IF TOLL WERE PAID

"Free" Bridges Would Yield a Big Revenue.

ESTIMATE OF THE DAILY TRAVEL

At One Cent a Passenger the City Would Receive About $100,000 Every Year.

The county is heavily taxed to maintain the free bridges and the Albina ferry across the Willamette River, having only recently rebuilt all the spans of the Madison bridge, and let the contract for a new draw. Repairs go on and on forever, piling up expense. Madison bridge will soon be closed while a new draw is under construction, and all its traffic diverted to the Morrison bridge, and the result will be that the surface of the latter will have to be removed at once after completion of the Madison draw, causing more expense to the county. The Commissioners are also figuring on new decking for the steel bridge. Then there comes the interest on bridge bonds.

An East Side man who has been doing some figuring, on the basis of the number of pedestrians crossing the Willamette River in one day, has arrived at the conclusion that a toll of 1 cent on each person crossing the river would keep them in repair, pay operating expenses and also fill East Morrison street and Hawthorne avenue from the approaches to Union avenue and East Third streets, and possibly pay the interest on the bridge bonds.

"According to the count kept of pedestrians crossing Madison-street bridge in one day," he said, "there are daily 6000 footmen and 900 vehicles. At Morrison street there is probably a larger travel. So on the Madison bridge there would be an income of $68 per day. If the same number cross on the other three bridges and half as many on the Albina ferry we would have $270 per day. It gives $8100 per month and $97,200 per year. This does not include vehicles, which should go entirely free. Hardly any one would feel such a toll, but if 1 cent should be considered too much, then I would suggest that ½ cent be charged, and there would still be a large and growing income. Two men more would be required on the bridges each and the ferry. The county could then take charge of East Morrison street and Hawthorne avenue and fill them up and make permanent highways of them.

"As a relief measure I can conceive of nothing that would be better. People who pay nothing at all now would contribute toward the expense of keeping up the bridges. It seems to me that some such a measure will eventually have to be adopted. The growth of the East Side has been very large within the past few years, and the bridges are subjected to an increased wear. It might not be popular, but no form of tax is popular. The term 'free bridges' here is a misnomer. It is true, they are free to a class, but to those who have property in the county the burden is excessive, and the expense will increase as the traffic increases between the East and West Sides. It seems to me that a toll, however small, is the proper thing to equalize matters a little and give the county a chance to get out of the hole."

Death of an Old Miner.

James McGrew, a pioneer of 1852, and an old California and Fraser River miner, died at his apartment in the Neppach building, on the corner of Union avenue and East Pine streets, yesterday morning. He had been in failing health for several months, and had been confined to his bed for two weeks, with a chronic ailment. Mr. McGrew was 66 years of age. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1852 he caught the gold fever and came to California, where he engaged in mining for a few years. When the Fraser River mining excitement was at its height he went with the crowd of miners who made the rush from California. After remaining in the Fraser River country for a few years he came to Portland, where he made his home since about 1858. He lived in Stephen's addition most of the time. He was a charter member and secretary of the Grant Engine Company. He spent a few years in the mines of Idaho. His wife died several years ago. James and Josie, of Portland, are his surviving children. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from Dunning's undertaking rooms, East Sixth street, and Lone Fir cemetery will be the place of interment.

No. Seven's Quarters.

The members of Engine company No. 7 deserve much credit for the way they have fixed up their quarters on the corner of East Third and Pine streets. They have the entire upper portion of the old East Portland Council chamber. All the partitions have been taken out. The walls have been calsomined and tinted, while near the ceiling a line of fancy stencil work has been placed, the pattern being the same as that used in hose No. 5's house in Stephen's addition. Flags also in colors have been stenciled on the walls. The floor has been well painted. Lace curtains have been hung at the windows. At the east end of the hall the old desk that stood in the old Council chamber of East Portland now stands. The firemen found the relic of the early days stowed away, much marred. They revarnished it and it is as good as new. Back of the desk is a collection of photographs. On the whole, No. 7 has as fine quarters as any fire company in the city. The work was done by the firemen, while most of the material was furnished by the city. They do not hesitate to invite their friends in to see them.

East Side Notes.

Professor J. H. Everest, who has been at Seattle for the past three months filling a musical engagement, has returned home.

Kirk Sheldon, station-master of postal station A, Union avenue, has started out on his first vacation. He will put in two weeks hunting and fishing.

Rev. August Krause, pastor St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, East Twelfth street, and family are expected home from Germany about the middle of next month. They left in last May.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickenson, of Rockwood, was received at the Good Samaritan Hospital this week for treatment. An operation was performed on his left knee, a piece of bone being removed.

