GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF TWO CENTURIES

BY PROFESSOR ALBERT S. BOLLES.

X.

(Concluded.)

One of the greatest changes that ever occurred in English manufacturing was the transfer of a considerable portion of the woolen industry from Flanders to England during the reign of Edward III. For many years the wool was sent from England to that country and manufactured into cloth, and in that form brought back and sold. Flanders was the greatest wool manufacturing country of the time. The Cistercian monks possessed vast ranges of moorland in Yorkshire and became famous as woolgrowers. Edward I drew a permanent revenue from this source by laying a heavy tax on the wool exported. Edward III married a Flemish princess, Phillippa of Hainault, and during his reign, instead of sending English wool abroad to be manufactured and returned, he began to draw Flemish workmen into England to manufacture the wool there. An old writer, Fuller, in 1336, quaintly said: "The King and state began now to grow sensible of the great gain the Netherlands got by our English wool; in memory whereof the Duke of Burgundy not long afterward instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, where, indeed, the fleece was ours, the golden theirs, so vast their emolument by the trade of clothing. Our King therefore resolved if possible to attract the trade to his own country, who as yet were ignorant of that art, as knowing no more what to do with their wool than the sheep that wear it, as to any artificial and curious drapery, their best clothes then being no better than friezes, such their coarseness for want of skill in their making." But in those days the people did not go from one country to another as they pleased, and it was not an easy thing to draw these Flemish woolworkers into England. If Edward's Queen had not been a Fleming the task would have been far more difficult. This rendered intercourse between the two countries easier. Fuller then tells how the Dutchmen were drawn over. "Unsuspected emissaries" were employed by Edward to visit Flanders, who went among the woolworkers and "bemoaned the slavishness of these poor servants, whom their masters used rather like heathens than Christians; yea, rather like horses than men." Up early and late to bed, working hard, and with harder fare—a few herrings and moldy cheese—and all this to enrich their masters. How happy should they be, so they were told, if they would but come over to England and bring their mystery with them. "Here they should feed on fat beef and mutton, till nothing but their fullness should stint their stomachs; yea, they should feed on the labors of their own hands." "Liberty," so Fuller adds, "is a lesson quickly conned by heart," and if forgotten is easily quickened into life and action. The Flemings were persuaded, left their country and their looms and went to England and laid a secure foundation for this great industry in the land of good Queen Philippa and of their adoption.

Let us go on 400 years. The enterprising people of America are desirous of setting up manufactories in their own country. England is as zealous to keep what she has as she was crafty in enticing the Flemings from their old homes. Statutes with the severest penalties were passed forbidding the exportation of English machinery to other countries. In 1719 the transporting of artificers was punished by fine and imprisonment. Thirty years after the sale of tools and utensils used in woolen manufacturing was prohibited, though not in British colonies. In 1774, however, Parliament raised a barrier against the exportation of textile machinery to any country. Whoever packed or put on board any machine, engine or tool used in the manufacture of woolen, cotton, linen or silk forfeited not only the thing itself but £200 in money, and was liable to imprisonment for a year. The statute was rigidly enforced. In 1784 a German was fined £500 for luring operatives to Germany, and in 1786 a set of complete brass models of Arkwright's machinery for spinning and carding, made and packed in England for shipment to Philadelpia, was seized. Let us not, however, be too severe on old England if she applied heavy fines to others to prevent them from doing what she did herself. Other nations have been quite as greedy and short-sighted, and the industrial policy of our country does not command such universal respect at home or abroad that we can harshly criticise the industrial policy of other nations.

More than one revolution in the industrial world has been wrought by machinery. Note, for instance, Arkwright's invention in 1768 for spinning. Hargreaves had made a great improvement in the same direction not long before, and soon afterward the rotary carding machine came into use.

First, with nice eye, emerging Neids cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;
With wiry teeth revolving cards release
The tangled knots, and smooth the raveled fleece;
Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card, and forms the eternal line.

Arkwright's invention was given to the world the same year as the engine by Watts. But the way was not clear for any of these great inventors. Not long after Hargreaves began to operate his spinning jenny the working people in that section of the country broke into his house and destroyed the jennies he had there, "and made the town and neighborhood too hot for him." When Lord Hundson claimed from Queen Elizabeth a reward for William Lee, who had invented the stocking frame, she replied: "My lord, I have too much love for my poor people who obtain their bread by the employment of knitting to give my money to forward an invention that will tend to their ruin by depriving them of employment and thus make them beggars," and the riots over the use of this invention in the midland counties of England were rife for more than two centuries. Indeed, whatever may be charged up to the credit of the great inventions of the world, there are many items that must be entered on the other side. Nor can the toiling millions be greatly blamed if they still regard the inventions which deprive them even temporarily of work as their enemies.

