a loss has been sus-tained, the state may make a selection of unoccupied Government land in Heu of the land lost. The school land which remains the property of the general Government is called a base' for selecting other land, and the land selected is called lieu' land. The lieu land is sold by the State Land Board at \$2.50 per acre.

State Land Board at \$2.50 per acre.

"For the purpose of determining what school land had reverted to the general Government and selecting other lands in lieu thereof, a State Land Agent was appointed in 18%, T. W. Davenport being the first incumbent of that office. Mr. Descripert occupied the office for four years, and during that time he made se-lections for all the bases he could find, and at the end of his term of office made the following statements in his re-

port:
"At the beginning of Governor Lord's
administration there were remaining of
bases in the Cascade reservation 176,390
acres, of which 38,000 acres were used to acres, of which sold by the state on mineral basis during the Pennoyer administration; the remaining 125,300 acres have been used in selecting lands which are sold at \$2.50 an acre, and nearly all of them have

"As respects land sales by the State of Oregon, I can say they are well-night closed. At least, there is no more need of a State Land Agent, unless other du-

ties are added to his office.

Conflict of Statement.

'I notice that Mr. Robertson quotes
Mr. Davenport as saying that he had alost any amount of unquestionable bases furnish free. If Mr. Davenport made that statement he contradicted his report and one assertion or the other must be false. If he did not make the statement, Mr. Robertson has lied.

faire. If he did not make the statement, Mr. Robertson has lied.

"As our knowledge of the condition of affairs of the State Land Office confirms the statement made by Mr. Davenport in his final report, we choose to accept that as true, and the general public will probably be ready to accept our united assertion that the available base for the selection of lieu lands is practically exhausted. There are some small or out-of-the-way tracts left, but they are not numerous enough or large enough to warrant the continuance of an office the duties of which are to select lieu land.

According to Mr. Davenport's own statement (and Mr. Robertson seems to consider him reliable), it will not pay the state to employ an official to hunt up hases and select lieu land.

"Those bases which now remain are chickly mineral land, river beds and unsurveyed lands which have been homestead, it is not a difficult matter to discover a base where the land has been surveyed. This can be found by referring to the records, and all of this land has already been used as base.

has been surveyed. This can be found that this safe, as every other man have been the records, and all of may. I have speent six months hard this land has already been used as base. But the only way to determine that a school section is mineral land, or that it is occupied by a river bed, or that the field at my expense and the section is mineral land, or that it is occupied by a river bed, or that prior to survey it had been homesteaded, and I expect to get pay for my information.

up the vacant school sections, scattered as they are, the cost to the state would be perhaps twice the \$2.50 per acre for which the lands are sold. Would you call that business In disposing of state isn'ds we are acting for the best interests of the state and we conduct sales in the manner that will result in the greatest profit to the school fund. Every man in the state is interested in that fund. We sail the land for \$150, and we want every Preparations to Care for Soldiera cent of that money to go into the public treasury. If it is spent otherwise the general public loss. Now, if we send out an agent to hunt up school sections on which there are minerals, we must pay for his services, and his pay comes out of the public treasury. That is what Mr. Robertson asks us to do. He wanted to find some base which he could use for the rejection of lieu land. He expected us to spend perhaps 12 per acre hunting up mineral land, pay this money out of the pockets of all the people, and then sell him the lieu land at 12 50 an acre. In other words, he wanted us to spend the public funds for his individual benefit. We do not conduct state business in that way. The state gets little enough when it receives \$2.50 an acre for its land, and if Ms Robertson wants some of the land he should go and hunt up his own mineral hand for a base. He has no right to ask the people to bear this expense for him. General Odell Not Alone.

land for a base. He has no right to ask the people to bear this expense for him.

General Odell Not Alone.

"Mr. Robertson has a special complaint because W. H. Odell, the last preceding Clerk of the State Land Board, is engaged in the business of hunting up mineral lands on school sections. Mr. Odell, the day of the state Land Board, is engaged in the business of hunting up mineral lands on school sections. Mr. Odell the only man who is engaged in the solid was ordered to Angel Island, has mysteriously disappeared.

