REDUCED THE DEBT

Over $100,000 Taken Off the County.

AUDITOR POPE'S STATEMENT

Reduction in Past Six Months Was in the Face of Extraordinary Expenditures—Total Extinction Probable.

Elsewhere in this issue is published the semi-annual report of Auditor W. H. Pope on the finances of Multnomah County. For the benefit of the many who have not the time nor inclination to wade through a mass of figures, Mr. Pope has prepared a statement in plain words and figures which, at this time, when new plans for economy in county affairs are rife, is of more than passing interest. This statement is subjoined:

Portland, Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—The County Auditor's report of June 30, 1900, shows the total amount of county and road warrants outstanding at that date, including accrued interest, to be $444,197 45.

The report just issued, for the six months ending December 31, 1900, shows the total then outstanding, including accrued interest, to be $330,894 62.

There was cash on hand applicable to the payment of outstanding warrants as follows:

In County Treasurer's hands	$44,244 08
In County Sheriff's hands	12,884 61
In County Clerk's hands	1,200 00
Making a total of	$58,328 69

Which, being deducted from the amount of warrants and interest outstanding, would leave a net indebtedness of $331,565 94, or a reduction of indebtedness in the last six months of $112,631 51.

In further explanation, I desire to say that in the past six months the county has been subjected to much extraordinary expense, which is included in the above statement, and which is worth noting in detail. These extraordinary items are so called for the reason that they do not occur every six months, and are not to be classed with usual current or running expenses of the county machinery.

Since June 30, 1900, and during the time covered by my last report, the county has paid the expenses of a general and a Presidential election. The upper deck of the steel bridge has been re-planked. A swing-span or draw has been built on the Madison-street bridge. The Albina ferry has been repaired, and a considerable amount of penalties on delinquent taxes returned, which, summarized, are as follows:

Expenses of two elections	$10,235 09
Re-planking steel bridge	6,828 72
Building draw Madison-street bridge	18,083 52
Repairing Albina ferry	2,703 47
Returned penalties	1,334 56
Making a total of	$39,165 26

Had the emergencies requiring these expenditures not arisen, the present debt would have been correspondingly less. For example:

Amount of net indebtedness as shown herein	$331,565 94
Less extra expense	39,165 26
Would have left a debt of	$292,400 68

County warrants have been called in by the County Treasurer up to and including March 12, 1900, and road warrants up to February 8, 1900, which would absorb the amount of cash remaining in the county and road funds, but a large number of those called have not yet been presented for payment.

Since the late decision of the Supreme Court in the mortgage tax cases, there is a prospect, indeed, a strong probability, that the county will be able to collect within the next six months a large amount of taxes, long delinquent, which, added to the usual tax levy, will again very largely reduce the outstanding debt, and with economy and good management, interest-bearing county warrants may ere long be a thing of the past.

W. H. POPE, County Auditor.

TO PROMOTE FLAX INDUSTRY

Women's Association Will Introduce Bill in Legislature.

To place upon a substantial basis the industry of flaxgrowing, which for four years the Oregon Women's Flax Fiber Association has demonstrated to be one for which Oregon is naturally adapted, a bill will be introduced into the Legislature this week providing for the establishment in the State Penitentiary of a plant to convert the raw flax into marketable tow. The great need of the industry has been found by those who have investigated its possibilities to be the establishment of such a plant. After the flax has been made into tow, it can be shipped all over the world and be ready for manufacture into twines, burlaps, sacks, suitings, coarse linens, as well as the finer-grade fabrics. Once there is a plant where the first rough stages of manufacture can be carried on, the promoters are confident that the higher stages of manufacture will gradually develop. Spinning and weaving mills will spring up when flax is raised in large quantities, and there is a certainty of a steady supply of material.

The Flax Fiber Association has demonstrated in its experiments that all kinds of linen, from the coarsest to the finest, can be made from flax grown in Oregon, and in the possession of its officers are samples of coarse tow of many colors, fine pieces of bleached and unbleached linen of different weights, crash toweling and grain sacks. These were woven at different places from the tow produced at the association's small plant. The grain sacks were woven at the Walla Walla Penitentiary, and the toweling at San Quentin Penitentiary, California.

That the Willamette Valley is one of the greatest flaxproducing regions of the world is undisputed. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, Oregon flax fiber took the first prize, and at the Omaha Exposition the Oregon flax exhibit was awarded a silver medal. The mild climate, moist seasons, well adapted soils, absence of storms, make the Valley an ideal flaxproducing section. The flax raised for grain bags, burlaps and twine requires no retting. The seed ripens and it is not pulled from the ground, but cut like wheat. There is no waste. The seed sells at oil mills for about $1 60 a bushel. The straw is utilized for burlaps, twines, sacks and the waste in the process goes as upholsterers' tow at $40 to $60 a ton. The promoters ask: "Why import jute for grain sacks when a superior sack can be made at little more cost from a valuable Oregon product?"