One other machine must not be omitted in any glimpse at this subject. The modern methods of making cheap steel have wrought one of the greatest of all transformations in manufacture. Through these the age of iron is passing into the age of steel. The most famous of all the steel inventions is that of Sir Edward Bessemer. This consist in converting pig iron into malleable iron by driving air through the molten metal to burn out the impurities. The effect of the blast is to burn out the silicon, carbon, sulphur and phosphorus. But Bessemer simply decarburized and desiliconized melted cast iron, nor was that even good iron. To make steel of this metal it was needful to restore the carbon, and this was done by Mushet. Bessemer discovered only a part of the process, which would have been worthless without Mushet's addition. The two perfected one of the greatest processes in the manufacturing world. How often has an incomplete or seemingly fruitless idea been wrought out and made priceless by another.

To make a fine quality of iron it is necessary to "puddle" it. This was an expensive and somewhat slow proces. The puddlers received the highest wages of any class of iron workers and were masters of the situation. In making steel the puddler is no longer required, and he is destined at no distant day to be numbered with the extinct dodos.

Machine manufacturing has brought with it fearful competition among manufacturers for the sale of their products, and among workers for employment. Just now there is a lull in the United States, but the months are short since thousands were idle and knew not where to earn their bread, or when the pitiless night of idleness would end. Of that vast number who passed through this long dark period half starved, yet not revealing their true condition to the world outside, and bravely trying to preserve body and hope, we shall never know. The machinery for doing almost everything is so vast and efficient that as soon as all its mighty energies are put forth, the world's demands are quickly satisfied. Already the signs of overproduction are appearing, and the lines of competition are tightening.

The last phase, and most wonderful of all, to be noticed is that with the division of employments and the dependence of every one on so many others for the satisfying of his wants no one lives in disquietude by reason of his dependent condition. The millions in the cities retire at night expecting that the milk man and market man and grocer will serve them in the morning, while they in turn will in some way serve him. This dependence is so universal that we think nothing about it, unless a blizzard sweeps over the country, stopping transportation, and then the dwellers in the cities awaken to the unwelcome fact that they are living on the edge of starvation. But the world has adjusted itself so perfectly to the new conditions, each doing a single thing and exchanging the product of his toil for other things, that he does not think of the wonderful social machine of which he forms a part. Great as many of the factories are, the social machine is still greater; and, great as the friction is among its parts, the diapason is after all the prevailing tone among all nations where civilization and manufacturing have attained their greatest height.

Albert S. Bolles

Haverford College.

LINEN MANUFACTURE 100 YEARS AGO.

JAPANESE AS HOPPICKERS.

A Great Many Will Be Employed in Washington Yards.

An unusually large number of Japanese will be employed in the Washington hopfields this year. Japanese contractors have been offering their men freely, and many growers will employ them almost exclusively. About Sumner and Kent it is estimated fully 30 per cent of the pickers will be Japanese. The number of Indians may be less than usual. As a rule, Japanese, Indians and whites will not work in the same field, but where they do they will be separated.

Growers say there is a decided advantage in the employment of Japanese pickers. They state the whites demand so many concessions that it raises the scale of wages far above that paid either the Japanese or Indians. The whites must have tents or small houses in which to live; they want their goods transported to the hopfields, and they demand that they be given potatoes and other vegetables free of cost.

The Japanese are willing to carry their own luggage to and from the hopfields, and have not asked any concessions in the way of tents or houses. They will also supply their own vegetables, and are less apt to spend so much of their time in gossiping. They are more easily managed. The habits of the Indian pickers are fixed. They simply row up to the fields in canoes, bring their own tents and ask no questions. These are reasons given by employers for preferring these classes of labor to whites. But there are growers in certain localities who will not employ any but white labor.

Hopgrowers west of the Cascades have reduced the price paid pickers from $1 to 75 cents a box. This price will probably prevail all over the state. The absence of foliage and the quality of hops, though, may result in pickers earning more money at the reduced price than they did last year at $1. A prominent hopgrower explained the reason for the reduction in price paid this year as follows:

"The growers cannot afford to pay more than 75 cents a box. We are now confronted with the same conditions that prevailed in 1899, and there is a prospect of hops going even lower in the market than they are at present. There is a monetary flurry in the market, and several dealers are buying heavily at 10 and 11 cents.

"The brewers cannot afford to continue to pay this price long unless market conditions change. This price is only paid for the best quality of hops, and though the condition of the crop is much better than usual, there will be many sales at 8 and 9 cents, while some may not bring more than 5 cents. Accidents in drying and other causes will cause a reduction in some lots. Growers paid $1 a box in 1899 and lost money through the entire season. They cannot afford a repetition this year.