Rev. Hugh D. Atchison, of Grace Church, is announced to preach at Hawthorne Springs the Sunday following the reunion. It is Rev. Mr. Adkins, of Oregon City, who will preach, instead of the pastor of Grace Church.

Dr. Wise, room 614, The Dekum.

DROWNED THE FIRE.

Department Has a Tussle in a First-Street Building.

An ugly fire was discovered in the roof of a two-story building at 151 First street, near Morrison, yesterday afternoon. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm, and in a few minutes had a stream of water and two streams from the chemical engines attacking the flames between the ceiling and the roof. The fire was at no time dangerous, as it was confined in narrow limits, but the firemen had considerable difficulty in getting the water playing on the right spots. Holes were cut in the roof, and the fire finally drowned out. Chief Campbell had two engines in reserve, but they were not called upon.

The building is owned by Mrs. Charles E. Sitton, and was fully insured. The damage from fire and water will not amount to over $1000. The fire started in a closet in the second story, used by R. H. Dunn, a real-estate man, for storing wood. How the fire started is not known, but when it did, the flames burned rapidly up the shaft and then under the roof. On the ground floor the firm of Lewis & Stenger suffered only a slight loss from damage to goods by water.

The fire attracted a large crowd, but there were no spectacular features, and the flames did not even burst through but smouldered under the roof out of view. The police detail put out ropes along First street, and did efficient service in handling the jam of sightseers.

IS THIS PRACTICABLE?

A Few Remarks Called Forth by the Blanket Ordinance.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—The business which formerly gave a living to hundreds of smaller storekeepers and their families is now represented in a few large department stores. As a natural result, business property, as well as real estate values, in every direction, has depreciated to such an enormous extent that enough taxes cannot now be realized to defray the expenses of our municipal government without raising the assessed valuation on property to the point of confiscation, and, as a final blow to the few remaining smaller storekeepers, it is now proposed to license them out of existence, entirely, thereby increasing still further the business of the department stores, which will continue to expand their business until the last of the small storekeeper shall have been forced to the wall. When that has been accomplished, who, may I ask, will then pay these licenses?

If a dozen persons want to do the bulk of the business of this city, would it not be just and proper to make them pay the bulk of the license in proportion to the various lines of merchandise in which they deal? To accomplish this without discrimination, I would suggest that we classify each mercantile line of business, and assign the different mercantile articles to each particular line. Having done this each merchant or storekeeper should be required to register his particular line of business. Make a uniform tax of (for example) $100 per quarter on each merchant or storekeeper, and except where he confines himself to his registered occupation, a rebate of $95 should be allowed. If the merchant desires to branch out, no limit should be placed on the number of additional lines nor on his business ambition, but in branching out, he is appropriating business which in a certain sense belongs to his neighbors and he should be made to pay the full licene of $100 per quarter for each additional line. This would give equal protection to all and no discrimination. It could be made to apply to the various professions as well as all other callings. To classify all kinds of business would at first appear as an insurmountable task and yet it could be accomplished in a much less time and in a manner that no doubt would give more universal satisfaction than the proposed blanket license with its discriminating defects. A license law on these lines might not be approved by the department stores, but would prove a blessing to the struggling small dealer as well as to the general public. It would fill up vacant stores and create a brisk demand for new ones at remunerative rentals which would enable the landlord to pay increased taxes on his property. It would increase the advertising columns of The Oregonian to three or four times their present number. It would increase the demand for dwelling-houses and homes, as well as advance real estate values all over the city, besides increasing the demand for mechanics and labor.

In conclusion, I will state that I have no particular animosity towards the owners of department stores. On the contrary, I think their business enterprise and shrewdness entitles them to considerable credit. They are doing no more than thousands of others would do if they had the brains and means. It is the system which permits of a few persons crowding out everybody else, and its inevitable and disastrous result on the community where they exist, that I am opposed too.

CHARLES H. KORELL,
235 Stark street.

Yet it must be said that department stores furnish cheap goods, or they could not have grown up to their present proportions. No doubt they do crush out the smaller stores, make shops vacant, reduce The Oregonian's advertisements, and all that sort of thing. Yet we know not how to meet the change or arrest the tendency. It is a movement in accord with economic law, not to be stopped by statutory expedients. It is beyond question that modern business methods are continually reducing the proportion of individual proprietors. The movement has been in progress ever since the machine began to displace the man; and recently, through highly developed organization of business it has been greatly accelerated. It is social and business evolution, on economic lines; and we know not how it can be met or turned back. Reduction of cost of production and distribution is the tendency of all commercial enterprise. Ordinances cannot stop it, for in the long run the people would not permit ordinances to stop it. The people at large want every possible obstruction to production and distribution removed. The process hurts some of us, undoubtedly. Certainly it causes wide gaps in the advertising columns of this newspaper. But on the whole what can we, or any of us, or all of us do about it? It still remains that the most competent will go to the head; the difference is that the ability necessary for present conditions is not so common as it was for the old conditions. The Oregonian doubts whether any ordinance requiring a dealer to pay a separate license on every particular kind or line of goods dealt in by him would stand.

