TWO DEEDS TO SAME LOTS

UNUSUAL CONTROVERSY BEFORE JUDGE CLELAND.

Men Indicted for Murder on Their Own Testimony Before Grand Jury, Seek Release.

In the suit of Catherine Clark against Robert Catlin, concerning the ownership of valuable property on Everett street, held by Miss Clark under deed from Mary Ahern, and to which Catlin also has a deed, Mark O'Neill, plaintiff's counsel, yesterday appeared before Judge Cleland and moved to strike out the defense of the defendant as false upon its face. The attorney called attention to the fact that Catlin, in his answer, alleged that he held a. de a for the property from Mary Aharn, dated July, 1887, and that Catlin said that when Mrs. Ahern executed the doed to Catherine Clark, in April, 1897, the was of unsound mind, and unfit to

"There is no allegation," said counse "that if she was insene in April, 1897, she had recovered and was in her right senses in July following. So I say that this answer is false upon its face, and I move to mirke it all out."

nator Simon, who appeared as attor may for Catlin, made quite a speech on contrary proposition, saying, among r things: "We don't come in here, other things: but are brought here, and asked what claim we have, and we aver that we have a deed of July from Mrs. Ahern, and that deed to Catherine Clark was executed while Mrs. Abern was of unsound mind, and incapable of transacting business, and under the influence of the plaintiff. and those associated with her. It seems to me that is a pretty fair, defense. certainly have a right to advise the court But we go further. We state that no land is desoribed in the Clark instrument, neither does it describe any title. This is an independent defense, sufficient to defeat the right of the plaintiff."

Miss Clark was a niece of Mrs. Abern, and received all of her nunt's estate, which was large, by deed and wift. Robcen Catilin was at one time Mrs. Abern's legal adviser, and he filed the deed in costroversy immediately after her death. The consideration named was \$1. Judge George will decide the motion this

TESTIFIED AGAINST THEMSELVES Therefore Two Men Indicted for

Murder Ask Release. am M. Gregory, attorney for H. J. and F. V. E. Epperson, who are jointly indicted with W. A. Keutemeyer for the murder of William Lunrut, yesterday argued a motion to quash the indictment against his clients before Judge George, on the ground that the Eppersons were compelled to testify against themselves before the grand jury, which, counsel said, was unconstitutional. Mr. Gregory spoke in a spirited manner. He said:

"They were taken before the grand jury and sworn without knowing they had a right to refuse to be, sworn, and testify against themselves. This is not a case water it is required to show by evidence that they were examined on this charge, as the indictment shows they were sumed and made to give evidence against their constitutional right; but we can, if necessary, bring witnesses to prove the fact. It is a case of taking hold of them and saying: 'Come right here before the grand jury, and hold up your hand and be sworn. The bill of rights must be recognized by the courts, and not allowed to be overridden in this manner by the officers of the law They were inexperienced young men, one of them a mere boy (pointing to him). The evidence taken before the Coroner, if presented in this court, would entitle them to a dis-

The power of the county was invoked to take them before the grand jury, and put them through the sweating process. The indictment should be dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

"Our Supreme Court has held that in me other cases shall the court be justified in setting aside an indictment students who listened respectfully enough except as provided for by the statute, "The indictment must be set aside upon motion of the defendant when it is not indorsed as prescribed by the examined before the grand jury are not This is not one of these reasons. Our

statute fixes the limit beyond which the court cannot go in setting aside an indictment. These young men were held no witnesses. They had read the accounts of the nowspapers of the location of the wounds and other things about the case, and they then medified their whole evice'so much that the grand jury conered it its duty to indict them. They appeared before the grand jury, I will admit that, as witnesses, but not as defendants. Will your honor say that in the investigathis case, if the evidence develops that they are principals, do you mean to say the grand jury should not indict

Judge George-Did they appear at their Mr. Chamberlain-No, your honor.

The court-Were they informed as to their rights in any way? District Atiorney-No; because they

were simply there as witnesses. usel explained how they came to be detained as witnesses.