Captain John Gibbon, Sr., Assistant Quartermaster, has been made Quarteris not the only min who is engaged in this business, for there are five others who follow the same occupation. He sim-ply happened to be the man who had bunted up mineral land and sold his information to Mr. Crump. Mr. Odell hired an experienced surveyor to go out and examine lands and make due proof to the Government that the lands were mineral. Men who have gone to the trouble and expense to find the small odds and ends here and there that can be used for bases at all points this side of Sonneville for the result of their efforts to men who stop at any point of attraction.

want to make purchases from the state, and it is merely a matter of business be-tween them. If the purchaser wants to pay the man who, by his efforts, has found a piece of available land, it is their business, not ours. All we want is the \$2.50 an acre that the law fixes as the price for it. We get that in all cases,

and no more.
"Mr. Robertson is not compelled to pay "Mr. Robertson is not compelled to pay Mr. Odell or any other man for hunting up mineral land for him. He can take a packhorse and go out into the mountains and find it for himself, just as Mr. Odell does. And if he finds more mineral land than he wants to use for a base for his own selections, ne can sell his information regarding the balance. That would be a perfectly legitimate transaction. This is a free country, and there is no law to prevent a man from going where he pleases and hunting up mineral sec-

This is a free country, and there is no law to prevent a man from going where he pleases and hunting up mineral sections of school land, establishing that fact and then selling his information to a purchaser. The purchaser must be willing to pay him his price, or there would be no bargain made. There is not and cannot he any compulsion in the matter.

How He Came to Be Qualified.

'The fact that Mr. Odell was formerly Clerk of the School Land Board does not give him any advantage over Mr. Robertson in hunting mineral lands or river beds or unsurveyed school land which has been homesteaded. In his youth Mr. Odell took up the occupation of a surveyor. He came to Oregon in an early day and spent the greater part of his life cutting through forests and climbing mountains to make official plats of the public lands in this state. Being a man of energy and intelligence, he acquired a knowledge of the topography and geology of this state which few others, if any, possess. If now, in his old age, Mr. Odell chooses to follow an occupation by which he can make use of the knowledge galred in his young manhood, no fair which he can make use of the knowledge which he can make use of the knowledge gained in his young manhood, no fair man will deny him the right to make a living by that means. When Mr. Odeli was Clerk of the School Land Board he might have spent his time hunting up mineral land for Mr. Robertson's benefit, but the state would have been out the cost of finding the land and Mr. Robertson would have been the gainer. "Outside parties who hunt up these odds and ends and sell their information to and ends and sell their information to purchasers are really helping the state, for they find purchasers for the land, whereas, but for their work, the land might not, and probably would not, ever become the property of the state. The secome the property of the state. The state confers no favor on them, but they confer one on the state. It may be urged that the state can bunt up these mineral lands and tracts covered by river beds just as cheaply as individuals can, and that this should be done, the purchaser paying the cost of hunting up the land.
This would be impracticable for several reasons. The state cannot get the same amount of work done in such matters at the same cost that individuals can. Again. it would cost more to bunt up some bases than they would be worth, and the cost of this would necessarily fall upon the state or an additional charge be made upon other tracts. But a third and more important objection to the state hunting important objection to the state hunting up these tracts, ranging from one to 160 acres in area, is that no fair distribution of the land could be made. If the state found the base, it would be required to furnish the base to the first applicant. In this wav some individuals would be favored. Under the present system, it is a free field—any one who finds a base rets the banefit of it, and the more they find the better it is for the state. find the better it is for the state.

Not in Speculators' Interest. "The present system is not in the in-terest of speculators, for if they get the benefit of base land they must bear the expense of hunting it up. This is something that every man may do, and it is not uncommon for a man who wants lieu land to go out and hunt up his own base, instead of paying a regular base-hunter for doing the work for him.

for doing the work for him.

"Mr. Davenport reported at the close of his term of office that there was no more work for the State Land Agent to perform, and this office probably would have been abolished had it not been that the state found liself in possession of nearly 800 farms lying in every county in the state, which have come to it through foreclosure. These farms must be looked after, the property kept up, the lands rented or sold, rents collected, etc. An act was therefore passed in 1887 continuing the office of State Land Agent, but changing the duties of the office so that the agent now looks after the state farms. To take general supervision of 200 farms, scattered all over the state, is work enough for three men, and the State Land Agent has no time to waste hunting bases for lieu land when this work will be done by individuals and

prior to survey it had been homesteaded, it to go upon the land, examine the rocks.

Survey it, etc.

"By looking at our records a man cas determine what school land remains undisposed of, but in order to determine whether it reverts to the general Government, a visit to the land itself must be made. If the State Land Board should send an agent out over the state to hunt up the vacant school sections, scattered number of men who have not been clerks.