The Women's Flax Fiber Association has received encouragement from the United States Department of Agriculture, to which samples were sent. A letter has been received from the Assistant Chief Botanist, L. H. Dewey, commenting on the samples and the great possibilities of flax culture in Oregon. He quotes Dr. J. F. Chittenden, of Paterson, N. J., as saying that Oregon is the best adapted region in this country for flaxgrowing. Mr. Dewey made this significant statement: "I infer that the principal difficulty in the way of establishing a paying industry in flaxraising in Oregon consists not in raising the flax, but in getting it worked into a marketable form."

The opportunity offered in European markets for American flax is commented on in recent United States Consular reports. Unfavorable seasons in the flax-producing provinces of Russia, upon which Continental and British spinners are dependent, have caused an advance of from 20 to 65 per cent in the prices of flax yarns. Another advance is reported probable, and European manufacturers are eagerly looking toward American flax markets in this emergency. Consul William K. Herzog, at Zittau, Germany, says: "Should it be possible to offer American flax in the near future, our growers might find a steady market for their product; but it is evident that it should be offered as soon as possible."

The executive committee of the association which will have charge of the bill consists of Mrs. H. L. Pittock, chairman; Mrs. D. H. Stearns, Mrs. L. W. Sitton, and Paul Wessinger.

IN DR. HAWTHORNE'S MEMORY

Proposition to Call the Central School the Hawthorne School.

The committee composed of General O. Summers, H. H. Newall, W. L. Boise and W. T. B. Nicholson, appointed at a meeting of East Portland residents to confer with the directors regarding the completion of Central Schoolhouse, will report this evening at another meeting to be held at the office of Justice Vreeland, East Morrison street, near Grand avenue. These gentlemen interviewed most of the directors and found them favorable to finishing the building this year and will so recommend. It will depend altogether on what the taxpayers think about the proposition. It is proposed to call the Central Schoolhouse, when finished, the Hawthorne building, in memory of the late Dr. J. C. Hawthorne. It will also receive a grammar school library, from Mrs. Hawthorne. It is desired to get a high school building put up on the north block of the Central grounds some time in the future, but that proposition will not be undertaken until the present plans have been carried out.

Lincoln Memorial.

Rev. J. J. Dalton, D. D., and the official members of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of East Twelfth and East Taylor streets, decided yesterday that they would proceed with the arrangements for a Lincoln memorial service, to take place in the auditorium of that church on the evening of February 12, the anniversary of the birthday of the great commoner. This church has one of the largest and most beautiful auditoriums on the East Side, and it will accommodate about 800 people. The music for the occasion will be in charge of C. A. Walker. There will be about four short addresses from prominent men on different phases of Abraham Lincoln's life and character, which, with the special patriotic musical selections, will constitute the exercises. Governor Geer will be asked to preside. In a few days the names of the speakers will be announced, and all the arrangements completed.

Mount Tabor School Meeting.

At a meeting of the directors of the Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, Wednesday evening, it was decided to call a meeting of the taxpayers of the district at the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, January 30, for the purpose of levying a tax for maintaining the school for the coming year. The directors went over the affairs of the district and concluded that it will require a 5-mill levy to run the school, pay interest on the bonds and make some needed improvements. The property valuation of the district is $398,500, and a 9-mill tax will yield $3586 50 if collected in full. About $1000 is wanted for interest on bonds. One-third of the bonded indebtedness of the district comes due this year and provision will have to be made to pay it off, or refund a little over $5000. The bonds may be refunded at a low rate of interest.

Finishing First Quarter.

Dr. L. E. Rockwell, presiding elder of Portland district for the Methodists, is finishing up his first quarter, and he said yesterday the churches in his district are very prosperous. They are paying off their debts. The Woodlawn Church, which recently paid off its mortgage, will soon begin making improvements and repairs. At Rockwood the people have made a start toward the erection of a parsonage. This church and the other suburban charges are under Rev. Howard Osborne, who makes his home at Woodstock. Dr. Rockwell says he hopes that by the close of the year most all the church debts now remaining will be wiped out. Woodlawn and Patton Churches will be made separate charges next year.

East Side Notes.

A special school meeting of the Fairview district is called for Saturday evening for the purpose of levying a special tax to clear away the present school bonds.

Eugene L. Ferguson, Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, has been confined to his home at 464 East Davis, with severe illness for two weeks, but is now mending.

E. A. Hammond, civil engineer of the Columbia Southern Railway, has been at his home this week on the East Side, confined with a severe attack of illness. He is now improving.

Mrs. Henry Bancroft and daughter, of Mount Tabor, left last night for Los Angeles, where they will make their future home. Mr. Bancroft will remain in Portland for the present.