Mr. Gregory-11 there was not evidence mough besides their own, the grand jury had no buriness to indict them. The in-dictment was found upon testimony illesmilly obtained, and there is a statute upon subject, providing, "The grand jury shall receive no other evidence than such as might be given on the trial of the person charged with the crime in ques-

District Attorney Chamberlain Interrupted and asked to amend his previous stement a little. He said the testimony before the Coroner's jury, besides that before the grand jury, was sufficient to warrant the indictment. It was not the

Mr. Gregory-It all resolves itself into the one question, they were indicted upon suidence wrested from them illegally.
Judge George took the matter under ad-

Before the argument of this motion Ed Mendenhall, attorney for the defendant, Kentemeyer, asked that no further action be taken as to Keutemeyer, and that he be not required to plead, until the motion concerning the Epperson boys is dis-

The District Attorney said he had no us objection, and the court so

Suit for Architect's Fees.

R. M. Lazarus has filed suit in the State Circuit Court against Prank B. Gibson, to recover \$1350 for services performed as an architect in preparing plans for a crematory and columbarium to be erected at Portland. Mr. - Lazarus avers that when he was employed by the defendant it was agreed he should receive the minum fees of the American Institute of He says he prepared full slans and estimates, which were accepted and used in the organization of a story corporation. The estimated cost of the building is said to be \$65,000 and The estimated cost 21350 a reasonable compensation for the

borer, yesterday filed a petition in bankin the United States Court. His liabilities amount to \$1537.

W. H. Benham was released from the further payment of alimony to his wife, Eila May Benham, by Judge Clelland yesterday, by stipulation. The parties were divorced in 1896. Mr. Benham first paid \$65 per month and afterward \$40.

Lindsay Bros. has sued C. L. Derby to

compel him to keep a contract to furnish them with 5000 cedar poles. The plaintiffs say after they made the contract with the defundants they contracted with G. D. Gray & Co., of San Francisco, to turn over the poles to them and that Derby & Co. have supplied only 285 poles, Judge Frazer yesterday sustained a de-murrer to the amended complaint in the \$5000 damage suit of Anna Cypress vs. C. L. Haynes, and this ends the case unless plaintiff's counsel can bring up some new issues. Mrs. Cypress was tried in the Municipal Court for obstructing Spring street with a dwelling house at the instigation of Haynes. She was sub-sequently discharged, and she complained that her arrest was a malicious act.

The first report in the matter of the estate of John Myers, deceased, was filed yesterday, showing \$4349 receipts, and that there are about \$12,000 claims.

ALTGELD POLITICAL ECONOMY Double the Balance of Trade by Halving the Dollars.

New York Journal of Commerce Mr. Altgeld selected a university city for the utterance of the most transparent nonsense of the season, and had the members of the Yals Democratic Club sitting around him on the platform when he said:

On the gold standard level of prices products bring only about half as much in the world's markets as they would on a bi-metallic standard. Had the Republicans not-established this gold standard, then the \$1.500,000,000 would have amounted to \$3,000. 000,000. We could have paid our foreign charges and instond of having only \$137,-000,000 left from our enarmous exports, we would have had \$1,637,000,000 in our posses-

The value of our exports and of our imports could not have been changed a particle by the size or value of our dollar. Not even Mr. Altgeld would pretend that it could if the proposition were put in this direct way. We might substitute for our dollar the German mark, worth a quarter as much, or the British novereign, worth five times as much, and we should only change the figures indicating imports and exports; we should not change the real thing, the value. The billion and a half of gold dollars which Mr. Altgeld mentions as the net favorable balance for four years is equivalent to three billion half-dollars; what difference can it make whether we call them half-dollars or dol-lars; they are half-dollars in gold and dollars-in sliver. Surely no one will pretend that we would be better off with three billion haif-dollars than with one and a half billion dellars, though Mr. Altgeld would like to have the young men