FROM BOTTOM OF THE SEA

Ancient Greek Vase, on Which Coral Has Formed, in Portland.

An ancient jar that came to the light of day in a peculiar manner was displayed in Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s windows yesterday. W. F. Woodward, of the firm, gives its history so far as known, which attaches to the relic far more than ordinary interest. "This jar," said he, "was brought to the surface of the sea by some divers in the sponge business off the southern coast of Greece, near Athens. Schieffelin & Co., who have branch houses in New York and other important cities of the world, employ the divers to bring up sponges. One of the crews found what appeared to be a great mass of sponge imbedding a heavier substance, and raised the whole to the boat. There the crew, ignorant of what they possessed, stripped the sponge off, revealing a large, worn vase of very ancient pattern. Coral had begun to grow on some parts of it. The boss of the crew had the great vase transferred to the shore safely, and the management sent it to the New York branch. While I was in New York recently I asked the loan of the vase for a period, and, in view of the fact that we were heavy patrons, the firm presented it to us."

This vase has the form of ancient Greek crockery. The sponge growth around it when discovered could have been comparatively recent, but the coral would require greater time to develop. This piece of crockery is heavy, and has proven as enduring as stone itself. The firm prizes the vase highly, and will retain it as a valuable relic.

Great victories over disease are daily won by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WENT DOWN WITH SHIP

CAPT. NICOLL'S WIFE LOST WITH THE SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Had Many Acquaintances in Portland, Having Made Several Visits Here With Her Husband.

The Oregonian has heretofore reported the wreck of the British ship Sutherlandshire, on Sumatra, July 27, and the loss of 13 lives. The Sutherlandshire sailed from Rotterdam May 3 for Portland via Kiao Chou. She was commanded by Captain David Nicoll, who was well known in Portland, the vessel having carried several cargoes of grain from here to Europe.

Besides the 13 of the crew who went down with the Sutherlandshire, Captain Nicoll's wife also perished. Mrs. Nicoll made several visits to Portland with her husband, and had a large circle of acquaintances. She was the mother of two children, a girl and a boy. The girl traveled with her and was on the Sutherlandshire when the vessel was wrecked. The boy remained at the home of the Nicoll family at Arbroath, Scotland. Captain Nicoll cabled Thomas Law & Co., of Glascow, that his wife was among the lost. As he made no mention of his daughter, it is presumed that she was saved. The news of the death of Mrs. Nicoll was received from Arbroath, Scotland, yesterday, by Mr. Keyes K. Baxter, of the Oregon Mortgage Company.

CAPSIZED BY A SQUALL.

Yacht Captain and Two Persons Drowned Off White Island.

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—The yacht St. Francisco, while on a pleasure trip from Taduosac to River Du Loup, yesterday, was caught in a squall and capsized off White Island. There were five persons on board—Captain Foster, Adelard Savard, Cousine Morin, P. Morin and P. Boucher, all of whom were thrown into the water. The yacht Jamboree, of Quebec, was passing at the time and with much difficulty succeeded in saving Boucher and Savard. Captain Foster and the two Morins are missing, and were probably drowned.

Wrecks Off Cape Horn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says:

A steamship from Port Stanley, Falkland Island, which has arrived here, reports that many vessels recently were wrecked off Cape Horn during a terrible storm. Among the vessels which arrived at Port Stanley with passengers were two American barks. One was the P. L. Blanchard, which sailed from Baltimore for San Francisco, and the other was the Henry Failing, which left New York for Hawaii.

Glencaird Not Chartered.

The British bark Glencaird has not been chartered to load wheat at Portland, as reported by the San Francisco Commercial News. The Glencaird is at San Francisco on the disengaged list. She makes eight disengaged vessels at San Francisco.

Bowman B. Law Clears.

The British bark Bowman B. Law cleared for the United Kingdom for orders yesterday with 24,000 barrels of flour, valued at $67,500. The cargo was shipped by the Portland Flouring Mills Company.

Marine Notes.