The entertainment given at Firemen's Hall, Sellwood, by the citizens, volunteer firemen and United Artisans, Saturday night, for the relief of an aged couple at Willsburg, netted about $50.

Rev. Jerome R. McGlade, incoming pastor of the Mizpah Presbyterian Church, Powell street, telegraphed from Hope, Idaho, yesterday that he will arrive in Portland over the Northern Pacific this morning.

The bicycle paths on the Milwaukie road have just been regraveled on both sides of the road, and are in good condition. All the cycle paths are being looked after carefully, so they are not damaged by the storms.

Judge John F. Mayo, president of the Multnomah Ex-Soldiers and Sailors' Association, has authorized Secretary J. S. Foss to call a meeting of the association the early part of February for election of officers and to determine the future of the organization. The auxiliary will also meet at the same time.

Charles Strube, just before the storm wheeled to Sandy postoffice for the purpose of obtaining some Winter views of Mount Hood. He was very successful, and obtained a number of fine photographs from different points. One picture taken from Mount Tabor shows the intervening country. Mr. Strube secured an excellent collection as the result of his trip.

The proposed rural free delivery with a center at Troutdale, does not include Fairview, but leaves that point stand as it is. Objections were raised by residents of Fairview against having their postoffice, which had recently been made a money-order office, discontinued, and they started a remonstrance, but as the place is not included the remonstrance will be dropped.

The best eight-hour run of the season in sawing out railway ties was made by the Palmer saw mill near Pleasant Home last week. This mill cut out in eight hours 604 railway ties. For the week the mill averaged 500 ties per day of eight hours. This is the fastest sawing any of the portable mills have ever done in that part of the county. The average is about 400 to 450 ties per day.

Rev. August Krause, pastor of St. Paul German Lutheran Church, has just received and accepted an invitation to go to Salem and dedicate a new German Lutheran church there Sunday. Before coming to Portland Mr. Krause was pastor of the congregation that has finished the new house of worship. The work was done by members of the congregation, and only the material was purchased. The cost was about $2000.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Van Camp's Soups, 10c at all Grocers.

GOVERNOR BRADY TALKS

NEEDS OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Address Delivered Yesterday to the Members of the Merchants' Protective Association.

Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, yesterday afternoon addressed the members of the Merchants' Protective Association upon "The Territory of Alaska." In his formal speech he told of the great resources of that northern land, and of the increase of population in recent years and the need for better government. This matter was much the same as has been presented in the various official reports on Alaska, though put in a more interesting way and so grouped as to be new to most of those present. At the close of the address Governor Brady invited questions from any one who should desire further information about the territory, and this brought out some details of peculiar interest. The chief subject thus opened up was that of the usefulness of the reindeer in Alaska.

Governor Brady spoke of the impoverishment of the natives by reason of the destruction of seals and walruses by the white men, which so reduced the Eskimos' means of living that many of them perished. The whalers and revenue cutters that visited those shores observed the growing distress, but did not feel called upon to do anything to ameliorate their condition. Then the matter was brought to the notice of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who conceived the notion of supplying reindeer to take the place of the depleted stock of walruses and seals in sustaining human life in the north. The Government took no action, and Dr. Jackson at length obtained $5000 from a benevolent citizen of New England, with which to introduce reindeer in Alaska. The experiment was so successful that the Government continued the work, but scarcely more than a good start has yet been made. There are now about 2000 reindeer in Alaska. One hundred of these, all that remain of the 500 brought from Lapland three years ago for the relief of the Klondikers, are used in carrying mail along the Yukon River. The great mortality among these deer Governor Brady said was due to neglect and improper feeding after they reached Alaska. The importation of the reindeer was regarded as a frivolous innovation by the Government agents whose duty it was to see that they were properly cared for, and the animals died of neglect.

"When anything of this kind occurs we hear a great deal about it," said the Governor, "but when the lives of 200 whalers were saved at Point Barrow by taking a herd of the deer hundreds of miles overland to them, little is said about it. Lieutenant Jarvis' relief of the icebound whalers was rendered possible by these deer."

"All of Northern Alaska is covered with the gray moss that is the natural food of the reindeer, and there is scarcely a limit to the number of deer that could find sustenance there. Their flesh is delicious food, and it sold at $1 a pound at Cape Nome. Their skins, which were formerly sold for $1 50 each, brought $7 to $8 at Cape Nome. The does supply good milk and cream for the miners' mush and coffee."

The Governor said the Government had sent agents into the interior of Siberia for reindeer of a much larger breed than that to which those already imported belong, and it was hoped that numbers of the larger animals could be obtained for Alaska. He spoke of the reports of vast herds of caribou in Northern British America, and of the desirability of getting them introduced into Alaska. He said they were similar to the reindeer, though larger.