Preparations to Care for Soldiers Wounded in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Extensive sanitary improvements at the Presidio general hospital will be completed in a few days, and will make it one of the best equipped military hospitals in the United States. A new heating and power plant which has been installed includes a complete system of ventilating and steam heating an electric light plant, a fully expedited legislating and distinct the state of t fully appointed inundry, a disinfecting apparatus and an ice-making machine and refrigerator. Colonel Girard, who is in charge of the hospital, says that the

employment of this plant, says that the employment of this plant will save about \$20,000 n year, and will vastly increase the efficiency of the hospital service.

The medical division of the Department of California has begun preparations for the care of sick and wounded in China, including the care of sick and wounded in China.

ding was ordered to Angel Island, has mysteriously disappeared.

Captain John Gibbon, Sr., Assistant Quartermaster, has been made Quartermenter master and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Rosecrans, which will start for China about August 2, and Lleu-tenant Hediker has been appointed to a similar position on the Axtec.

WHERE TO SPEND SUNDAY.

STILL FAVOR THE BUYER

TRADE CONDITIONS DO NOT WAR-RANT GREAT ACTIVITY.

Corn Crop of Over Two Billion Bushels Expected-Weekly Trade Reviews-Bank Statements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-Bradstreet's to-

nerrow will say:
Trade conditions still favor the buyer: general Fall demand, though fair in view of the Midsummer condition, is still be-low expectations, and below a year ago; bank clearings are at the lowest for two pears past, and failures are slightly more numerous though no marked tendencies are perceptible. On the other hand, gross railway earnings hold their percentage of gain previously shown, and where prices are made low enough to satisfy buyers, a heavy business is uncovered, and readily hooked pointing to demand being still booked, pointing to demand being still present and awaiting disposal. The crop situation, as a whole, is better; the outlook as to corn is for a 2,100,000,000bushel crcp. Spring wheat is turning out better in quality and quantity than ex-pected, and there has been an unquestion-able improvement in cotton crop condi-tions. The yield of apples will be the

tions. The yield of apples will be the largest in many years, and fruits generally are yielding liberally and commanding good prices.

The iron and steel industry furnishes the most notable example of reduced prices, inducing a heavy business, while the outlook is still a confused one. The volume of trade in finished material, notably bars and plates, is very large. Foundry pig iron has been in better demand, but at concessions, and the drift mand, but at concessions, and the drift of crude prices generally is toward a lower level. More inquiry is reported for rails at the West and for iron at the South, but ship-room capacity obstructs

The cereals are all lower this w partly on better crop reports, partly on lower cables, but largely on the growth of bearish feeling after the late reaction. Beef products are generally higher on Army demand, while tin is seeking a lower level in sympathy with foreign

wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 3,027,003 bushels, against 2,365,745 bushels last week, 4,711,-614 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 4,111,312 bushels in 1898, 2,308,477 bushels in 1897, and 2,747,850 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season, wheat

exports are 14,568,869 bushels, against 18,568,906 bushels list season, and 14,425,122 bushels in 1898-89. Business failures for the week number 170, as against 183 last week, 156 in this week a year ago, 189 in 1896, 214 in 1897, and 289 in 1896. Canadian failures for the week number 29, as against 13 last week, 26 in this week a year ago, and 23 in 1896.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The following ta-ble, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the