go in their self-deception and their decep-tion of others. When Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews was president of Brown University he made an address in Philadel-phia, in which he argued that the substitution of the silver dollar would raise wages and prices in the country and therefore benefit both employers and work people; at the same time it would reduce the selling prices so that we could drive England out of the South American mar-ker. Anyone can see that it is quite conceivable that the change might do either one of these things, but no one except a silverite or a lunatic would imagine that any monetary change could both double prices at home and halve prices abroad. and so give the manufacturer and the workman more, and yet take less from

the foreign consumer, This is scarcely more ridiculous than Mr. Altgeld's proposition that we could double the amount of our favorable balance by halving the monetary unit in which it is expressed. Mr. Altgeld ought to assure a lot of college students that we could double the amount of our exports by making 30 pounds of wheat a bushel. 1000 pounds of iron a ton, 18 inches of cotton cioth a yard and two quarts of Counsel read a decision of the Oregon Supreme Court on the point. District Attorney Chamberlain, in re- tion was of any use. Mr. Altgeld would not say such things as these, and if he to his talk of doubling our foreign trade by cutting the dollar in two, because so many people do not understand the operations of money, and cannot grasp the idea that money derives its utility from its value, and not its name, and that the exchange of wheat for money is in its nature the same transaction as the exchange of wheat for cloth or iron. Comnames or phrases, or figments of the im-

DOWIE'S LACE MAKERS.

He Will Be Permitted to Bring Contract Labor to America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-Dr. Dowle, says a London dispatch to the Herold tempted to convince a refractory audience in Holborn Town Hall that Eng-land had much to learn from America. They refused to listen, but noisily insisted his suggestions were neither Christianity nor Zionism. Finally, four men had to be ejected. Before dismissing his audience, Dr. Dowie stated that 82 skilled Nottingham laceworkers would leave for Zion City, Ill., early in November.

"Secretary Gage," said he, "has in-structed T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, to keep his hands off these pligrims. He told me that Zion will be permitted to land all the imported labor it wants to."

With respect to this last statement a dispatch from Washington to the Her-

That Mr. Dowle can bring workmen into the United States under contract is true so far as it applies to Nottingham laceworkers. There is a provision in the alien contract labor law expressly permitting the bringing into the United States under contract of men who are skilled in an industry which is not established in the United States, and which it is proposed to establish. Dr. Dowie told the officials of the Treasury Department that there were no men in the United States skilled in Nottingham lace work, and in order to enable him to establish the industry here, he was authorized to bring men into the United States under contract.

Dowle Mobbed.

LONDON, Oct. 22.-John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, was mobbed at a meeting at St. Martin's town hall this afternoon. Seven hundred students attempted to prevent the faith healer from entering the hall, but a strong force of police pulled Mr. Dowle rh the mob of students and arrested the ringleaders.

Second George Washington.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Louis Stern, of this city, has achieved fame by refusing to accept salary as commissioner to the Paris Exposition not only turned it back into the United States Treasury, but tendered \$500 as well toward the decoration of the American pavilion. Commissioner - General Peck declared that Mr. Stern and George Washington were the only Americans who ever declined a Government salary. Forthwith a banquet was ordered. It was held in the American pavillon, with Mr. Stern as the guest of honor. L. F. Loreo, of Pittsburg, general manager of the Pennsylvania Lines West, was among the Americans present. Ambassador Court Notes.

the Americans present. Ambassador Horace Porter talked on the progress of American industries.

HANGING IN THE BALANCE

KENTUCKY ELECTION AS MUCH IN DOUBT AS IN 1806.