The hulk of the William Carson broke from its moorings at Honolulu in the early part of this month and floated out to sea. An effort will be made to locate and sink the derelict, as it endangers navigation.

The British cruiser Phaeton is undergoing repairs at Esquimalt. It is understood that $300,000 will be spent on her.

The Shinano Maru, the new liner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will leave Yokohama about September 12 for her initial trip to Victoria.

The new tug Fearless arrived at Honolulu August 5, after a trip of nine and a half days from San Francisco. The Fearless rode low on account of the big load of coal in the bunkers and on deck. One wave washed clean over the tug and nearly flooded the engine-room.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 17.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., obscured; wind, south; light fog and rain.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Arrived—Schooner Pioneer, from Astoria. Sailed—Schooner A. B. Johnson, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Melancthon, for Willapa. Arrived—Schooner Repeat, from Gray's Harbor; steamer Rival, from Willapa.

Hamburg, Aug. 17.—Arrived—Patricia, from New York via Plymouth.

New York, Aug. 17.—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg; Gallia, from Naples.

Glasgow, Aug. 17.—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from New York.

Port Townsend, Aug. 17.—Arrived—Bark Gerard C. Tobey, from Yokohama.

Nagasaki, Aug. 16.—Sailed—Port Albert, Seattle.

Moville, Aug. 17.—Sailed—Furnessia, from Glasgow, for New York.

Whatcom, Wash., Aug. 17.—Arrived—British bark Stillwater, from Port Townsend.

Isle of Wight—Passed August 15, French bark Cassard, from Antwerp, for Oregon.

Hiao Chou—Sailed August 11, German bark Osterbek, for Portland, Or.

Tacoma—Arrived August 16, bark Tidal Wave.

Seattle—Sailed August 16, schooner Columbia, for Astoria; steamer Albano, for Nome. Arrived August 17, steamer Bowhead, from Nome; steamer Humboldt, from Skagway; August 15, schooner Letitia, from Nome.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Sailed—Steamer Mackinaw, for Seattle. Arrived—Bark Gatherer, from Tacoma.

WAS GUNNERY SERGEANT ON THE OREGON

FREDERICK A. RAMSEY TO ENLIST AGAIN.

SALEM, Aug. 17.—Frederick A. Ramsey, son of Judge and Mrs. W. M. Ramsey, of this city, left this week for Washington, D. C., to enlist in the United States Navy. He was discharged May 27, 1900, his time having expired, but he was given 90 days within which to re-enlist with his former rank of Gunnery Sergeant. He returns to his position in the Navy with the almost positive assurance that he will be sent to participate in the war in China.

Frederick A. Ramsey is 26 years old, and was born in Yamhill County. He has resided with his parents at La Fayette, McMinnville, Salem and Pendleton. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Mare Island, Cal., in May, 1895, and was there until the famous battle-ship Oregon went into commission. He served on this ship from the time she first went into commission until April last. He went with the ship on her famous run from San Francisco around the Horn to Florida and Cuba, touching at Callao, Valparaiso, Sandy Point, Rio, Barbadoes, etc., and expecting at almost any moment to meet the Spanish Cape Verde fleet or other Spanish craft. It was on this famous run that Captain Clark telegraphed the Navy Department that, if he was left untrammeled by orders, he was not afraid of the whole Spanish Navy. Sergeant Ramsey was with the ship in the various bombardments in which she engaged on the coast of Cuba, and at the battle of Santiago, on July, 3, 1898, when the celebrated Spanish Cape Verde fleet was destroyed, and in that engagement he commanded a battery of six-pounders. He was detailed as one of the squad of men to board the last Spanish ship that was captured in that battle, the Cristobal Colon, and was on that unlucky engine of war soon after she hauled down the Spanish flag. He went with the Oregon back around South America to Honolulu, and thence to the Philippine Islands, and was with her at various points in those islands, and at Hong Kong and along the Japanese coast. He had six weeks of land service in the Philippine Islands, looking for Aguinaldo among the mountains. He was discharged with the character of "excellent" on the 27th of May, his term having expired. His rank was that of Gunnery Sergeant, and he has the reputation of being one of the most capable non-commissioned officers in the marine corps. He is one of the few native Oregonians that served on the famous ship that bears the name of our state. Physically, he is a fine specimen of young manhood. He is large, of almost perfect proportion, and of graceful carriage.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Frank Kiddle, an Island City cattleman, is at the Perkins.

C. Lund, a returned Dawson miner, is registered at the Imperial.

D. M. French, a banker, of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins.

R. J. Jennings, a Bohemia mining man, is registered at the Imperial.

Judge W. L. Bradshaw, of The Dalles, is registered at the St. Charles.