	103,187,000	1177	2
Boston Chicago	121,524,600	.2	
Chicago Philadelphia			
Philadelphia St. Louis Pittsburg Baltimore San Francisco Cincinanti Kansas City New Orleans Minneapolis Detroit Cieveland	27,765,000 22,765,000 21,765,000 18,445,000 21,137,000 13,699,000 13,420,000 6,874,000 8,127,000 10,735,000	****	1
Pittsburg	32,765,000	31.1	
Baltimore	18,445,000	6.4 4.3 1.2	
San Francisco	21,137,000	4.3	
Cincinnati	13,699,000	1.2	
Kansas City	13,420,000	18.4	1/4
New Orleans	6,874,000	15.0	
Minneapolis "	8,245,000	1111	
Cleveland	8,127,000	3.5	2.
Cleveland	10,725,000 7,968,000 5,210,003 5,272,000 4,907,000	4.9	
Drawldance	£ 516 000	2.1	i
Providence	5 972 000	7.6	
Sr Paul	4.607.000	11.6	:
Buffalo		13.8	
Omaha	5,927,000	8.1	
Indianapolis	6,047,000	28.7	
Columbus, O	5,367,000	20.6	
Savannah	3,152,000	25.5	
Denver	5,221,000	36.8	
Hartford	2,165,000	1272	i
Richmond	3,250,000	18.9	
Memphis	1,780,000	26.6	
Washington	2,210,000	8.4	25
Sunais Omaha Indianapolis Indianapolis Columbus, O. Savannah Denver Hartford Richmond Memphis Washington Peoria Rochester New Haven Worcester	1 (10,00)	11.4	25
Non Haven	1,621,000	11.4	
Worenster	1 042 000		7
Atlanta	1.782.000		3
Salt Lake City	1.992 000		1
Springfield, Mass.	5,927,000 6,047,000 3,152,000 3,152,000 2,165,000 2,250,000 1,780,000 1,780,000 1,210,000 1,210,000 1,281,000 1,282,000 1,282,000 1,112,000	13.7	1 1
Fort Worth	1.975 000	32.5	
Portland, Me.			à
Worcester Atlanta Balt Lake City Springfield, Mass. Fort Worth Portland, Me. Portland, Or. St. Joseph	1,534,000 3,665,000	20.8	
St. Joseph	3,665,090	****	
Los Angeles	1,849,000	15.6	12
Norfolk	1,849,000 1,152,000 930,000	4.6	i
Syracuse	200,000	7.5	
St. Joseph Los Angeles Norfolk Syracuse Des Moines Nashville Wilministon, Del. Fail River Scranton Grand Rapids Augusta, Ga. Lowell Dayton, O. Seattle Tacoma Spokane Sloux City New Bedford Knoxville, Tenn.	1,273,000	1.0	i
Wilmington Del.	1,043,000	0.000	
Fall River	43(6: (FR)		3
Scranton	1,372,000	28.4	3
Grand Rapids	1,372,000 1,193,000 718,000	14.0	
Augusta, Ga	718,000	****	
Lowell	4563.5883	3.5	- :
Dayton, O	1.027,000		i
Seattle	1.027,000 2,738.000 905,000	****	1
Chalena	863,000	****	2
Slow City	764-000	9.1	
New Bedford		****	3
Knoxville, Tenn	437,000		1
Topeka	837,000	72.2 42.7	
Birmingham	788,000	42.7	
	486 000	8.4	
Wichita			
Binghamton	461,000	60.0	-3
Binghamton Lexington Ky	461,000 527,000	68.9	
Binghamton Lexington Ky Jacksonville, Fla.	461,000 527,000 187,700 857,000	7.0	
Binghamton Lexington Ky Jacksonville, Fia. Kalamazoo	461,000 527,000 181,000 857,000 460,000	7.0	
New Bedford Knoxville, Tenn. Topeka Birmingham Wichita Binghamton Lexington Ky. Jacksonville, Fla. Kalamazoo Akton Chattanoora	461,000 527,000 187,793 857,000 460,000 782,000	7.0	
Chattanaore	461,000 527,000 187,700 357,000 460,000 282,000 221,000	68.9 7.0 33.7 38.4	
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DECLINE IN PRICES.

Belief That the Bottom Has Been Nearly Reached.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review will say:
It is often hard to read encouraging symptoms of general business in declining prices of commodities, but just now it is reasonable to look for them. Some new manufalls and some manufactured. it is reasonable to look for them. Some raw materials and some manufactured products, one stage removed from the raw, are selling at lower prices than at any time since last year's advance set in but there is confidence among buyers that the downward swing is nearly over, while sellers are adopting a cautious roller which until recently charac-

tious policy which until recently charac-terized the attitude of buyers. Iron and steel markets were startled by reports of sales of steel bars at 20 cents per 100 pourds, but business, at the same time, was the largest in months, at Chicago, on a basis of about \$125. Increas-ing demand for bar iron from makers of agricultural implements and car-builders was a feature, contracts being placed estimated at 110,000 tons in bars and plates. The trade believes that orders will increase as the season advances, and that total needs of iron consumers will compare well with last year.

Heavy bids appear for foundry iron.
Export orders increase, and makers do not fully accept reports of purchases of in Shansi it sells at least foreign rails for delivery in the South per ton at the mines.