"Pickers are beginning to understand the conditions and to realize that the crop is much more easily picked than usual, and they can make money at 75 cents. For this reason, there has been no complaint when the conditions have been explained to them, and I do not believe the crews will raise any objection. The demand for $1 a box is being withdrawn."

MUNICIPAL STREET CARS.

This Writer Thinks the People Should Own Them.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Patrons of street cars pay the railways' expenses now, and would under municipal ownership. Enough is now taken from their earnings to pay interest, official salaries, and stock dividends, an amount that often counts up into a great sum. Under municipal ownership, part of this could be set aside as a sinking fund, to ultimate clearance from debt, and the rest could pay interest. This would cost the taxpayer nothing.

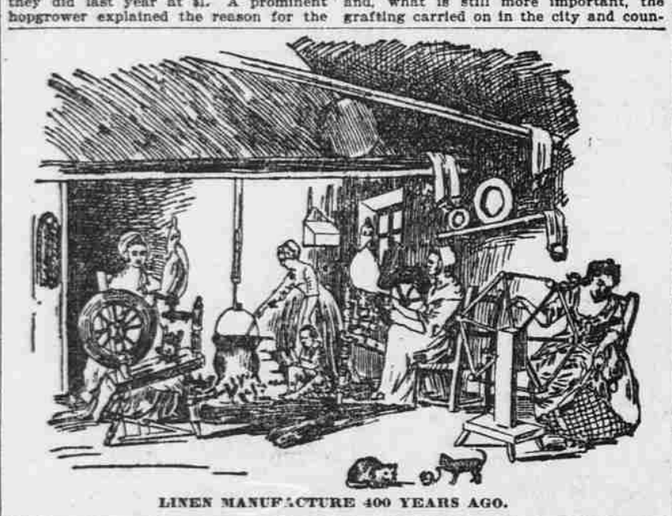
The street railways certainly pay their way, and a profit on the investment, or they wouldn't be run. Once paid for, this profit could be used in many ways to the advantage of the city, and the good of the taxpayer. Why they should deteriorate under office-holders more than do the city's streets, or be more impossible to care for, it is hard to see. The spoils system would be no worse, and as easy to overcome as now. But it is a sorry comment that such menace has to be considered in the light of dishonest and corrupt officialism. That they should pay "a tax on their gross earnings" shows it wouldn't be a losing scheme to take them over. When will the people ever learn to have their own? C. W. S.

Everybody knows the difficulty of accumulating sinking funds under public management. A few have read from eminent economists that it is sounder public finance to pay interest indefinitely than to accumulate sinking funds. The average person appreciates the menace of municipal debt and the burden of interest. Street railways do not necessarily pay interest and profits because they are kept going. They may be run at a loss and still be kept running, because the loss would be greater if they were kept idle. Even if they were under public management and made profits, people would clamor for reduction of rates to the amount of those profits, so that the relief to overtaxed property does not appear. On the other hand, taxpayers would have to renew rolling stock when it wore out. The spoils system is not easy to overcome now at all, and certainly its scope would be widened under this system. Dishonest officialism is not the greatest negative argument, but inefficient officialism is. The people will have their own when they abolish property rights. This, however, is "sarkasm."

Wants to Cut Salaries.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of this morning I have read Mr. H. Wittenberg's criticism on official salaries. He is not consistent in his remarks. In some instances he takes into account, and very properly so, the fact that a position which requires talent and a higher order of education, as in the case of the County Superintendent of Schools, whilst on the other hand he ignores the fact that a County Court Judge must possess still higher qualities, and so reduces his salary from $3000 to $2400. A County Court Judge in Ireland receives not less than $17,500 and expenses incidental to his office. It would be more economical to increase the Judges' salaries to $5000 a year at least, and reduce the number of Judges. By increasing the salaries of Judges you would ensure first-class men. When you take into account the responsibilities placed on a Judge's shoulders and the number of years it takes him to become a lawyer of good standing, $5000 is a small remuneration. Surely a Judge should have more pay than a Mayor of the city. A reduction of expenses can be easily made by doing away with certain offices, such as Treasurer, and make one of the banks our traesurer, and a number of deputies, and, what is still more important, the grafting carried on in the city and county. There is not a proper system of superintending of contracts, etc., hence our heavy expense account in many instances. The citizens close their eyes to such grafting. There is no doubt whatever that if this city were to pay a certain number of commissioners a fair salary, we should have a more economical and satisfactory system of municipal affairs than now exists. This has been tried, with good results, in parts of Canada and elsewhere, and found to work better than that of City Councilors. This course would do away with grafting and the spending of money in fruitless or unnecessary ways. As I have already said, there would be no need for a blanket-license ordinance if economy were practiced and expenses reduced.