"There is no more profitable business for the stockman than to raise reindeer in Northern Alaska," declared the Governor. "There is no other animal so well suited to the purposes of Alaska as the reindeer. It is as well suited to that land as the camel for the desert."

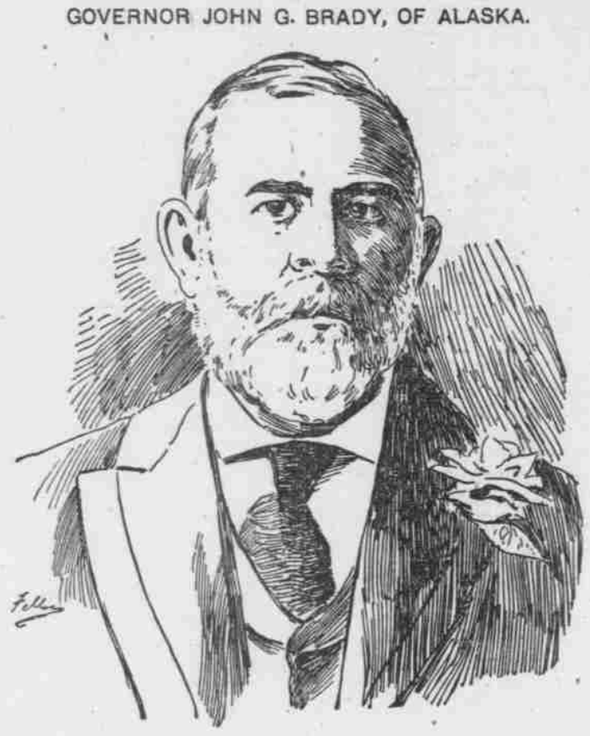
In answering various questions, Governor Brady said there was no doubt that the Cape Nome region was rich in gold, that a trustworthy estimate placed the figures of last season's production at $5,000,000. He said the teredo worked great havoc with piles in most Alaska waters, wharves in some cases being destroyed in nine months. Dutch Harbor is not so much troubled with the teredo. "Dutch Harbor is one of the great strategic points of the world," said the Governor, "and it ought to be fortified."

The Mississippi River captains who were taken up to navigate the Yukon when the Klondike boom was at its height reported that more water came out of the Yukon than flowed from the Mississippi, and said the Yukon was the easier stream to navigate. This, Governor Brady deemed significant of the great usefulness of the Yukon in opening up that vast country.

The coal land laws were extended to Alaska last year, the Governor said, but they could be applied only to surveyed land. As there is no surveyed land in Alaska, those who wish to mine coal are again blocked.

Governor Brady has long desired a better lighthouse service on the Alaska shore. He wants Alaska set off in a district by itself. "The entire lighthouse system of the territory," said he, "consists of one little lantern set out on a hill at Sitka, and the United States pays a man $30 a month for lighting it. On the British Columbia Coast there are five or six lighthouses giving perfect service. I feel humiliated and chagrined when I pass up the coast, leaving the well-lighted points of British Columbia for our own unprotected shore. We ought to have British Columbia. I would be willing to trade the Philippine Islands for it, though I want to keep the Philippines, too."

GOVERNOR JOHN G. BRADY, OF ALASKA.



HOMES OF CHILDREN.

Good Work Done by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

Robert H. Wilson, of Oswego, has returned from a two months' tour of the homes in which the Boys and Girls' Aid Society has placed children. Asked how he had found the homes, he said:

"Very much better than I had expected. Although convinced that we were doing good work, I had not thought it possible that so many first-class people could be induced to take our wards. Some of them are ideal homes. It was surprising to find so many people among the well-to-do who are eager to assist unfortunate children.

"In a few cases I had to recommend a change. The first essential is that the child shall receive such training as will enable it to earn an independent and honest living after coming of age. It is necessary that girls should be placed under good and neat housekeepers, since the majority of them will have to take domestic service to earn a living. Even should they become the wives of farmers, mechanics or laborers, our experience teaches us that much neglect of children arises from the gross ignorance of mothers concerning everything pertaining to the management of the home. With boys, of course, the care is somewhat different. They may learn all that is necessary to independent and honest support even where the home is not perfect. In their case, if the home is average and affords sufficient food, rest and kind treatment, that is sufficient.

"School attendance is one of our first requirements. Wherever practicable, I interview teachers and ascertain from them that the children were doing so, and how many days they had been absent. I requested the teachers to report to the society any large amount of absence or tardiness. The majority of the children are placed out either working for board, lodging, clothing and schooling, but in every case subject to recall by the society should the conditions cease to be suitable, or in the case of older ones, are required to work for wages.