Some traders are not satisfied with the result of Chicago confidence, pointing to the report of production of pig iron in the first half of the year exceeding all records and contrasting it with recent sall markets.

dull markets.

Copper exports for July, estimated at 10,051 tons, against 7150 in 1839, and the amount coming into sight in the last half year for home consumption, is only 65,025 tons, a decrease of 15,457 tons. The foreign demand for bituminous coal is heavy, but producers hesitate to contract shipment while prices tend upward.

While prices are above the 1839 opening in woolens, they are materially below fig. dull markets.

in woolens, they are materially below fig-ures reached later last season. The wool market has been active. An average of 100 quotations on August 1 was slightly lower at 20.50 cents. Wide sheetings are reduced 15 to 20 per cent, but the decline attracts more business.

PRONOUNCED DULLNESS.

War and Political Complications Unsettling Business in Wall Street. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Bradstreet's re-view of the New York stock market will

view of the New York stock market will say tomorrow:

This has been a week of pronounced dullness, accompanied by variability in the movement of stock market prices. Present speculative conditions may, of course, be partly due to the Summer season, and the temporary reduction in the numbers of both professional and outside operators. There would seem, however, to be some points of difference between an ordinary Midsummer market and the existing situation in Wall strest. At present the fear of an unsettling of prices on account of the Presidential campaign or the Chinese complications seems to or the Chinese complications seems to or the chinese complications seems to overhang the market and render the reg-ular participants in speculation cautious about their operations, while the public is indifferent, or, it might be said, in-disposed to touch stocks except in the

disposed to touch stocks except in the way of investment.

The buying of securities for the latter purpose has naturally fallen off at this senson, but the fact remains that the floating supply of dividend-paying railroad shares is greatly reduced, and offerings of such stocks are on a restricted scale, which seriously embarranses the efforts of bear operators to depress the general market. As might be expected, there was more or less bearish manipulation in various parts of the list, Sugar and Tobacco stocks coming in for a notable share of this, but railies followed notable share of this, but railies followed

and Tobacco stocks coming in for a notable share of this, but railies followed quickly after each, depression.

London was not a prominent factor, and, though it was a seller on a small scale here, the disposition abroad was apparently to take a more favorable view of the Chinese situation. This, to a certain extent, steadied the market, but on the other hand the fact that the London market was preparing itself for a large new war loan, and discount is up to 4½ per cent there, had a bad effect on views as to the future of the money market, supplemented as it is by the belief that all the European countries will have to borrow largely to defray the cost of their operations in China. The fact that no gold was shipped last week from New York was offset by the rise of exchange rates at the end of the week, with the firmness of money in London being taken as an indication that the gold will be drawn from this side.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Today's state-

ment of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemp-Available cash balance..........\$148,624,714

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Geo A Hurd Seattle
C L Evera, New York
R M Hurd, New York
E D Geodrich, do
W B Gray, St Paul
12.2 J C Berendsen, S F
W E Thomas & wife,
Dawson
Miss Davies
W M Gottschalk, Miwaukee
A F Whitcomb, Seattle
J T Wells, New York
Miss L Habenicht, S F
Miss E H Herrord, do
J T Wells, New York
Miss E H Herrord, do
Holdelph Herrord, Jr,
San Francisco
John F Liebe, San Fr
Edw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Gwanner, Seattle
16.6 R J Gwanner, Seattle
16.6 R J Gwanner, Seattle
16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
Bdw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
J C Boltz, Phila
24.6 N B Lock & wf. Slyoe
Holdelph Herrord, San Frank
Bdw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
Bdw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
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16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
Bdw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Taussig, San Fr
Bdw F Sweaner, Seattle
16.6 R J Boston
Mr & Mrs R Whidden,
Bcoton, Mass
Blaby, Boston
Miss Bixby, Bosto

Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dalles, Hood River, Caseane Locks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

and return, Carl on, or lone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

Mrs Chas H Wilson, Mich A Robertson, Mich Baker City E S Cattron, Wasco Geo D Hill. Gr Falls Mrs G D Hill. Gr Go Cunningham, Blue Island, Ill Geo Cunningham, Blue Island, Ill Wr Farnham, Go Go Cunningham, Blue Island, Ill Wr Farnham, Go E Cunningham, Blue Island, Ill Wr Farnham, Go E Cunningham, Blue Island, Ill Wr Farnham, Go E W Farnham, Go H W Farnham, Go H W Farnham, Go H W W Hund, Portland, Mr W W Mrs Frank Gougar, Centralia, Wash W Warren, N I Wr Warren THE PERKINS.

THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C. C. Evers, New York
G. A. Hurd, Seattle
G. A. Hurd, New York
M. P. Brown, Salem
M. Parvin, Salem
M. A. Branifer, Tale
M. M. B. Drygadle, do
M. Paniel B. Day, Spokn
W. Walla
M. M. B. J. Pomeroy, OsWego
J. D. Panie, Walla
M. W. Stuart, San Fr
J. N. Williamson, PrineW. Stuart, San Fr
J. N. W. Sessup, San Fr
J. D. O'Felliy, Chicago
M. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. P. Michell, S. P. R. Michell, S. P. R. B.
W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. D. W. Stuart, San Fr
J. N. Williamson, PrineWille, O'Felliy, Chicago
M. J. Davis, Colfax
M. Seutert, Dalies
M. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. N. Williamson, PrineW. Sessup, San Fr
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. N. Williamson, PrineW. Sessup, San Fr
J. D. Shaw, Salem
J. N. Williamson, PrineW. Seutert, Dalies
M. J. Davis, Colfax
Mrs J. P. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Davis, Colfax
Mrs J. P. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Davis, Colfax
Mrs J. P. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Davis, Colfax
Mrs Sulerit, Salem
Mrs J. P. W. Jessup, San Fr
J. D. Davis, Colfax
Mrs Seutert, Dalies
M C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle. Eurepean; first class. Rates, Toc and up. One block from depot. Restnurant next door, Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

American plan Rates, \$3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoms

Coal is worked so easily in China that in Shansi it sells at less than I shilling

PROVE A CONSPIRACY

COMBS CONNECTS YOUTSEY WITH GOEBEL MURDER.

Powers Introduces Testimony to Impeach the Witnesses of the Prosecution.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 3-Of the eight witnesses introduced by the defense in the Powers case today all but one was in the Powers case today all but one was called to attack the credibility of witnesses placed on the stand by the prosecution. The most important witness of the day was Daniel R. Collier, of Lancaster, Adjutant-General of Kentucky under the Taylor administration. He offered as testimony the written orders of Governor Taylor directing him to bring the regiments of the State Guards to Frankfort after the shooting of Goebel and ordering him to confer with the civil and ordering him to confer with the civil authorities of Franklin County as how best to preserve peace there. This was the first appearance of the document, which was never made part of the state records, and Judge Cantrill ruled it out as incom-petent on the objection of the prosecution that it was not in accordance with the statutes of the state, as it did not direct Collier to place the military under direc-

tion of the civil authorities.

The purported confession of "Tallow Dick" Camba, one of the alleged conspirators, exhibited here today was at first denied by him, but later he admitted to one of the interested attorneys that it is partially correct. The confession, if true, throws no further light on the case than to connect Henry Youtsey, another of the alleged conspirators, more closely

with the murder and to bear out the idea of a conspiracy. Sam H. Stone, former state Auditor, took the stand this morning. He was asked by the defense whether or not wit-ness W. H. Culton, who was a clerk in his office, had been removed because he had stolen \$1000 from the state. He said that such was the case, and that he removed Culton the day before he himself retired. The prescution objected to the question, and the court reserved a ruling on it. On cross-examination. Captain Stone said that he did not go before the

grand jury and ask the indictment of Cul-ton for the defalcation.

The defense next called George L. Danforth, of Louisville, who was with wit-ness Carpenter in the State Senate cham-ber at the time of the shooting of Goe-bel. He did not leave the grounds for 30 minutes after the shooting, and soldiers then had not arrived on the season

then had not arrived on the scene.

minutes after the shooting, and soldiers then had not arrived on the scene.

James Harkload, proprietor of a barber shop in Barbourville, testified that Golden told him the day that defendant Powers was arrested that Powers was innocent. Golden came into his shop, and in his presence displayed a roll of paper money to his brother, Ike Golden, and said to him: "Don't you know that a \$100,000 reward fund is being circulated?"

On cross-examination the prosecution attacked the credibility of the witness, bringing out that he had been indicted for the illegal sale of liquor. C. H. Gibson corroborated Harkload's testimony.