J. CREAGH.



LINEN MANUFACTURE 400 YEARS AGO.

FLORAL PARADE TODAY

IT STARTS PROMPTLY AT 2 P. M. AT FIRST AND ASH.

Will Be Reviewed by the Carnival Queen at Fourth and Main—Miss Fitzgerald Floral Queen.

LINE OF MARCH.

Column moves from First and Ash at 2 P. M.
South on First to Madison.
West on Madison to Third.
North on Third to Yamhill.
West on Yamhill to Seventh.
North on Seventh to Morrison.
East on Morrison to Third.
North on Third to Burnside.
West on Burnside to Fourth.
South on Fourth, passing reviewing stand at Main street, and counter-marching on Fourth.

The chief of today's festivities will be the floral parade, which takes place at 2 P. M. The floral queen, Miss Bessie Fitzgerald, surrounded by a wealth of Nature's beauties, will come forth to accept the cheerful homage of her many subjects, and with her attendants will hold a public reception this evening in the woman's building from 8 until 10. A magnificent pageant, composed of handsomely decorated equipages, floats, equestrians, bicycles, and a long line of unique and laughable effects, will delight the eye and prove the capabilities of the woman's committee in arranging an attraction of great magnitude. Valuable prizes have been provided for excellence in each class of entrics, and will be awarded by competent judges.

Miss Alice Thayer, queen of the Carnival, attended by her maids, and prominent city officials will review the column at the intersection of Fourth and Main streets. Plenty of music will be furnished by the best bands in the city.

Order of Parade.

The following is the formation of the column:

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal, Ethel Plimpton, assisted by General Summers and Captain Lawrence H. Knapp, Chief of Staff; Captain C. E. McDonald, Lieutenant E. W. Moore, Captain Edward S. Edwards, P. Bodley, Special Aids.
Brown's Band.

FIRST DIVISION.

Dr. B. E. Miller, Division Commander; Ralph Jenkins, Chief of Staff.
Automobiles.
Bicycle Brigade.
Single Rigs.
Tandems.
Floral Queen and Float.

SECOND DIVISION.

Captain Sandford Whiting, Commanding.
Men and Women Mounted Aids.
Southern Pacific Band.
Two-horse Vehicles.
Spike Team, consisting of Mule, Horse and Ox.
Women's Secret Society Floats.

THIRD DIVISION.

Captain R. E. Davis, Commanding.
With Mounted Aids.
Mount Tabor Band.
Ye Olden Stage Coach.
Four-in-hand, with Trumpeters.
Unclassed Vehicles, Grotesquely Decorated.

Division commanders and aids should report to the grand marshal at Front and Couch at 1:15 P. M. for final instructions.

Women equestrians, fully mounted, will report with their escorts at the intersection of First and Ash streets at 1:30 P. M.

Division commanders and aids are requested to decorate their mounts in a manner to conform with the decorations of the parade.

Those having flowers to contribute or entries to make should report to the committee in the woman's building this morning.

Evening Concert.

This evening at 8 o'clock there will be a band concert in the German village by the Tacoma Military Band, directed by Julius Adler. The following programme will be rendered:

PART I.

March—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Grand selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod
Characteristic Chilean Dance ..... Missud
March song—"U. S. Volunteers" (by request) ..... Adler
Potpourri of German airs—"A Night in Berlin" ..... Hartman
"Portland Carnival March" (first time) ..... Adler
The official Carnival march.

PART II.

Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
"Una Voce Poco Fa," the celebrated cavatina from the opera, "Il Barbier di Savigilia" ..... Rossini
Cornet solo .....
Mr. Conrad Bieber.
Introduction and concert waltz—"Vienna Maidens" ..... Ziehrer
Grand selection from the opera, "Macbeth" ..... Verdi
Medley selection—"Happy Home"....Von Tilzer
"Star-Spangled Banner" .....

BABY SHOW.

Planned by the Women's Auxiliary for Next Week.

The display of decorated baby carriages, planned as a part of today's floral parade, has been eliminated by the floral committee, after consideration of the disadvantages attendant upon handling such frail vehicles over a long line of march. What was to have been merely a secondary portion of the floral parade will be taken in hand by the committee and elaborated to the extent of an exclusive baby show of large proportions. It will be given presumably within the Carnival grounds, about the middle of the coming week, and will rival the floral parade in general attractiveness.

"FOLLY FARM."