L. C. Palmer, a Bridal Veil lumberman, is registered at the Perkins.

M. J. Sinnott, an attorney, of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins.

H. M. Taylor, a large rancher, of Cathlamet, is registered at the St. Charles.

C. H. Abernethy, a hopgrower of Champoeg, is registered at the St. Charles.

Julius Lyons, a wholesale merchant, of Kansas City, Mo., is at the Portland.

S. H. Friendly, a prominent merchant of Eugene, registered at the Imperial last evening.

A. T. Vandevanter, Sheriff of King County, Washington, is registered at the Imperial from Seattle.

J. C. Lawrence, a prominent Eastern Washington farmer, is registered at the Perkins from Pomeroy.

J. S. Purdom, a well-known railroad man, of Athena, is at the St. Charles, accompanied by his wife.

C. W. Nibley, a Baker City railroad man, is registered at the Portland, in company with two daughters.

H. C. Bowers, of the Hotel Portland, returned yesterday from Seaside, accompanied by Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. A. J. Wright.

Michael Doran, an experienced railroad contractor, is registered at the St. Charles from Wallace, Idaho. He is figuring on some work for the O. R. & N.

Colonel Mansfield, United States Engineers, Division Engineer for the Pacific Coast, will arrive here Monday to inspect all works under charge of Captains Langfitt and Harts, and of Captain Taylor, at Seattle.

Captain Harts, United States Engineers, who has had charge of the various works under supervision of Captain Langfitt during the absence of the latter in Alaskan waters, will turn the same over to Captain Langfitt today.

Captain Fred W. Sladen, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, aide on the staff of General Otis, is in the city on leave of absence, visiting his parents. He expects to be relieved and go to West Point, August 28, to take the position of instructor in tactics.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—J. Holesbet and wife, of Seattle, registered at the Grand Union today; E. Twitmyer is at the Cosmopolitan, E. C. Hughes at the Albermarle, and Mrs. J. H. Lewis at the Hoffman House.

Praise of Frink From Pierce County

Tacoma Ledger.

The King County man will run like a racehorse. Both as a citizen, a large employer of labor and a State Senator, his record is above reproach. He is bighearted, able, resolute, of a brave and independent spirit, and can talk for himself anywhere and everywhere.

Horse and Barn Burned.

At 12 o'clock last evening the barn of Father Charles J. O'Reilly, 620 Williams avenue, Albina, caught on fire and was blazing brightly when the fire department was called by an alarm from box 342. In the barn were the driving horse and buggy of the pastor, which were burned with the barn, which is a total loss. The residence was scorched by the flames but the damage was slight. The total loss was $500, covered by insurance. Cause of the fire is unknown.

DISCUSSED Y. M. C. A. WORK

Institute of Secretaries and Physical Directors in Session.

An institute of secretaries and physical directors of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the Northwest is in session at the building of the Portland association. Attendance is made up of men from several Northwest cities. Matters of a technical nature are discussed. The association officials learn from each other, by reading papers and indulging in discussions of affairs connected with the work. Such annual conventions also tend to bring the officials of the distant cities into closer touch and enable all to co-operate much more effectively than if the acquaintanceship did not exist. There were present yesterday when the convention was called to order the following officers:

James D. Brown, formerly assistant physical director at McMinnville College, but engaged in Y. M. C. A. educational work; A. S. Allen, general secretary at Seattle; A. W. Douchett, physical director, Seattle; Mr. Cook, physical director, Everett; A. S. Pattullo, general secretary, Tacoma; S. H. Ward, general secretary, Spokane; A. J. Carroll, physical director, Spokane; John Fechter, general secretary, Salem; Robert Carey, assistant secretary, Seattle; E. E. Fix, Hood River; Oscar Cox, Merwin Pugh, H. W. Stone, of the local association, all of Portland, and Stuart B. Hanna, traveling college secretary for the State of Washington.

The programme as previously published, has been carried out without change. A discussion of "The Association Membership" opened proceedings, Stuart B. Hanna leading. Oscar Cox read a paper on social work, and social matters generally were considered by the secretaries afterward. H. W. Stone read another paper on the subject, "What Should Be Considered Satisfactory Results." This was to bring out more clearly to the workers the purposes for which the associations were organized. To emphasize the answer to home ideas, the speaker gave a few negatives. An association was not a church, not a substitute for a church, not a men's mission, an athletic association, bath house, reading-room, nor club for a select few. After these eliminations Mr. Stone defined his idea of the Y. M. C. A. and proceeded to deduce what should be satisfactory results.