Republicans Have Made Large Gains Among the Gold Democrats -Goebelism Will Be Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- According to the best information received from Ken-tucky, it is hanging in the balance, although no sporting man would be willing to wager even money that it would be carried for McKinley. From all that can be learned of the conditions there, it would seem that the state is as much in doubt as it was four years ago, when the Republicans carried it. In the natural order of things, when McKinley carried the state by only 281 majority, four years ago, and one of the electors was lost to the Republicans, it would seem that the swinging of the political pendulum toward the Democratic party, and the falling off of the Republican vote, as indicated in the elections Vermont and Maine, would certainly carry the state into the Democratic column Shrewd politicians have come to the conclusion that that is where the electoral vote will land, and while the Republicans have not given up the fight, yet they do not class the state in the doubtful column with any particular confidence that it may come to the Republicans. In fact, the situation in Kentucky is unknown and there is simply a small possibility

that the Republicans may win.
Since 1896 the Republicans have carried the state for Governor, when they elected Taylor by something over 2000 majority, but he was thrown out of the office through the machinations of the Goebel law and the Democratic courts of that state. Had there been no assassination of Goebel, and had he been allowed to reap the benefit of that gigantic fraud there would have been no question as to the vote of Kentucky this year, as the people of the state were so disgusted with Goebel and Goebelism up to the time that he was made a martyr by foolish assassins that they would certainly have voiced their scntiments in the stronges possible terms by voting the Republican ticket.

Gobelism Will Be Rebuked.

Even now it is believed that that Goebelism will be rebuked by the defeat of seekham, who, as Lieutenant-Governor, is reaping the usufruct of Goebel's mach ons, and who is opposed by John W. Yerkes, a brilliant lawyer and a very strong man personally throughout Ken-tucky. Many Democrats still repudiate Goebelism, notwithstanding the fact that Goebel was a martyr to it.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, with Colonel Watterson at the head of the old-Altgeld would like to have the young men of Yale University infer that we would be. right loyally, when they opposed him There is no depth of inconsistency and absurdity to which the sliverites do not go in their self-deception and their decepother hand there are said to be large gains among the Gold Democrats, who supported Bryan very loyally in 1896, but who are determined that he shall not trium h now, having forced himself upon Democratic party again. Such Gold Democrats as voted for Palmer and Bucknet and McKinley four years ago are still very anxious for honest money, and are very bitter against the Bryanites who have control of the Democratic machin-

ery of that state.

-The issue of prosperity does not cut very much figure in Kentucky. The state is too southern to be influenced by any such motive as general prosperity to vote for the Republican ticket. The personal equation enters more largely into Kentucky politics than almost any other state in the Union, and consequently the persomality of the candidates is almost as important as the Presidency. Bryan hurt himself among the anti-Goebel Democrats when he went to Kentucky and declared in favor of Beckham. There was a strong faction that was against Beckham, as it was against Goobel two years ago. The John Young Brown faction is still an important part of the situation in Kentucky, and it will throw a great many votes against Beckham and Goebelism, although it is not so sure that the votes will be cast for McKinley electors. Upon the whole, it is safe to say that with the election machinery in the of the Democrats, that they will probably count in their men. They may not dare to do it in the matter of the Goyernor, as the decent people of the state Governorship stolen as it was two years ago, and may resent any attempt on th part of Beckham to carry out the plan which Goebel originated for himself two merce deals with realities and not with, years ago. But this is a matter of state canvass, and it is very doubtful if certificates at the hands of the Demo cratic canvassing board.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Opinions of Minister Straus and Others on Anglo-German Alliance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22-Oscar S. Straus dinister to Turkey, said of the Anglo German agreement respecting China, the terms of which have been made public: "This agreement between Germany and England is substantially in the line of policy instituted by our Government under the open-door agreement, and I regard it as the best and only po lution of the Chinese situation. American diplomacy has gained such recognition as

world. "Our Government will not become party to a formal agreement or conven tion which is outlined between England and Germany, but it can by an identica note make known its acceptance of the terms of such an agreement without bind-ing itself to take joint action with those two powers should any one or more of

the great European powers endeavor to partition China. "Doubtless this convention between England and Germany would not have been made had it not been for their knowledge of our position regarding the open door, and in the circular note issued July 3 by Secretary Hay. It is my opin-ion that this plan will solve the Chinese question, and with England, Germany and the United States practically agreed, the other nations will accept enthusiastically

the same terms." ofessor John Bassett Moore said: "The policy of the United States in grave crisis that has arisen in China expressed in the circular issued by the Secretary of State on July 3 last. w closely Germany and England have followed along the path marked out

by Secretary Hay.
"There have been other and great diplo. matic victories to be credited to American statesmen, but it is certainly pleasar to dwell upon the fact that right at the close of the century, we have pointed a sure way in commerce and free seas." Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is quoted in a Washington special

to the Herald as saying: "It is the old, malignant grudge that perpetrated the war of the 'Crimes.' But history has now grown into manhood with which it may be dangerous to trifle least the insulting terms which followed the Crimean War cannot be again inflict-