A. T. Webb Will Run His Ranch on New Principles.

A. T. Webb, who has a Summer home and farm on the Base Line road, a short distance from the Twelve-Mile House, has decided to name his ranch "Folly Farm." He has undertaken to run his farm on a thoroughly scientific plan, and has just laid it out in the shape of a wagon wheel, the center being the hub. Yesterday he went to Pleasant Home and ordered 30,000 feet of fencing, with which he will proceed to divide his farm up according to the plan. Each part will contain about eight acres, and all will be connected so that he can turn stock in from one division into another. Mr. Webb, who has been studying the question very deeply, has concluded that stock to do well must be kept separate. Horses must be kept in a place different from the cattle, and the hogs won't do well when running with horses. Breeding hogs have to be kept in a place by themselves. Mr. Webb has some fine hogs, also other stock. His band of goats he has disposed of.

No doubt his plan of dividing up his ranch into eight-acre inclosures will attract much attention. He has several gangs of men clearing his farm, and the lumber for the inclosures will soon be delivered. His improvements will cost considerable money, but he is determined to have the finest farm in the county if the gold standard holds out.

TO RECLAIM A DESERT.

Dead Ox Flat on the Eastern Border of Oregon.

C. H. Bussey, a merchant of Payette, Idaho, is in Portland with his wife during Carnival times. At the Perkins yesterday Mr. Bussey said that his portion of the Snake River Valley is blest with a bountiful fruit crop this year, and that peaches and prunes are being shipped in large quantities to the large mining centers of Montana, Utah and Colorado, as well as the cities farther east. The first prunes of the season, he said, brought good prices, but a slump has since occurred, as a result of shipments from Oregon and California.

The reclamation of Dead Ox Flat, on the Oregon side of Snake River, he said, is being agitated in Payette, and he looks for an early movement toward bringing the enterprise about. Dead Ox Flat is a tract of some 60,000 acres, which, without water, is merely a bed of sand, but by a judicious application of moisture may be transformed into tropical fertility.

The programme is to dam the Payette at a natural point for a dam, about 18 miles above the town. The banks of Payette River are rocky and high there, and the channel of the stream is unusually narrow. A dam would create a waterfall from which electric power could be generated and sent, by wire, to the banks of Snake River, where huge pumps are to be placed for hoisting the water in great quantity into ditches above. Eastern capital is being interested in the scheme.

Mr. Bussey is confident that Idaho will give McKinley its electoral vote this Fall, as a great change has come over the face of the state since 1896.

PROMPTNESS WILL RULE.

Driving Park Company Lays Down the Law to Drivers.

To show that the Portland Driving Park Company is thoroughly up to date in all that pertains to a satisfactory race meet, and that the entertainment of the public is paramount, the following notice has been drawn up and distributed for the guidance of horsemen during next week's racing at Irvington Park:

"Our desire and intention is to be liberal, fair and just to all. We shall insist on strict compliance with the rules of the National Trotting Association.

"Ignorance of those rules will not be accepted as an excuse for transgression. We call particular attention to the following extracts from the rules:

Rule 17. Section 1. Horses cannot be drawn after 5 o'clock of day preceding the race. (See our conditions.)

Rule 27. Sec. 2. Any rider or driver failing to obey the summons (to appear on time) may be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or his horse may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn.

Rule 27. Sec. 5. Every heat in a race must be contested for by every horse in the race, and every horse must be driven to a finish. Should a rider be found guilty of violating this rule he shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

Any horse or horseman delaying the start after being called will be fined one dollar per minute.

"This rule will be rigidly enforced. The public don't like delays, and we must please the public.

"Drawing for positions will take place in the office of the association, corner Fourth and Ankeny streets, at 8 o'clock the evening before the race. As the horses are on the programme, so will their positions in the first heat be. All owners, trainers or drivers are invited to be present at the drawing.

"Horses due to race will not be allowed to 'warm up' after the call bell rings.

"Races started promptly at 2 o'clock P. M.

"PORTLAND DRIVING PARK CO."

TWO WOMAN CROOKS.

Police Cut Short the Career of Criminal Visitors.

Among the undesirable visitors attracted to Portland by the throngs which are here to attend the Carnival were two notorious female crooks, whom the police placed behind the bars of the City Jail yesterday. One of these is known to the authorities of Eastern cities as Kittie Flood, and her specialty is "trunk worker." She puts up at a prominent hotel and has a trunk with her, which a male confederate manages to steal out of the house, and then Kittie begins a racket with the bookkeeper, the baggage-man, and finally the landlord. She is an adept at dissembling, and easily deceives a crowd of bystanders in her role of injured innocence. She attempted to work a prominent hotel in this city Wednesday night, but the chief clerk recognized her as a crook whom he had seen working the racket before, and so no attempt was made to hunt up her trunk or compromise for its loss by the payment of the several hundred dollars she claimed. Kittie was run in by Detectives Day and Wimer, who were looking for her on a charge of attempting to pick a man's pocket on the same evening.