At the afternoon session J. N. Pattello led in the prayer and praise service. H. W. Stone read a paper on "Educational Class Work," S. H. Ward read another on "Reading-rooms and Library," and Oscar Cox was heard on the subject, "Association Advertising." E. E. Fix led in the evening prayer and praise service, A. W. Douchett read a paper on "The Physical Work, What It Is." M. M. Ringler discussed "Class Work," A. J. Carroll "Games and Exhibitions," and Robert Carey, "Membership Work."

An informal discussion of various features of athletic work closed the evening meeting. Among other subjects taken up was the effect of boxing competitive tournaments, and the drift toward professionalism in athletics. All the attending secretaries and physical directors entertain positive ideas on the subject and expressed them, making of the period a very interesting and instructive part of the conference.

At the usual time this morning the convention will continue its work.

PAID THE HIGHEST PENALTY

North End Tough Fined and Imprisoned for Striking an Officer.

Frank Miller, the North End man who assaulted Patrolman James Mott last week, while being arrested for disorderly conduct, received the maximum penalty yesterday afternoon from Judge Cameron. "You are fined $300 and sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment, and I only wish I could inflict a heavier penalty," said the Judge. "It was a purely wanton assault, for which there was no excuse and no provocation." Miller had entered a plea of not guilty, and had testified to being roughly handled by the patrolman, when the evidence showed that he had been fighting and had struck Patrolman Mott immediately after the arrest had been made.

In the case of Lawrence Sullivan, arrested on a charge of violating the state law by demanding and receiving more than $10 a man for sailors furnished the British ship Nithsdale, a general demurrer to the complaint was argued and the case went over until today.

Ray La Grande and Claire Kernan, two 18-year-old boys, arrested a week ago on a charge of the larceny of a $3 purse, were bound over to the grand jury under bonds of $250 each.

Revenue amounting to $440 was received by the Clerk of the Municipal Court yesterday from the forfeiture of bail put up by the Chinese lottery men and gamblers.

The Blanket License.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian has oftentimes given good advice to our City Council, but when it says to the present license committee, "You have put your hands to the plow, and you are not likely to look back; if you do, you are undone,"—the advice seems not to be good, for it encourages the committee to go on and put a new and heavy tax on nearly the whole of the people, making it harder and harder for them to live. If a man or a people commence a good work, then there should be no looking back, but a pressing on to a glorious consummation. The allied powers of the world have started to save the lives of their people in China, and they will do it or die in the great work. But if the work be bad, such as the present City Council has commenced, and as nearly all the people say that it is bad, then would it not be better for the Councillors and the Mayor to look back and to stop, for assuredly if they go on and tax, every individual one who votes for it will find his name "Dennis" the first chance the electors can get. Had Pharaoh not oppressed the people, had he looked back with regret, he would not have been drowned in the Red Sea. Had the South got sorry and stopped after firing on Fort Sumter, what misery it would have saved. Had Spain looked back and stopped in her oppression and taxation of Cuba, she would not have been humiliated before the world. Let The Oregonian, therefore, in all kindness and love, advise the present City Councillors and Mayor to look back and to stop in the blanket license ordinance. F. M. NEILL.

Divorce Suits.

Bessie B. Brown has sued Julius Brown for a divorce because of desertion said to have taken place in Chicago, Ill., in the month of January, 1899. They were married in that city on November 30, 1898, and there are no children as the issue of the union.

May Edwards has commenced proceedings against Charles Edwards for a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment.

Disgusted With Its Delegation.

Tacoma Ledger.

It is regrettable that the Pierce County delegation, for want of a little perspicacity of management, should have been made to take such a mollusk-like part in the Republican convention. By comparison, the little County of Wahkiakum, with its five manly, vertebrate votes made Pierce, with its measly, impotent 44, look like a goeyduck.

Care, worry and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with Parker's Hair Balsam. For all skin troubles use Greve's Ointment, 50c.

FOR BETTER CITIZENSHIP

IMPROVED TRAINING OF CHILDREN IS SADLY NEEDED.

State Superintendent Ackerman's Address at the Pacific Coast Indian Institute.