"The ages of the children of whom I have been speaking range from 10 to 18. A boy of 10 can do a great many chores, and a girl of like age can be of much use. Many are sought more for company than for work. It is very dull on a farm where there are no children, and, as I have already said, many having more than enough for themselves and their own, think it their duty to help others. I visited one home where the old people who had taken a little girl from us, thought so much of her that the man, who recently died, left her a good house and several lots in a little country town. His widow told me that if the girl stayed with her and behaved she thought of leaving her a good farm. It is a great responsibility to give a child for adoption, but we take the greatest care and make the most rigid investigation before yielding these little ones up. Once there is adoption we have no more legal right of inspection or interference than if the children had been born into the family adopting them. However, several mothers and fathers who have adopted children have visited me in my travels, and insisted on my seeing the little ones. This was most satisfactory.

"I met a young woman a little over 18 who, after, coming of age, had been offered a permanent home with the family of the leading merchant of the town, with whom several years ago she had been placed. She accepted the offer. The merchant's wife assured me that she should take as much interest in seeing the girl well married as if she were her own daughter. Now, the circumstances under which this girl came to us were so appalling that had she not been rescued, she must have become depraved beyond redemption. Several years ago a young girl came to us from exceedingly bad parentage. She could not help stealing. She was a born thief if ever there was one. We placed her over and over again to have her returned to us as often. Finally, we kept her with us until she was of age. We effectually overcame her inclination to steal. At the present time she is respectably married and leading a good life.

"Heredity is not so potent a factor that it cannot be modified. Were it so, what would be the use of sending a dull boy to school? Heredity counts for much, but environment is a most powerful agent in its modification. Heredity might justly be called the habit of the race, and environment the habit of the individual. Change the habitual conduct in the right direction and you bring about the formation of new and improved habits. Herein lies the secret of all true reformation."

GOT HIS CHANCE.

Judge Cameron Gives a Criminal the Opportunity to Reform.

A stalwart-looking man named Frank Macy, was in the Municipal Court, yesterday, to answer to a charge of vagrancy. Detective Day took the witness stand and swore that Macy was a criminal, and had "done time" in prison.

"But I'm on the square now, Judge," pleaded Macy. "I was a bad man once and now all I want is a chance to earn a good name again."

"Have you any money to get out of town?" asked Municipal Judge Cameron.

"I haven't a cent, sir," answered the prisoner, with desperate energy, "but if you let me go, I'll walk out of town and never come back."

The Judge decided that the prisoner be allowed to go, on condition that he would leave town, and Macy said: "Thank you, sir, for giving me one last chance. I'll try to live a good life, always."

DENIES CHARGE OF ARSON

CONNELL SAYS HE DID NOT PAY TO HAVE SAW MILL BURNED.

He Accuses Attorney La Force of Attempting to Blackmail Him to Settle With Clark.

Tom Connell had the better of it in the case of the Hartford Insurance Company to recover $3200 fire insurance from him, trial of which was resumed in Judge George's department of the State Circuit Court yesterday morning. The wind blew his way, and it was the most cooling breeze his brow has felt since he leased his Rock Creek saw mill, in Skamania County, Wash., to F. B. Clark, last April. Connell's attorneys, Chamberlain & Thomas, defeated introduction by the insurance company of Clark's deposition, which was expected to show that Connell had paid Clark $300 to set fire to the saw mill. Early in the afternoon Connell went on the stand with cart blanche from his lawyers, and told a story which tallied with his defense that he did not pay Clark or any other person to fire the mill, that the accusation that he did so was a blackmailing scheme, fathered by William La Force, a lawyer, and that the mill was worth more than $5000, the basis upon which the insurance company adjusted the loss. Connell finished his direct examination just before adjournment, and will be put through the cross fire this morning.

Judge George rejected Clark's deposition in toto, without permitting the questions to be read, and ruling upon them separately. He passed mainly upon the main issue raised by Connell's counsel—that there was "no evidence in the deposition," and that "while questions were asked no answers were given." Judge George said he had read the deposition and had found this to be the case all through. Clark had refused to answer on the ground that he would incriminate himself. The right of any person to refuse to give testimony that would criminate him, the court held to be constitutional. Concluding, Judge George said:

It would be useless for the court to permit this testimony to go before the jury, because it contains nothing. It can accomplish no legal purpose. The fact is, a man has come upon a witness stand and refused to testify, and it ought not to bind a party to the trial of a case who is not shown to have some connection with it, or is responsible for it. There is no showing here that the Defendant Connell is responsible for the fact that this man refused to testify.

Wirt Minor, of counsel for plaintiff, saved an exception to the ruling excluding the deposition. Mr. Minor then asked leave to read certain questions and answers from the depositions; also leave to refer to them. Judge George denied the requests. W. E. Thomas, of counsel for defendant, then moved a nonsuit and was overruled.