The other noted female is known as Mabel Keating, alias May Clark, wanted by the San Francisco police, who recently sent her photograph to Chief McLauchlan, of this city. A charge of larceny from the person rests against her here. Her game is to meet men on the street, and, after enticing them to her room, rob them of what money and valuables they possess. She generally picks up some man who fears the publicity prosecution would cause.

The police have good evidence that both these women were brought to Portland at the behest of parties resident here, in order to "work" the innocent among the crowds of visitors. The Portland career of these two particular women has been summarily cut short, whether they be convicted of the charges or not.

O. R. & N. ELECTION.

No Change Except in One Director Who Removed From Portland.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company was held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was the reading of the annual report of President Mohler, which showed the affairs of the company to be in a most prosperous condition, and the election of officers and directors. Among the latter there is but one change, that of the substitution of E. S. Benson, of Portland, for William McIntosh, formerly of Portland, but recently removed to San Francisco. The report of President Mohler will not be made public, at least for the present.

At a meeting of the stockholders immediately preceding the general meeting, the following were elected directors: W. B. Ayer, Portland; W. L. Bull, New York; E. S. Benson, Portland; H. W. Cannon, New York; William D. Cornish, New York; H. W. Corbett, Portland; W. W. Cotton, Portland; E. H. Harriman, New York; William M. Ladd, Portland; A. L. Mills, Portland; A. L. Mohler, Portland; H. W. Scott, Portland; Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla; Winslow S. Pierce, New York; Mortimer L. Schiff, New York.

E. H. Harriman was re-elected chairman of the above board.

The election of officers of the O. R. & N. resulted as follows: President, A. L. Mohler; general counsel, Charles C. Beaman; secretary and general attorney, W. W. Cotton; assistant secretary, Alex Millar; treasurer, F. V. S. Crosby; assistant treasurer, G. E. Withington; general auditor, E. S. Benson.

The executive committee consists of the following: W. L. Bull, H. W. Cannon, W. D. Cornish, E. H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

Probate Court.

D. H. McLaughlin was appointed administrator of the estate of William Campbell, deceased, valued at $1000. The heirs are the father, mother, brothers and sisters residing in Canada.

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Willard Woodcock, deceased, was filed. The valuation of the property is $385.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Ida M. Bell, of Portland, canvasser, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, in the United States court. Her liabilities amount to $2156 48; assets, $600.

Frank J. Nicolet, of Fairfield, Morrow County yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. Liabilities, $1319; assets, $1948 18.

General McClernand's Condition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—General John A. McClernand passed a very restless day and has been growing weaker, being unable to retain food.

ELKS TAKE THE TOWN

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

postmaster; Louis Oddell, manager Missoula Mercantile Company; J. H. Taylor, manager Coeur d'Alene Iron Works; H. P. Ward, undertaker; W. J. Kincaid, merchant; J. W. Tabor, merchant; Henry Miller, merchant; Emil Stilg, clerk; Stephen Oliver, lumber man; W. L. James, mineowner; J. W. Flink, mineowner.

Heppner, No. 358—Exalted Ruler R. F. Hynd, Esteemed Leading Knight Robert Wills, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Frank Roberts, Esteemed Loyal Knight David McAtee, Tyler Chris Borchers, Secretary James Hart, Treasurer Frank Gilliam. Among the prominent members were: E. W. Ray, merchant; T. A. Hall, vice-president of the First National Bank; J. Harris, plumber; Percy Garrigus; William Smith, Deputy County Clerk; Harry Johnson, carpenter; Thomas Stubblefield, liquor dealer, of Ione; R. C. Sperry, farmer, of Ione; W. S. Smith, farmer, of Ione; Waldon Rheo, merchant.

Eugene, No. 357—Exalted Ruler A. C. Woodcock, Esteemed Leading Knight Howard Roland, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Representative L. T. Harris; Esteemed Loyal Knight Walter Tiff. Among the prominent business men are: A. Hampton, merchant; Frank Dunn, merchant; H. Hoffman, capitalist; Clemm Hodes, a graduate of the Bishop Scott Academy, and business man; Will Renshaw, liquor dealer; S. M. Yoran, Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; Dr. Payne, ex-Superintendent of the Insane Asylum; B. Fisher, mining man; Cal Young; E. K. Brown, ex-member of the Second Oregon Volunteers; Ira Campbell, editor of the Eugene Guard.