CHEMAWA, Aug. 17.—The Pacific Coast Indian Institute closed its first annual session last night. The fine address of State Superintendent Ackerman on "Educational Problems for the Twentieth Century" was delivered in the afternoon, and he said, in part:

"Training for citizenship is another problem, which the age just closing carries over into the new. We are accustomed to look to the public school as the source whence must come the correction of the present social and political evils. Undoubtedly one of the most important functions of the school—if not the most important—is to train the pupil for his duties as a citizen. It is not enough that pupils be taught what is right and good. They must be trained to it. Some one has said that the noblest work of God is the man who, from principle or habit, does what he deems is right, and the grandest work of the

Frank M. Conser, U. S. Supervisor of Indian Schools.

school is the making of such men and women. The great need of this country and the fundamental idea of the school system is political education—the training up of the masses, to be intelligent, honest and patriotic participants in public business. The evil of political corruption is one that is rapidly growing, and unless checked must ultimately be fraught with the gravest perils to the country. The integrity of the ballot is being assailed to greater extent than ever before. In every campaign of any importance charges and counter-charges of corruption are made. In a recent election, if the public press is to be relied upon, a group of conspirators attempted to get control of the government of an entire state. The ballot-box stuffer is peculiar to no political party. In fact, he is the enemy of all political parties, and affiliates only with the one which he can use to promote his own selfish ends. He is a sample usually of your self-made men. We have too many of that brand running at large at present. As David Harum says, 'We don't need any more men, but we would like to have a little better breed of men.' We have enough self-made men, and saloon-made men, and men, who, like Topsy, 'just grew up.' What we need is more school-made men. The school should be the most popular man-factory in this country, and its trademark should be a sure guaranty that its bearer will do his duty every time.

"The present age is an age of insubordination, and who can doubt that this has resulted from a loss of authority in the family and school. Parents and teachers have abandoned the principles of government established by our fathers. They no longer enforce obedience, but attempt to purchase it by promise of reward. Mark the effect of such discipline upon the child. He soon learns that disobedience is the best currency at his command to purchase the desired reward. Insubordination becomes a habit, and he soon loses all respect for authority and those who exercise it over him, and grows up in reckless disregard of the laws under which he lives. In every town of this state may be found a band of young hoodlums that are a menace to society, and must ultimately be restrained behind prison bars. These young free-booters owe their blasted careers to some one's neglect of duty—possibly some teacher who found it a good deal easier to suspend a boy from school than to give him a sound drubbing—an operation which, in nine cases out of ten, would have made a man out of him. While not advocating corporal punishment, except as a last resort, I am firmly persuaded that the tendency to give

Professor Thomas W. Potter, Superintendent Chemawa Indian Training School.

no stronger remedies for wrong-doing than allopathic doses of moral suasion has caused the decline in parental and school government. I plead for the return of the time when the 'Thou shalt' and 'Thou shalt not' shall mean something to the child—when the pupils will not be coddled and cajoled along the path of knowledge, but rather led by a firm hand and a determined, though kind and sympathetic, spirit."

The subject of Indian education and the success of the Indian students after leaving school was ably discussed by Professor George Litchfield, of Salem, ex-Special Indian Agent. Mr. Litchfield cited several incidents that had come under his observation during his four years' experience in the Indian service, showing the great educational work which was being done among the Kiowas and Comanches, Sioux and other tribes on the plains, and gave accounts of many young Indians who had been educated in the various schools, and were following honorable positions in life.

Hon. E. B. McElroy, of Eugene, delivered an address that consisted of a general review and history of the establishment of the industrial work in the public schools of the United States, which has now developed and found a place in the National education of our Indian youth.

An enjoyable cantata was rendered by some 30 of the younger Indian children who were dressed in attractive costume and played their parts with an ease and grace that was delightful. Encores were frequent, and the children's voices sounded sweet, both in solos and chorus. The audience passed a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

THE CIRCUS LICENSE.

Injury to the Carnival and the City Is Predicted.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.) It strikes me that the prohibitory ordinances have not been passed by the City Council in the interests of this city. In the first place, a circus is a drawing card which would be certain to induce thousands of people to visit our approaching carnival, about which seven-tenths of the country people are in total ignorance as to the meaning of the word "carnival," and, even if they do understand sufficiently what it means, they have no interest in such proceedings. Yet, if they come to see a circus, they never have failed to do, they will then spend a good portion of their time in the city and around the carnival centers.

Secondly, I think that when the circus is certain to spend somewhere in the neighborhood of $7000 while here, this sum would benefit the city, which is, apparently, in much need of funds—the circus adding, at the same time, much to the enjoyment of the public at large who will not, under any circumstances, spend all their time in the carnival booths, etc.

Thirdly, the circus can go outside the city limits and perform there without having to pay the city a cent for license to do so, and, thereby, attract the majority of the citizens and visitors to Mount Tabor or some other convenient point to which the street cars can take them in 15 minutes. In this way the city will lose money, whilst the car companies pockets it, and the streets and boothe will be deserted for a time.