"If any nation of the world has good cause for asking territorial rights in China it is Russia. The railroad protected from Moscow to the ocean is one necessary to Russia's commerce and her future greatness.

this proclamation is either an empty threat or it is an insult designed

to terminate all peace negotiations and equally designed and intended to carry out the secret original intention of partitioning China, in which England and Germany will turn out to be the most

willing participants.

'That arbitration may be the final means of settling the Chinese difficulty is belleved to be very probable by international lawyers at Washington, says the dispatch, Ex-Minister John A. Kasson said he saw nothing to interfere with following the modern method of submitting the matter to a special tribunal or arbitration. China would be given representation in this court, and he believed he would agree to anything that would not affect her national honor to a degree that any government would revolt at.

"There was no question," he said, "that China was fully bound by international

In referring to Russia's course, Mr. Kasson said that while she was the only nation having her territory encroached on by China she had been unable to see Rus-sia had any intention of acquiring new territory in China. He believed that criticisms to this effect had been unjust.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Inaugural Meeting of Empire City Jockey Club at Yonkers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-A big crowd turned out for the opening day's racing of the inaugural meeting of the Empire City Jockey Club, at Yonkers, today. The track was lightning fast, a new world's record for a mile and a quarter over a circular track, of 2:01, being hung up by Charentus in the Empire City handicap. This was the feature of the day. The seven horses faced the starter with Imp the favorite at 8 to 5, and Decanter sec-ond choice, at 7 to 2. They were off on the first break to a good start, and Imp and Potente made the running, head and head, for a mile, when Imp drew away and showed the way around the far turn by an even length. Potente dropped back beaten, and Decanter and Charentus challenged the leader. The latter gradually crept up to even terms with the leader at the last furlong pole, and a hard drive to the wire followed, Charentus winning by a short head. Pink Coat raced through in the stretch and took show money, a length behind Imp. Woodlawn handleap, the other fixture, went to the outsider, Chuctanunda, at 26 to 1. He led all the way, and won by a neck from Gold Heels, with the favorite, Glen Elder, back in the ruck. The sum-

Mile and 70 yards-Kamara won, Beau Ormonde second, General Mart Gary third; time, 1:49%. About six furiongs, selling—The Pride

won, Federalist second, Fleuron third; About six furiongs, Woodiawn handicap
—Chuctanunda won, Gold Heels second,
King Lief third; time, 1:08%.

Mile and a quarter, Empire City handi-cap-Charentus won, Imp second, Pink Coat third: time, 2:04.
Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Intrusive won, Al Sikes second, Dolando third; Five and a half furlongs, selling-Snark

third; time, 1:08. Races at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.-The results at Kin-

Rappanecker second, Billionaire

loch Park today were: Six furlongs, selling-Easter Card won, Miss Loretta second, Brightie B, third; Five furlongs - Elsie Del won, Echo Dale second, Robert J. third; time, 1:05. Six furlongs—Harry Bogue won, Eid-mann second, Hi Noker third; time,

One mile, selling-Glen Lake won, Guide Rock second, Grey Forge third; time, 1:47. Five and a half furlongs-Hi Kollar won,

Frank Bell second, Hilo third; time, 1:10%. Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Domaie won, Nandora second, Tom Gilmore third;

Races at Latonia. CINCANNATI, Oct. 22.-The results at | T Latonia today were: Six furlongs—Judge Redwine won, Alex Pearson second, McManus third; time, 1:15.