The deposition took up most of the morning session, and it was not until afternoon that anything material was brought out. W. T. Zenor, of La Grande, who worked at Connell's mill, testified that he told Chalmers, the insurance adjuster, in the presence of Connell at the scene of the first last July, that Clark had been seen in Portland July 4. In the cross-examination, Zenor admitted that he crossed the Columbia the morning after the fire with a pistol strapped to him.

"Will you swear that you did not then say that the mill had been burned for the insurance?" asked Sanderson Reed, for the plaintiff.

"I will not," said Zenor.

John Williams testified that he saw Clark in the Justice Court at Stevenson the day of his arrest for stealing from Connell's mill, and asked him why Connell had had him arrested. "Because Connell did not want me to run the mill," said Clark. "But if I can't run the mill no one else will."

John Buckley and C. B. Williams testified as to the value of the mill. Buckley said he examined it in November or December, 1899, and considered it to be worth $6400. Mr. Williams, once the owner of the mill, said it was worth $6000, but admitted that he sold it for something over $4200 to Connell, who assumed claims amounting to $900 or $600.

Mr. Connell then took the stand and said that Clark was introduced to him by C. B. Williams about March 20, 1900. Clark and a man named Huff talked of buying the mill for $7200, but they could not raise the money, and the lease to Clark dated April 13, 1900, was made. By its terms, Clark was to deliver certain quantities of ties to Connell, and Connell was not to be held responsible for any labor or mechanics' liens.

"Did you hire Clark to burn the mill?" asked Lawyer Thomas.

"No."

"Did you agree to pay Clark $300 to fire the mill?"

"I did not agree to pay Clark or any other person $300 or any other amount to commit arson."

Connell added that he bought the mill from C. B. Williams in February, 1900, and that it was worth between $6000 and $7000 then and when it was burned.

Obeying the instruction of Attorney Thomas to tell the jury all he knew about the case, Connell gave a full account of his relations with Clark from the first meeting to what he termed Attorney La Force's attempt to blackmail him out of $300. He said he did not take unfair advantage of Clark, but advised him to visit the mill before a lease was made, so that he might have a full knowledge of the situation. Afterwards, when Clark complained that bad roads delayed the transport of the mill product, Connell paid some small orders to help him along.

Connell was then handed a bundle of his letters to Clark, which have been introduced to prove that certain passages were instructions to Clark to burn the mill. Attorney Thomas asked him to interpret them. To this C. D. Bowles, of counsel for the plaintiff, objected, and was overruled. Connell examined the letters and read from them. One dated May 7 inclosed a check for Moore, a Stevenson lawyer, and said: "Try and settle at once. Let the ties out at once and hurry up." Connell explained that for all ties delivered during June, 1900, he was to receive 23 cents, and on all subsequent deliveries only 21 cents. Therefore, he said, it was to his interest to hurry Clark.

In a letter dated May 8, Connell wrote: "You should hurry up and not delay, as you lose money by this slow way of working. Get in and dig and do quick work." Connell said this note was a prod intended to get some action out of Clark.

Connell detailed at great length his dealings with Clark. He learned that Clark was exaggerating his difficulties and finally that Clark had left the mill, that the workmen had begun suits to foreclose their labor liens, and that the mill was in the hands of the Sheriff. Connell then went to Vancouver for a conference with Superior Judge Miller and Attorney W. Byron Daniels, after which he wrote Clark this letter, in the latter part of May or early in June. The upper part of the letter-head, bearing the date, has been torn off:

I was up at the mill Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and could get no trace of you, except you were to return soon. I then went to Vancouver, and seen Judge Miller, and he appointed Thursday afternoon to hear the case. If you can be there on Thursday's boat you might give me some help, as they seem to make some strong affidavits, and you alone can answer these. If you get Totten or some man there to make an affidavit setting forth that the whole thing against you and me is the work of Moore, and he alone is to blame, and that the entire property, lumber and mill are worth $5000, and that it is a great loss to me to have it closed down, I think the Judge will dismiss the receiver. I am sorry you have got into this fix, and hope you will try and extricate and settle this without such a loss to me. Be on hand on Thursday at Vancouver when the boat comes, as Moore is cited to show cause why the receiver should not be dismissed. Get an affidavit if you can, but come anyhow, as you can give me some light on the claims made and which I know nothing of.

"Did any of those letters mean that Clark was to burn the mill?" asked Attorney Thomas.

"No, sir. There is no talk or intimation about burning the mill."

Connell's subsequent dealings with Clark involved prosecutions, threatened prosecutions, criminations and recriminations, and the alleged blackmailing scheme of Attorney La Force. Hearing that Clark had stolen tools and cooking utensils from the mill, Connell went to Stevenson and caused his arrest on June 9 for petty larceny. The trial took place June 11 before a Justice of the Peace, who was also Postmaster. While the Justice was in the postoffice, Clarke took to the woods and disappeared. Later, Connell heard that Clark had stolen 1200 pounds of logging chain and had complained against him, but the warrant was not served. Connell and Clark met in Portland June 18, and Clark protested that he had not been treated right. "He told me," said Connell, "that he had a number of friends in Stevenson who would stand by him, and that he would see me out."