Cascade, No. 303 (The Dalles)—Exalted Ruler P. W. De Huff, Esteemed Leading Knight H. C. Leibe, Esteemed Lecturing Knight F. W. Wilson, Esteemed Loyal Knight A. Bettengen, Tyler Vic Schmidt. Of the prominent business men coming down as members, there were: Past Exalted Rulers L. E. Crowe and John Michell, Judd Fish, County Judge G. W. Blakeley, County Treasurer John F. Hampshire, Circuit Judge W. L. Bradshaw, ex-Representative from Sherman County Walter Moore, ex-Representative D. I. McCoy, George A. Young, ex-president of the Wool Growers' Association; Grant Mays, merchant.

La Grande, No. 433—Exalted Ruler T. N. Murphy, Esteemed Leading Knight J. H. Pear, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Goodenough, Esteemed Loyal Knight J. P. Goodell, Tyler Jake Gulling, Secretary David M. Clark. Trustee Charles Melcrus. Among the prominent business men attending were: J. M. Brady, general merchandise; J. D. McKinnon, groceryman; Tom Ormond, groceryman; William Messner, groceryman; Roy Reed, merchant; Jerry Foley, hotel proprietor.

Roseburg, No. 326—A. Salzman, exalted ruler; J. B. Wall, locomotive engineer; W. H. Jamison, esteemed leading knight; Dr. J. S. Moore, Al Morris, railroad conductors.

Residents of Grant's Pass—Dr. J. S. Moore; C. E. Harman, Postmaster; J. L. Booth, hotel man; H. D. Norton, attorney; Dr. S. M. Hamley, of Portland.

Baker City, No. 338—Mose Fuchs, exalted ruler; M. Fox, chief of police; R. Eckman, foreman Golconda mine; Henry Rust, brewer; S. J. Friedman, of Portland; Wasco Oakes, of Portland; A. Newberger, liquor dealer.

Gray's Harbor, No. 593—L. L. Maley, cigar dealer; A. F. Coats, liquor dealer; E. W. Middleton, lumber manufacturer; H. N. Anderson, lumber manufacturer; L. M. Roser, accountant; Dr. Spiegle, druggist; Peter Autzen, liquor dealer; R. F. Lytle, liquor dealer; Fred G. Foster, manager of Northwest Company's store, Hoquiam; John Herrmans, superintendent Hoquiam water works; H. A. Hayes, banker, Aberdeen.

Denver, No. 67—E. K. Campbell.
Leadville, No. 236—E. Kautz.
St. Paul, No. 59—Silas E. Foreman.
Redlands, Cal., No. 583—E. P. Tuck.
Everett, No. 479—W. T. Jordan.
Boise, Idaho—W. N. Northup.
Omaha, No. 39—A. B. C. Denniston.
Salt Lake, No. 85—J. R. and J. L. Wilson.

Portland, No. 142—Senator Alex Sweek, exalted ruler; District Attorney George E. Chamberlain, esteemed leading knight; John Lamont, esteemed loyal knight; H. C. Kipple, esteemed lecturing knight; Secretary Louis Dammasch; Treasurer A. D. Charlton; Tyler O. H. Crabb, Chaplain Horace Thielsen, Inner Guard W. O. Hart, Esquire Sig Wertheimer, A. J. Ball, organist; Trustees W. H. Upson, T. B. Howes and T. B. McDevitt; finance committee, D. R. Murphy, A. P. Hansen, W. J. Riley; Past District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers D. Solis Cohen, Charles H. Clute, R. W. Miller; District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler R. E. Moody; Past Exalted Rulers Dr. H. R. Littlefield, C. H. Clute, George C. Sears, D. Solis Cohen, B. W. Miller, M. L. Tichner, H. D. Griffin; grand lodge members, Dr. C. W. Cornelius, C. F. Sliter, Louis Dammasch, C. B. Farleman, R. W. Miller.

Among other prominent business men of Portland who are members of the local lodge are: F. W. Baites, R. W. Baxter, Phil Blumauer, Frank Barrett, Isadore Bissinger, T. Scott Brooke, H. N. Burpee, David Campbell, Dr. W. E. Carll, John F. Cordray, Dr. C. W. Cornelius, John D. Carson, D. M. Dunne, Edward Ehrman, A. Feldenheimer, Dr. J. D. Fenton, J. P. Finley, William Frazier, Dr. Hicks C. Fenton, J. M. Gellert, H. W. Goode, R. S. Greenleaf, Frank D. Hennessy, T. W. Hoyt, G. Heitkemper, F. A. Heitkemper, Sanford Hirsch, C. M. Idleman, W. P. Keady, Charles Kohn, J. P. Kennedy, Paul R. Kelty, Dr. H. R. Littlefield, Harry Lockhart, I. N. Lewis, John Lamont, F. T. Merrill, David C. Lewis, C. H. Lewis, J. M. Long, Dr. S. T. Linklater, A. W. Lambert, Dr. A. E. MacKay, Phil Metschan, P. F. Morey, R. W. Miller, J. H. Miller, Henry E. McGinn, Dr. Harry P. McKay, D. D. Neer, A. Newlands, B. Neustadter, R. Prager, M. L. Pipes, John P. Plagemann, E. W. Rowe, Dr. D. H. Rand, V. A. Schilling, S. Schmidt, F. W. Schmidt, Sig Sichel, Dr. A. J. Sporry, George H. Strowbridge, W. A. Storey, L. Q. Swetland, W. K. Scott, Otto Schuman, Gus Simon, W. J. Van Schuyver, W. O. Van Schuyver, Paul Wessinger, George E. Withington, Dr. Sandford Whiting, Charles S. Waite.