Six furlongs-Flop won, Eleanor Holmes second, Jeana third; time, 1:141/4 Mile and an eighth, selling-Sorilla wor Indian second, Deblack third; time, 1:56. Mile and 70 yards, selling-Wood Trice won, Statira second, Etta third; time 1:45%

Six furlongs, selling-Kenova won, Russian second, Glenwood third; time, 1:21%.
Mile and an eighth—Defender II won, Governor Boyd second, Winepress third; time, 1:56.

Races at Harlem. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-Favorites won three out of the six races at Harlem today. The weather was cloudy, and the track

fast. The results: furlongs - Robert Waddell w Quarter Back second, Krewer third; time, 1:07 2-5. Six furlongs-Peace won, Daggmar sec-

ond, Sakatuck third; time, 1:19 2-5.

Steeplechase, short course-Becky Rolfe won, Sallust second, University third; One mile-Ohnet won, Specific second. Fiorizar third; time, 1:6 4-6.
Five and a half furiongs—Sly won, Bell Punch second. Beach third; time, 1:11 4-5. Mile and 20 yards, selling-Frelinghuysen

FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS. Interesting Story of the Escape o

won Aloha II second. Aurea third: time.

the Pekin Court. TACOMA, Oct. 22.-The Oriental liner Gienogie, which reached Tacoma last night, brings an interesting story of the flight of the Empress Dowager from Pekin. The escape of the court furnishes one of the most entrancing stories of the Chinese campaign. The Shanghai Mer-

cury tells the story as follows: "It appears that in accordance with the practice of the Chinese officials in similar cases, false reports of suppositi tious victories over the allies were per sistently rendered to the palace, with the result that the court was lulled into a feeling of fancled security, and it was not until the allies had actually entered the capital that the real facts became known to the Empress, and a rude awakening

took place. "On the early morning of the 15th of August the Downger, in company with the Emperor, left the palace clothed in common Chinese cotton garments, travel-ing in an ordinary Chinese cart, and accompanied by an insignificant retinue, Such was the hurry of their departure that no money or valuables in any quanwere taken with them, and for sev eral days the imperial party is said to have suffered the greatest bardship. The only food with which they were supplied was the common millet of the country and at night they had to sleep in wayside inns on the rough brick knngs furnished

for the accommodation of travelers.
"Among those who accompanied the court were Prince Tuan, Kang Yi and Empress, feeling sympathy with the latter on account of his age, urged him to re-turn to his residence at the capital, but the old man begged with tears to be allowed to share in the exile of the court The humiliating effect of this experience upon the proud Manchus can better be magined than described, and it has evidently inspired a desire for vengeance, as is indicated in the secret orders sent to Li Hung Chang for the recapture of Tien Tsin and Pekin as well as by the tone of

recent edicts."

EVIDENCE OF GOOD TIMES

POSTAL RECEIPTS SHOW NORTH-WEST HIGHLY PROSPEROUS.

Business Has Stendily Increased Under Republican Administration-Figures for Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.-Postal recelpts have long been recognized as one of the most reliable indicators of good or bad times that can be found. As the postal revenues increase, conditions throughout the country generally improve, or rather as conditions improve. postal receipts increase. With a de-crease in these receipts there is always depression in conditions, either in some section or in the United States at large. For instance, during the hard times of the Cleveland regime, postal receipts took a decided drop, but since then there has

been a steady increase.

If the postal receipts of the present year are to be depended upon, the country in all sections must be enjoying a most re-markable degree of prosperity, for the receipts of the postal service for the last fiscal year have exceeded all previous rec-ords in the history of the United States. The figures were recently published quite generally. Attention was called to the fact that during the first quarter the fact that during the first quarter of the present calendar year the receipts of the postal service for the first time since 2-cent postage was introduced in 1833 exceeded the expenditures. There are other features of the figures of the postal business for the fiscal year 1900 which are almost as remarkable. As said before for the first time in the between before, for the first time in the history of the service the receipts have reached the \$100,000,000 mark. The deficit that will be submitted to Congress this year, even with increased receipts and expenditures, will be less than that of a year ago.