The mill was burned on the night of July 2 or the morning of July 3. On July 5 or 6, Connell met Clark and demanded payment for the chain. Clark said La Force was collecting some money for him and he would soon settle. When Connell again requested a settlement on July 7 or 8, Clark said the chain was covered by the insurance money on the mill. Connell continued:

"I told Clark that this was none of his business. He then asked me if I did not want him to help me out. I told him no. I told him I would surely prosecute him unless he paid for the chain. He said he was in trouble and asked for money to pay his fare to Tacoma. I told him I was done with him and would not give him 10 cents. I had no sooner reached my home than I received a visit from La Force, who said he had a claim against me for labor done by Clark. He said something should be done for Clark, so that he could go away. I reminded La Force that I owed Clark nothing, and that I had a relinquishment in writing of all claims from him.

"La Force told me he had authority in writing from Clark and one E. Hurth to settle their claims, and invited me to call at his office. I called on La Force and he showed me the paper. He said Clark and Hurth might make an accusation against me which would hurt my standing in the community. I answered that nothing they could say would hurt me. La Force asked: 'Suppose they accuse you of hiring them to set fire to the saw mill?' He said the whole thing could be fixed up through him. The next day La Force told me that unless I paid, complaint would be made against me. He said if I should put up $300 nothing would ever be heard of the case. I declined the proposal. I had already consulted District Attorney Chamberlain with a view of prosecuting Clark for arson.

"In one of my conversations with La Force he said that he had read my letters to Clark, and had found nothing in them relating to the fire, but there were some passages that might need explanation."

"Did you pay La Force any money?" asked Attorney Thomas.

"No. I inquired how much he would get out of the settlement he proposed for Clark and Hurth. He said $50. I told him I would give him $50 if he would go to District Attorney Chamberlain or Adjuster Chalmers and repeat the offer he made to me."

The case will go to the jury today.

TROUBLES NOT OVER.

Stockmen and Sheepmen Never Likely to Come to Terms.

Thomas McGirl, a Billings, Mont., stockman, registered at the Perkins yesterday. He thinks the troubles between cattlemen and sheepmen are by no means over, in his locality, and tells how 12 masked men drove a band of 2000 sheep over the Yellowstone bluffs a short time ago, killing all but about 100. The sheep, he says, piled up in the bottom of a steep canyon, the under ones being smothered, and those on top clubbed to death by the maskers. The owner of the sheep had bought up all the available water rights in the locality, and thus shut out the cattle from the abutting ranges.

He thinks that leasing the Government pastures would tend to end the troubles between cattle and sheep men, but does not look for this to become a law, as the big stock companies will oppose it, and have sent delegations to the stockmen's convention at Salt Lake to emphasize their wishes in a memorial to Congress.

The big companies are now engaged in fencing in whole townships at a time, in Montana. They buy up the odd sections from the Northern Pacific Railroad, at from $1 to $2 50 an acre, and enclose the even sections, which still belong to the Government. He thinks this policy will cause trouble in the future, as the owners of outside stock will not be inclined to respect a fence that incloses Government land.

Mr. McGirl has a brother living east of Vancouver, Wash., whom he has not seen for 42 years, and his business here now is to hunt him up and pay him a visit.

East Side W. C. T. U. Meeting.

A meeting of the East Side W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Millhouse, East Twenty-sixth and Powell streets, Mrs. Sarah Kerns, president, presiding. After transaction of business the union discussed reform movements. Mrs. Lucia Additon, who has recently returned from the National Convention at Washington, said that the Anti-Cigarette League Association should be pushed vigorously in Portland schools as it was the most effective means of suppressing the cigarette habit. The schools in Chicago were teeming with it and effective work had been done through that medium.

To give renewed impetus to W. C. T. U. work in Portland Mrs. Kern suggested that a rousing reception be given Mrs. Helen Harford, Mrs. Ada Unruh and Mrs. L. F. Additon, the delegates to the National convention, in connection with the county quarterly meeting. The suggestion met with approval, and a committee composed of Mrs. S. M. Kern and Mrs. Millhouse was appointed to confer with presidents of the local unions and also with the county president in making proper arrangements. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the East Side W. C. T. U. concur in the action of the Federated Unions of Portland in the demand for the enforcement of the law that forbids the sale, or gift, or otherwise, of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco to any minor under the age of 18 years.

"Resolved, That we commend the plan suggested by The Oregonian of the 9th as a salutary measure toward the moral renovation of our city and we pray that it begin at once publishing the names of all offenders.

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the ministers of Portland in their organization against the vices so openly practiced in our city and in favor of the enforcement of law."