Elks' Parade Notes.

The judges of the parade, Mayor Rowe, Colonel Jackson and General Summers, awarded the prizes as follows: Best uniformed lodge of Elks, mounted elk, Salem, No. 336; largest number of Elks in line, $100 in cash, Quinlin, No. 180, Astoria; tallest Elk in line, diamond pin, F. W. Smith, Spokane, No. 228, height 6 feet 6 inches, weight 280 pounds; fattest Elk in parade, diamond pin, Tacoma, 311 pounds; leanest Elk in parade, diamond pin, Astoria; most novel and characteristic display, Cascade, at The Dalles; shortest Elk in parade, diamond pin, H. P. Meade, Coeur d'Alene, 5 feet ½ inch.

Owing to a misunderstanding as to the conditions to govern the award of the $100 prize for the lodge showing largest aggregate number of miles traveled, no decision was reached on that point, but it will probably receive consideration later.

The beautiful elk, "Pat," richly decorated in white, purple and gold, which was led along the route of parade by J. R. Wilson, was admired by everybody. "Pat's" original home was in the Olympic Mountains, but he kindly consented to act with Mr. Wilson and his brother, J. L. Wilson, as the representatives of Salt Lake Lodge, No. 85.

E. K. Campbell, a traveling man of Denver, arrived in a resplendent high hat of purple, covered the line of march in a wheelchair, propelled by a colored attendant, wearing the livery of a Revolutionary servant.

E. Katz marched as the representative of Leadville Lodge, No. 236, and bore proudly above him a banner, on which was inscribed: "One lonely Elk from Leadville, Colo. The other 399 are at home."

W. T. Jordan was the only representative of Everett Lodge, No. 479.

W. N. Northrop, a hardware dealer of Boise, was in line.

A. B. C. Denniston, the railroad man, of this city, was the only member present from Omaha Lodge, No. 39.

T. W. Smith, of Spokane Lodge, No. 228, one of the most prominent and most popular business men of Spokane, who has been frequently talked of as candidate for the Mayoralty of his city, was thought to be the largest and best-looking man taking part in the parade. He is of fine proportion, stands 6¼ feet in height and weighs nearly 300 pounds. In striking contrast to his size was the diminutive drum major leading the Astoria Military Band. Fred Brown, whose weight would scarcely reach 90 pounds.

SEATTLE'S FINE BAND.

Played Its Way Into the Hearts of Portlanders.

Wagner's Seattle Band rapidly played itself to the forefront in Portland yesterday, as its admirers assert it stands in the entire Northwest. At the concert given in the court of the Hotel Portland more people clustered within hearing than could find seats, and so thick did they become that it was necessary to divert attention by having the band march through the fair grounds. Critics gave the band credit for excellent work, and the populace was wrought up to considerable enthusiasm by the selections it played.

The programme at the hotel consisted of the following: "New Pictures—North and South," which used the effective melodies and airs of the Nation in a new medley; "Webber's Invitation to the Dance"; a cornet solo, "Odyssus," Chris Rodenkercher, the band's star cornetist performing; and a selection from "Lohengrin." The difficult music of the latter number was given in such style as to be remembered by those hearing it, as all were deeply impressed with this product of Wagner.

Mr. Rodenkercher is a member of Thomas' famed orchestra, and is justly regarded with pride by his fellow-musicians in the First Regiment Band of Seattle. Immediately after completing his term here he will go East to join the orchestra. As a soloist his friends believe he is seldom equalled in this part of the country. T. H. Wagner, leader of the band, wears two medals won by his art, but is little inclined to discuss his career as a musician. The band will remain in Portland until this evening, when it will return to Seattle. Its playing in the Fair grounds last evening was also much enjoyed. So popular has it become that the departure this evening will be regretted by all.

More Testimony on "Love Apples."

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.—(To the Editor.)—If the "love-apple" question is still open let me add my testimony to the fact that 50 years ago tomato plants were very rarely seen on the Western Reserve in the Buckeye state; and were considered poisonous. CUYAHOGA.