Oregon. The recipts from the Presidential offices in Oregon since 1896 show a very pro-nounced increase, ranging from \$273,744 in 1896, to \$330,109 in 1899, and \$59,016 for the fiscal year just closed. The following are the figures for all of the Presidentis offices of the state for the three years

Albany\$	1900.	1899. \$ 8,504	1896. \$ 7,234
Arlington	1,931	- Others	9 1,200
Ashland	5,595	4,994	3,809
Astoria	11,474	11,282	11,500
Baker City	12,668	10,384	7,656
Burns	1,428		4,000
Corvallis	5,208	5,199	4,487
Dallas	3,167	2,948	2,048
Eugene	9,079	8,735	6,741
Forest Grove	2,882	2,507	2,218
Grant's Pass	5,231	4,945	4,221
Exppner	3,393	3,513	2,510
Hi. sboro	2,244	3,222	2.048
Hood River	3,300		-
Huntington	1,143	*****	
Independence	2,599	2,454	2,010
La Grande	6,590	6,335	4,269
Lebanon	1,006	*****	
McMinnville	4,563	4,711	3,829
Marshfield	4.021	3,275	3,165
Medford	3,907	3,497	3,214
Newburg	1,285	*****	2.2.2.4
Oregon City	6,008	6,331	5,045
Pendleton	10,471	9,433	7,453
Portland 2	13,945	190,189	157,520
Roseburg	5,981	5,635	4,944
Salem	17,838	19,862	17,167
The Dalles	10, 10	9,288	8,149
Union	2,926	2,867	2,783
Wast	ingte	m.	

The total receipts from the Presidential offices of Washington for the years men-foned are as follows: \$512,462 for 1900, \$428,812 for 1899, and \$302,162 for 1896. By

	1900.	1899.	1896
erdeen	\$ 5,467	\$ 4,318	\$ 3,183
lfax	8.575	8,898	7.054
ayton	5,025	4,482	3,448
lensburg	5,929	5,753	4,975
verett	12,113	9,177	6,421
irhaven	5,541	3,977	3,756
w Whatcom		11,291	10.177
orth Yakima		8,545	6,382
ympia		10,258	8,710
rt Townsend		5,404	5,008
llman	5,094	4,894	3,769
public	5,562	4.5.55	
tzville	2,782	1,333	*****
slyn	1,366	S. 222.22	
attle		128,972	84,449
okane		81,972	46,863
coma		60,530	50,237
incouver		5,830	5,217
alla Walla	16,994	15,806	12,409

Idaho. The proportionate increase in Idaho has 1896, to \$78,733 in 1899, and \$96,495 in 1900.

\$5000, but they are		ows:	
	1900.	1899.	1896.
Boise	19.102	\$ 17,512	3 14.127
Idaho Falls	5,401	4.276	3,477
Lewiston	10.250	7,682	3,801
Moscow	8,572	8.136	6,286
Pocatello	7.168	6,418	5,763
Wallace	6,934	4,947	4,055
Weiser	6.245	3,680	-

Alnaka. The total receipts of the Presidential offices in Alaska were \$10,637 last year, as compared to \$8122 of the year preceding and \$727 in 1896. Of last year's receipts Juneau turned in \$4358, and Skagway

DAUGHTERS* OF REVOLUTION

Either Mrs. Roosevelt or Mrs. Bryan May Be President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-Which ever way he Presidential election goes may decide who is to be the next president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, says a special from Washington to the Herald. It has been decided by many of the leading members to ask either Mrs. Roosevelt or Mrs. Bryan to fill the position. Neither is at present a member of the organization, but both are eligible, and one of the board of managers has just made the statement that within the last week papers have been made out for the admission of both to the ranks of the Daughters.