J. L. Butler, of Marion County, testified that he attended a meeting in Powers' office some days before the shooting, at which the raising of money to pay the expenses of witnesses was discussed. Sherriff Burton, of Breckinridge County, there displayed some cartridges, and said the iff Burton, of Breckinridge County, there displayed some cartridges, and said the gubernatorial contest could best be settled with them. Powers told Burton, that he must not talk in that way; he would rather give up his office than cause bloodshed. He said Powers' visit to Louisville on the morning of the shooting was to arrange for an excursion to Frankfort from the western part of the state Butfrom the western part of the state. Butler resumed at the opening of the after-noon session, but nothing of importance was developed.

The defense announced that several wit-

The defense announced that several witnesses would be put on the stand to prove that witness Weaver, introduced by the prosecution and who testified that he was in Frankfort on the day of the shooting of Mr. Goebel, was at Grayson Springs on that day. They first presented C. W. Carter. He said Weaver installed the officers of a lodge of Woodmen of the World at Grayson Springs January 30, and brought the lodge records to prove his statement. Witness heard of the shooting at Frankfort before noon on shooting at Frankfort before noon on that day. Weaver was walking along the street with witness when he received the news.

MAIL POUCH ROBBED. Thieves Get \$28,000, Principally in

Drafts and Checks.

Ayr. Dundee, Govan, Greenock, Palsiey, ask him if he would consent to be governed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Journal and Perth, £300,000.

Advertiser says: One of three leather mail pouches in transit from the general Postofice to substation O. at Filth avenue and Thirteenth street, was robbed avenue and Thirteenth street, was robbed Thursday last of more than 125,000 in drafts, checks and coah. The bags took the usual course by which the mail is sent up town to this station. They were carried by postolice employes to the Sixth-avenue station of the elevated read, where they were piaced on the platform to awalt a certain train. During the wait there was no one to watch them, although the station porter is supposed to keep an the station porter is supposed to keep an eye on them. They were taken up to the Fourteenth-street station and thrown off, and there they lay until the men from the substation arrived to take them away. When they were taken to the substation is war found that a sail state taches here. it was found that a silt eight inches long had been cut in one of the bags and through the cut came nearly all the mail in the bag. The robbers will profit little by their daring act, since payment on the drafts and checks has been stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 3.—Conrad Mo-ser a lawyer of this city, who was at one time Judge of the Eighth district Circuit Court of Wisconsin, was arrested this morning at the residence of A. Bernord, on the charge of attempting to commit burglary. Moser said that he was looking for a friend, and had entered the wrong house. As there was no evidence of an attempt at burglary, the charge or an attempt at burgiary, the charge was dismissed, and a complaint was sworn out charging him with disturbing the peace. Moser formerly lived in Aims, Wis, He was for four years Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth district of Wisconsin, from 1895 to 1892. Afterwards he was Judge of the Probate Court and later a member of the Legislature.

Assaulted Deputy Marshals. Assaulted Deputy Marshals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Gus Eddinger, a butcher, suddenly became Insane at the Four Courts today and made an assault upon the Deputy Marshals who had him in custody. After knocking down several persons, Eddinger broke away, followed by a crowd. He refused to halt, and defled the officers. Deputy Charles Bay shot him in the back. Ever since he achieved notoriety three years ago by participating in a bloody prizedight with Gus Fredericks, Eddinger's mind has been affected.

Mob Killed the Wrong Man.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Last Friday,
when the mob flots were at their height,
a negro, supposed to be Burke Jackson,
was taken away from the folice and shot
to death. It was taken away from the folice and shot to death. It now develops that he was not Jackson Jackson was later captured at Iols, Miss., and today was returned to this city and lodged in jail.

SEARCHING FOR A LOST BOY Father, Mother and Five Children Join in the Hunt.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Christopher and Margaret O'Nell, traveling with their five children in search of an 18-year-old five children in search of an 18-year-old son, Charles, who disappeared from his home in Pittsburg, Pa., more than a year ago, are stopping here for a few days. The members of the family, who are traveling overland in two wagons, have covered 617 miles since they left their home in Pittsburg, last April. Mrs. O'Neil says their journey will not end until their son is found.

For more than a year after their son disappeared his parents heard not one

disappeared his parents heard not one word from him. Last February they heard that he had been in Fort Madison. Ia., in March of the previous year. All attempts to locate him by letter proved futile, and it was decided to break up the Pittsburg home and institute a thorough search for the missing member of the family. Though no trace has been discovered, none of the family has lost hope, and they are confident that in the end their quest will be successful.