Fourthly, it is unconstitutional to pass a prohibitory ordinance. The Supreme Court of the United States has so held, and, should the Ringling Bros. care to contest the legality of such an ordinance the city will have to pay heavy law costs.

What the city needs most is not a prohibitory ordinance or a blanket license, but an honest administration whose executive officials shall not have long pockets, into which, in the past the city funds have gone, otherwise the taxes collected from various sources should have proved ample. Judging from the almost imperceptible improvements to our streets and other highways, the funds collected should have been more than sufficient to meet the required legitimate outlay in those lines. If the citizens and its Council were only to pay more attention to the outlay and see how the funds go instead of passing unconstitutional laws and blanket licenses, no extra taxation would be deemed necessary, and the city would be in more prosperous condition.

J. CREAGH.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Nicholas Popp and wife to Henry Rosin, lot 4, block 6, Lincoln Park, July 21.....$

Percy H. Blyth to H. A. Moser, lot 11, block 12, John Irving's First Addition, August 14.....

The Alliance Trust Co. to Nan J. Carnine, lot 8, block 6, Albina, August 2.....

Mary C. Rogers to William Rogers, undivided ½ of lot 4, in N. ½ double block L, Portland; also, 4 2/3x53x106 at West Main and Chapman streets, July 23.....

J. B. McCully and wife to S. M. Church, 238x329, Wilberg Lane, August 17.....

Charlotte Johnson and Charles Johnson to John F. Ingman, lot 27, block 11, Albina, August 17.....

Wisdom Millsaig and wife to C. E. and Susie Bade, lots 7 and 8, block 3, Fairfield, October 28, 1879.....

Building Permit.

Norwegian Church—Davis street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, brick basement; $750.

Marriage Licenses.

Marrano Arcidiacono, aged 31, Clatsop County, and Ida Bonando, aged 20.

Theodore R. W. Ohlsen, aged 32, and Mrs. Minnie Babb, aged 20.

Deaths.

August 16—Mary Richards, aged 45, suicide by poison; to be buried in Cathlamet, Wash.

August 14—Florence Frances Kopp, aged 7 years, convulsions.

August 13—Robert J. Marsh, aged years, accidental death.

August 11—Jerome Fluerdnure, aged years, dropsy.

August 15—Baby of Mrs. S. Kunel, Japanese, aged 1 day.

August 15—Joseph Raab, aged 73 years, asthenia.

Birth.

August 16—Boy, to the wife of William A. Wylie, Fulton Park.

Colorado May Be Lost.

Woodburn Independent.

Senator Teller believes in free silver and expansion. At Indianapolis Bryan ignores one and denounced the latter. His letter of acceptance may come too late to save Colorado to the Democrats.

A PUNGENT FOOD DRINK

With the Taste of Coffee.

"Perhaps no one has suffered more from the use of coffee or failed oftener in the attempt to leave it off, than I have. Although I never drank more than half a cup at a time, it even then gave me sour stomach and a whole catalogue of misery. This kept up for a long period and time and again I have resolved that I positively would drink no more coffee, but, alas, the rest of the family used it, and, like the reformed drunkard who smells whiskey and falls again, when I smelled coffee, I could not resist it.

"Finally we came to try Postum Food Coffee and my trouble was over at once. There I had my favorite beverage,—crisp, dark brown, rich coffee, with a delicious pungent coffee taste, and yet with no sour stomach or nervous troubles after it. On the contrary, I have gained gradually in strength and sturdy health. All who have spoken to me about Postum agree, and we have found it so, that the directions for making must be followed, and it must be boiled at least 15 minutes, or more, and it also requires the addition of good cream. We have tried boiling it a few minutes when in a special hurry, but found it insipid and unsatisfactory; whereas by proper boiling, it is dark and rich, with a delightful flavor.

"Dr. McMillan, of Sunbeam, Ill., says he had used Postum and found it to be just as good as coffee, and more healthful. He is an M. D. of fine standing. Mr. David Strong and sister have left off coffee and are using Postum. They find it much more healthful. Rev. W. T. Campbell, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city, says: 'You may say anything good that you wish about Postum Food Coffee and I will substantiate it.' He was a very great lover of coffee and yet found it very injurious to his health. He now drinks Postum three times a day and the old troubles have disappeared.

"I shrink from having my name appear in public. The statement I have given you is truthful, and I hope will aid some people to discover that coffee is the cause of their aches and ails, and they are in a way to get rid of these troubles by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee."

This lady lives at Monmouth, Ill., and her name can be given by letter, upon application to the Postum Cereal Co. Ltd., makers of Postum, at Battle Creek, Mich.