If McKinley and Roosevelt are elected, then the choice will fall upon Mrs. Roosewelt and if the Democrats win, the honor will be conferred upon Mrs. Bryan. The election will not take place until next February. If either Mrs. Roosevelt or Bryan should fail of election then Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, comes in for third choice

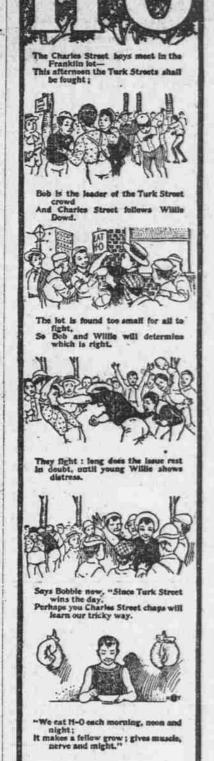
Bartholdi's Statue Needs Repairs. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-The Journal and

dvertiser says: Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Bedloe's Island is in a deplorable condition, condition, and an expenditure of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 will be required to put it in proper repair. If these repairs are not made soon, a much larger sum will not made soon, a much larger sum will be needed to keep it from falling into

The only reason for this deplorable condition of affairs is that there is no money for the use of the committee to whom is proper care of the gift of the French Republic. Several efforts have been made in past years to have Congress appropriate sufficient money to complete the pedestal and grounds, but the bills have always been defeated.

Chile's Reply to Bolivin. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The Argentine press continues to condemn the Chilean reply to Bolivia as well as Chile's attitude toward the country. It is urged that the United States should not tolerate the aggressive policy of Chile.

Methodist Home Missions. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.-The anniversary exercises of the Methodist Home Missionary Society were held last night. The principal features of the meetings were the address by the president, Mrs. C. B. Fisk. York City, and the annual address by Mrs. T. J. Everett, of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. B. L. Williams, cor-The "Steck" plane-Wiley B. Allen Co. responding secretary, gave an abstract of is over the top of the bottle.



her report and Mrs. George H. Thompson, treasurer, submitted a report.
Mrs. J. V. Robinson, at the meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society that is being held in the South Park Ave-nue Church, has raised \$200 to be used in the building of the Rush Memorial House, at Washington. The money was subscribed by members of the organiza-

"As a result of my own experience for

Prof. Mike Donovan,

Teacher of Boxing, N. Y. Athletic Chrb.

the past seven years, I advise my pupils to eat a large bowl of 14-0 every morning for breakfast."

A Neighbor of Horace Greeley. neighbor of Horace Greeley, is dead, at Chappauqua, N. Y., in his 50th year. He was a son of Colonel Isaac Miller, the first Mayor of Auburn, who was related by marriage to William H. Seward. Mr. MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Miller came to Chappauqua 40 years ago from Detroit. He was the inventor of the MUTUAL RESERVE PUNTS LIFE ASS.N steam and air brake, his patent having been issued January 2, 1855, and all raitroad brakes now in use, it is said, are patterned after his invention. The idea come to Mr. Miller after an accident near Norwalk, Conn., in 1855, and in the years 1856 and 1857 there were several trials of his brake on the New Haven and Michigan Central, They were witnessed by his friends, Horace Greeley, William Seward and other public men. A widow and three children survive him

The Blind of a Great City. Leslie's Weekly.

A sadder or more pitiful spectacle is not to be seen under the sun than that which may be witnessed once every at a certain point in New York when men and women stricken with blindness are summoned together to receive at the hands of the overseer of the outdoor poor, \$50 apportioned to them from the city treasury. The distribution this year took place on June 27, on the pier of the department of charities at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. The time set for payments to begin was 11:30 in the morning, but hours before that time the unfortunates came groping and tottering to the scene from every quarter of the city. so that by 10 o'clock there was a group of over 400 of the poor, sightless creatures huddled within the police lines on the pier, waiting patiently, but with anxious faces, for the giving of their dole. It was a motley crowd of men and women, young and old, of all nationali-ties and various colors, many of them dressed as neatly as possible for what was to them doubtless a happy occasion but nearly all giving evidence of extreme poverty, and with faces marked deeply



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