One Who Is Inconvenienced. PORTIAND, Aug. 3.—(To the Editor.)—What redress will the business people on Sixth street have for being shut off from the street with no chance of shipping their goods in or out?

their goods in or out?

Had the Council any right to dedicate
the street to any private concern?

Why should not the business people of
the street be entitled to free access to
their places of business?

One business man that is very severely damaged said be was afraid to
kick or the Elks may sit down on him.

Are these Elks such ever-powerful animais?

There are prospects that some people on Sixth street will kick harder than suy

Glasgow and Edinburgh have £1,000,000

IMPROVING ITS TRACK WORK NOW IN PROGRESS BY

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

It Is Laying New Ratis and Pilling in Treatles in the Willametta Valley.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Com-pany has been spending a great deal of money improving its main line in Oregon furing the past three years, and still has during the past three years, and still has a large force of mon employed in ballasting track and strengthening bridges from Grant's Pass north as far as Woodburn. New tien are now being put in wherever any signs of decay appear in those already down. The new timbers have been humstised, as the dipping in a solution of sulphate of sine is called, and this preparation is said to double the length of life of the wood. Fir ties, which have not been treated do not has more than seven years, as they are subject to changes of weather while reposing in their gravel bed, exposed to the rain, which swells, and the sun, which shrinks the wood. The ties now being put down are expected to last is years.

Old rails are giving place to new in-

Oid rails are siving place to new S-pound steel rails on the line between Salem and Woodburn, a distance of 30 miles, the extra beavy traffic in that portion of the fertile Willamette valley rendering the stronger rails necessary. Eighty cars are kept busy hauling gravel from the company's pits at Myrtle Creek, to be used in ballacting the track north of Roseburg. The grade will be raised several inches, as the new dressing is applied to the roadbed

A good many wooden treaties between Roseburg and Grant's Pass have been relieved of responsibility by a filling of relleved of responsibility by a filling of decomposed gravel being dumped in around them. These new fillings are somewhat more expensive than the timber treaties, but they last forever, while the wooden structures decay in a few years, and are constantly exposed to fire. The filling in of tightly packed fine particles of gravel arrests decay in the timber, while the more durable treatie of earth slowly settles, and finally takes the weight off the wood. A top dressing of gravel from the pits at Myrtle Creek is then placed under the ties, and the new treaties thereafter become solid as masonry.

have now been treated to a six-inch coating of decomposed quarts from the banks near Merlin. The new walks and yards present a cheerful appearance, as the color of the dressing is nearly white.

the color of the dressing is nearly white,
one sittles and becomes
comented by use, and the walks are considered far superior to those of wood or
coment, as the more they are used the
harder they pack. The decomposed
quartz is used by many private propertyowners, who, being struck by its cheapness, neatness and durability, resolved to
pattern after the company. As a dressing for bleycle paths the decomposed
gravel is considered superior to fine
gravel or cinders, as it packs quicker and
generally takes care of itself after having been once put down properly. It
needs no roller, as it specific settles and
coments without the addition of any cements without the addition of any

Small Fire at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash, Aus. 1-A small tenement-house belonging to B. N. Leverich, located on lower Sixth street, burned this afternoon. The building is located close to several other dwellings and across the street from Cano Bros. lumber vard, and the fremen did good and across the street from Cano Bros', lumber yard, and the firemen did good service in preventing the flames from spreading to other property, as a strong wind was blowing at the time. The loss is about \$50; no insurance.

Thomas Trant, who was arrested last night for beating his father, appeared in the Justice Court today and pleaded guilty to assaut. The father admitted being the aggressor. The son was fined \$10 and co is.

CEDAR PARK FOR PICNICS

Grounds open to the public avery day in the week. Masic Sunday afternoons. Seats, swings, tables and large pavilion for dancing. Pure, cold water through new galvanized pipe, just completed, Mount Tabor for picnics. Large, open cars every 10 minutes.

A Pointer for Candidate Bryan.

Woodburn Independent. Bryan might write to Aguinale



Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of helps to the housekeeper or cook in preparing the best and finest food.

With least labor and trouble it makes hot breads, biscuit and cake of finest flavor, light, sweet, appetizing, digestible and wholesome.

Do not permit the grocer or peddler to substitute any other brand in place of the Royal.

> Some baking powders are claimed to be cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. "Cheaper" means inferior. To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,