In Memoriam.

"Resolved, That in the death of Narcissa White Kinney the cause of temperance has lost a valiant champion and the W. C. T. U., in both state and nation, one of its brightest and most capable women."

Graduates

FROM THE GRAMMAR GRADES

Are sufficiently advanced to take either a business of a shorthand course with us. Spelling, grammar, arithmetic, etc., are included in both, without extra cost. We think quality counts for more than quantity, and teach accordingly. This sentiment alone, if indelibly fixed in the mind of a youth—and we generally succeed in doing it—is worth the cost of our combined business and shorthand course. Visit our school—learn what and how we teach. It will pay.

Portland Business College

PARK AND WASHINGTON

A. P. ARMSTRONG, LL. B., Principal. J. A. WESCO, Penman and Secretary.

EASTERN MULTNOMAH.

Local Telephone System—Mail Boxes Have Arrived.

GRESHAM, Or., Jan. 17.—The Pacific States Telephone Company is extending its business throughout this part of the county by inaugurating a system of party line phones and establishing exchanges. Poles are already on the ground and will be in position, wired ready for service, in a few weeks. A "central" will be established at Shattuck Bros.' store, in Gresham, where a switchboard will be put in and, as far as telephones are concerned, the place will put on metropolitan airs. The local charges will be the same as in Portland for house or store service, but the long-distance rates will prevail for all other points. It will require about one mile of wire to "string" Gresham, for which seven subscribers have already been secured. The system has been adopted at Troutdale, also, and works with great satisfaction. It is the intention to extend the lines into the surrounding country as fast as possible, and eventually establish a regular system of rural telephoning throughout this entire section. Several prominent farm owners, among them A. T. Webb and Captain Brown, are endeavoring to have the system generally adopted.

Mail Boxes Arrive.

Several large crates of mail boxes arrived at this place yesterday, consigned to Postmistress McColl. The free rural delivery was to have been inaugurated on the 15th, but unavoidable delays will postpone it until February 1. The first work of the carriers will be to make a canvass of their districts to ascertain just who are entitled to free delivery and distribute the boxes. The mail now arrives at Gresham at 11 o'clock, but an effort will be made to get it there an hour sooner. The present contract will not expire until July, 1902, and the contractor refuses to change the schedule without extra compensation. It leaves Portland now at 7 o'clock and could easily be brought here in two hours, but an extra team would be necessary, involving extra cost. The result is problematical.

Topping High Trees.

A. J. Miller, proprietor of the Twelve-Mile Hotel, has had two expert tree climbers at work this week topping and trimming the mammoth fir trees in the grove on the hotel grounds. Some of the trees were over 200 feet high, but the job was successfully accomplished. It was equal to seeing a parachute jump when the men were at work with handsaws at such a dizzy height.

Brief Notes.

Mrs. William Stanley is seriously ill at her home near here.

Work has begun on the new Methodist parsonage at Rockwood. The land is being cleared ready for the foundation. When the building is finished it will consist of five rooms and cost about $800.

A. S. Gruber has bought the Reams place, near the eight-mile post, and is putting up a new five-room house, which he will occupy with his family and engage in farming.

Supervisor Cleveland has a force of men and teams at work graveling the new extension of the Section Line road, eastward from Cleveland avenue to its intersection with the Troutdale road.

Inauguration of the free rural delivery will necessitate the improvement of at least two hitherto unopened county roads. One is of nearly two miles in length in Supervisor Littlepage's district; the other a short one, near Gresham. Improvement of roads will be one benefit of free delivery.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Representative George W. Coburg, of Grant's Pass, is spending the recess at the Imperial.

A. G. King, County Clerk of Malheur, who has been taking in the Legislature at Salem, is at the Imperial.

Professor E. R. Lake, of the Oregon Agricultural College, registered at the Imperial yesterday, from Corvallis.

W. H. Wehrung, Senator from Washington County, was among the Legislators who came to Portland from Salem last evening. He is at the Perkins.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—S. P. Hanawalt, at the Grand.

From Seattle—E. J. Cresty, at the Holland; J. B. Wright, at the Imperial.

X-Ray Search for a Ring.

A powerful X-ray light thrown into the anatomy of Charles Turner, colored, to see if he still has the $190 diamond ring he took from Wright's jewelry store last Wednesday, has so far failed to find the missing gem. Turner denied in the first place that he swallowed the ring, but his behavior was so suspicious that the X-rays were brought to bear on him. The photograph, however, showed that Turner was not burdened with the diamond. The police expressed the opinion last night that in the absence of any new developments in the case Turner had probably thrown the ring away in the chase which ended in his arrest. Turner reposed yesterday in the cold-storage department of the City Jail, which has an Arctic temperature.

Bowel Complaints in Summer.

Keep Perry Davis' Pain-Killer on hand.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved That Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff.