GROWTH OF THE PEACH

HOW NATURE BUILDS UP THE DEL-ICATE FRUIT.

Quality and Not Quantity, Should Be the Grower's Alm-The World for a Market.

HUNTINGTON, April 20 -(To the Ed. tor.)—Deciduous fruits are classified as single stone and plural stone fruits. Peaches are known as one of the singlestone fruits, and for illustrative purposes we take the growth of the peach tree to full development in growth.

From the seed comes the young plant or scion. The first year, if properly cared for, it is a happy infant in its line, and thrives and develops according to its surroundings. In the Fall, its climatic condition changes, its life circuit is in-terrupted; its leaves fall, as soon as the life fluits returns to its roots in the earth. Its name is seedling, man says that is low blood. It must have ances-

A bud is taken from a parent of high a nud is taken from a parent of mga degree and quality, the "yellow Crawford." That bud is placed in the root. Spring has come, life's circuit is again in perfect operation, the scion of the seedling is removed and the infant's name. "yellow Crawford."

is 'yellow Crawford.'

Now, the root is a child, and scion ''Crawford' is a thrifty infant, with a vitally, strong constitution and it grows and thrives, and in the Fall after the fluids return to the root, in order to develop it physically, it should be pruned liberally; that forces root development, as the root develops and becomes stronger, its power increases, and power is what we want. That means increased vitality and a strong constitution, as the natural law says, first the physical and then the mental, and a great scientist once remarked that vegetable life as a

The third Fall of the root and the se ond Fall of the scion "Crawford," both are children. Again, for further develop-ment of power, we prune liberally, and are children. Again, for further development of power, we prune liberally, and ment of power, we prune liberally, and we leave three or four first laterals or limbs. Prune so as to leave the child or tree well balanced and symetrical, but take out the central lateral; that is a world for a market." Then you co-operate with the evaporator and distributor of both green and operator and distributor of both green and operator and distributor of both green and operator and distributor of power we prune liberally, and when they dig up streets, restore them as they were. Fifth, the laws respecting motto be, "High-grade fruits and the world for a market." Then you co-operator and distributor of both green and operator and distributor of both green and operator and distributor of power were recommended in the street of maintain, and when they dig up streets, restore them as they were. Fifth, the laws respecting into the streets should be enforced, the sidewalks kept free and clear of obstructions and the continuous c very necessary for several reasons. The of both green and preserved fruits, and child grows gracefully and well balanced. have a voice in the price and terms of grows gracefully and well balanced. fruitage fluids that come from the tap roots are more evenly distributed. The wood fluids from the surface roots (on tree braces) are also more powerful in equal distribution. The life circuit is better because the sun and heat can act ore directly and the flavors and colors oth in fruit growth and perfect maturity. The second laterals have more room to develop the blossoms and fruit surface area, for at that second year pruning, it is the last season of childhood in the life of the peach tree. What pruning is done in after years, is simply the training of the adult; the child has passed to maturity and thence forward, the physical and mental are developed by care and cultivation, and the more care and cultivation they have, the more perfect the fruit and the better the results.

Conditions of Vegetable Growth. In vegetable growth, three conditions re considered; first the deposit, or food material, of mherals and sugars, contained in the solis where we plant the seed of the kinds we wish to produce. Second, the climatic conditions for wood growth of the plant we wish to produce, and third, water to apply to the former conditions for without water at the proconditions, for without water at the pro-per season, we cannot do business. The two first conditions may be perfect. but without moisture, combustion can-not go forward and do its part in hature's great labor of production and de-velopment, as the system is not complete.

We now have the third year com-menced. Examination of the buds in early Spring, develops the fact that matuis here. Side by side are the fruit and follage buds. The fruit in advance of the foliage, the deep sunk tap roots throw up the fruitage fluids first, showing a armer temperature below the frost line of the surface roots. If the body warms up under the influence of the warm sunny days, the bud develops rapidly, and this first scilen opens out into fully developed blossoms. How beautiful it is, with its fine colors and beautiful tracery and dis-play of nature's fine art. What a delicate receptacle or cradle for those young fruit

For three days and nights and during those hours while the jacket is fully open y are very sensitive; a rain and frost kill them at that time, almost in-stly. That is what we call pollenization period. The central spur is the fruit germ spur, other smaller spurs surround-ing it, and all are covered with a yellowish and white fine powder, so light that a breath of air detaches it and sets it in motion. The honey bee goes in there after sweets and gets his feet all covered with that powder, and mixes things up generally there, and all the way home and at home. On the third day, the jacket begins to close in front, and soon it is all sed up tight. The little peach is protected and that section is quite safe, and as the little peach grows, it bursts the jacket close to the stem end, and the jacket slips over the blossom end of the peach, and is carried away by the wind. Now, the peach is comparatively safe igninst frost. If the frost comes that section is comparatively safe. If the tree is in a healthy condition physically, the fluids respond quickly to the call of the life circuit, which must respond to the heat from the sun, which usually follows-

Development of the Peach.

The blossoms are developed in sections, planted for fertilization purposes. On some varieties of fruits this may be effect. It is ready for development along natural lines; its center receives the fluids from the parent and the plt is formed, the shell is formed in plastic form, which, with age, becomes hard and strong, and at a proper time, becomes the hard peach stone. All the fluids from the parent tree pass into the pit and ere filtered through the hard shell. The main arteries, arranged in the corrugating receptacles on the outside of the stone, take up those filtered finide and distribute through the peach in smaller arteries, which terminate at the inner cuticle or expenses. which terminate at the inner curicle or lining of the skin proper, which is a combination preserver for both the inside and outside. It means for the inside that change is desired. Now as he says, "people will make such improvements as they wise." etc. This is one of the most

the "Crawford" about the size of a small hen's egg, le just enough for tree growth and foliage, and to keep the tree from setting thirsty. If it gets too dry, the aves will curl and turn yellow. That is sure sign that the parent is hot and thirsty and must have a drink, or development must stop. The load is too great, and when the fruit is about the size of a small walnut, a part should be thrown That lightens the load. If too mi water goes into the fruit before the shell is hard, the force will break the stone or split it, and then we have a split-stone peach and a moldy pit. The mechanical vice is broken, and the injection of the fulds containing the acids, sugars and flavors, continue to go to the pit, but are flavors, continue to go to the pit, but are never properly distributed throughout the peach, and at maturity you may have a fairly sightly product, but never highly flavored, as it would have been if the filter had not been broken. Too much water reduces the flavor. The most of us concede that in cookery, then why should from what I see in the papers I gather. Some sight would be to add some slight amount to my tax. It is not a question of "guich owners" that is involved. It is a question concerning the whole city. Alter street, in the west end, as well as some cross streets, is closed. From what I see in the papers I gather

It not be conceded in fruit growth, where water is the motive power in growth, and hence, when just after the stone is hard, and just before commencement of maturity, we let on the water; the tree is hot, the earth is hot, and the sun is botter, and from these influences the life circuit is under a full head of steem and.

Now these are the facts. What are you have a full head of steem and the facts. What are you whese are the facts. What are you circuit is under a full head of steam, and as a consequence, development is very rapid. Then the water furnishes food and drink, the minerals are absorbed and it is one continual round of acids in solu-tion which are forming the solids, through

nature's process. Expansion is the order of the day; we benefit of the hot sun. Occasionally, a leaf gets between the sun and the peach, and instead of a full color, we have a picture of that leaf. Had it not been for that leaf, the Crawford at perfect maturity would have been a dark crimson with a cast of yellow, where it was shaded from the sun by its own form. A thing of perfect beauty in crimson and gold, dressed in the finest of velvets. The last three days of maturity are the most important in development of any of the days of its growth. Up to that time the acids have had the principal part of the field of operation. In these last three days of of operation. In these last three days of perfect maturity, the sugars and flavors go in. The stripping process is in operation, and we are getting the cream from the tree; when that is done nature's work is done. The leaves turn yellow and the stripping process to receive the stripping process in operation, and we are getting the cream from the tree; when that is done nature's work is done. The leaves turn yellow and the stripping process in operation. In these last three days of parts of the city, the entire cost of building and maintaining those elevated road-ways should be cast on the abutting owners?

Finally, I would say as expressing my postition, so far as I am now advised. I drop, and the fluids begin to return to the roots, and nature has commenced to fortify, and we do not want any more water. Let the tree rest; it has done its work, and done it well, but do not forget that

distribution, for you, as a grower, are the raw material man, and have got something of quality to sell, and your customers are legion. Respectfully yours, A. B. BOWMAN.

FRONT FOOT ASSESSMENT.

A Statement by Mr. Teal in Reply to Mr. Corbett.

PORTLAND, April 21 .- (To the Editor.) -It was not my purpose in publishing my short note in The Oregonian of the 20th, to start any controversy over the street question, but to call attention to the fact that the decision rendered by Judge Bellinger had been foreseen as probable and steps had been taken to omit the legal objections to our present method of im-proving streets. I then stated certain facts as to what had been done in this decision. Mr. Corbett replies in this morning's (Sunday) Issue of The Oregon-ian, stating that I referred to a provision in the "lately prepared new charter" containing, it further stating, that Mr Mills denies the charter was the product of the "Taxpayers' League," and asking me to give the public the provisions of the proposed charter to which I referred My letter speaks for itself, and a read-ing of it will show that I never said it was a part of the new charter, nor that the proposed charter "was" the product of the Taxpayers League. On the con-trary, what it did say was that these amendments were prepared by Mr. Mills, assisted by counsel "which were finally sent to the members of the Legislature for incorporation into the charter."

From this statement, Mr. Corbett infer-red that what I meant to say was that it was adopted by the Legislature and was a part of the charter veloed by the Governor. It may be that such a construction of my language might be justified, but I did not say so, nor mean to say so. Perhaps it might have been better to have gone on and stated the result of the effort to obtain this amendment, but as it was not the law, the reason for its defeat or failure to pass did not seem to me of any importance. However, as stated to me by members of the Legislature and others, the amendments were incorporated into the "proposed charter," and were afterwards stricken out and the present plan restored on the urgent solicitation and advice of a num-ber of the city officials. These gentlemen had had long experience in street work. were entirely honest in their motives, and may have been altogether right in thei objections, but the above is the explana tion which has been given me as to why the plan proposed by Mr. Mills and his committee was dropped. It would serve no good purpose to enter

into a discussion as to the proper method of street improvement or street repairs. The "Charter Commission" will soon be at it, and this question will no doubt be the subject of many a "headache" before they are through. I have the greatest respect, both personally for Mr. Corbett. respect, both personally for Mr. Corbett, and for his judgment, but on this question of street matters I have very strong convictions. I am opposed to the "front foot" rule for paying for street improvements; I am opposed to our present lack of method of maintaining streets (or rather not maintaining them); I am opposed to compelling the property, holder The blossoms are developed in sections, usually four sections on a healthy tree. Sometimes one or two sections get caught by frost, and that means half a crop; sometimes they all get caught by froet, Mr. Corbett refers to what might happen, and that means no crop. Some theorists and says, "If streets are not to be paid for and that means no crop. Some theorists and says, "If streets are not to be paid for claim that alternate varieties should be planted for fertilization purposes. On will want their streets improved with assome varieties of fruits this may be effect.

Ive, but a seedling root with a blooded scion is a condition where nature's laws thave been fulfilled most naturally. The little peach begins the race of life for maturity and beauty; all its formation is now complete. It is ready for development or practically all the costs except in very rare cases which might arise, but that it must be paid for on the basis of benefits and damages. Furthermore, in well-regulated cities where the city is directly interested in maintaining streets, there is an effective veto power lodged somewhere in the city government, just as the Water Committee now turns down applications and petitions for new mains and extensions when it does not think them necessary, and this veto power has

"thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and during growth is air tight, permitting think wise." etc. This is one of the most serious defects in our present method, which simply lends to no streets. It is when the control of the c Now, all the water we want for growth to the fime that the stone is hard and the "Crawford" about the size of a small what could properly be called the settled portion was bounded by the river on the east, Clay street on the south, Twelfth street on the west and Glisan street on the north. The "front foot" rule worked fairly well on the flat bounded by those lines, but the city has grown, guiches and low lands have to be crossed on the south, north, east and west, and bridges have to be built and maintained. East Portland, prior to its incorporation into the greater city, I am told, built and maintained the elevated roadways, or a portion of them. However, without going into a general discussion, it is perfectly manifest that owing to the "lay of the land" this problem will have to be met and solved. I own no "gulches" or "low lands," and the only possible result I can see so far as I

streets generally are in a bad condition. Now these are the facts. What are you going to do about it?

So far as the gulch owner is concerned, the city has to pay now if the improve-ment is made, but instead of putting most of the cost where it belongs-on the property benefited—it is paid for by the city. Of course, the form of an as-sessment and all that is gone through are nearing perfect maturity. The sun strikes the fruit and it gets hot. We have pruned so that every peach gets the henefit of the hot sun. Occasionally, a leaf gets between the sun and the peach and is photographed on the peach, and instead of a full color we have a plejure.

owners?

Finally, I would say as expressing my position, so far as I am now advised, I believe: First, the cost of the primary improvement should be laid very largely and generally always on the abuttir property, but paid for on a basis of ben strong constitution and it grows gives, and in the Fall after the return to the root, in order to it physically, it should be pruned it production.

Quality, and not quantity, in any country, no matter what the natural advantry, no matter what the natural advantry, no matter what the natural advantry no matter what the solis containing the proper deposits for the article you have done the solis containing the proper climatic conditions for wood growth and moisture, or water to apply at the proper time, and if life.

In the tree rest, it has done its work, and done it well, but do not forget that eternal vigilance is the price of high-grade fruit production.

Quality, and not quantity, in any country, no matter what the natural advantry, no matter what the natural advantry ages are, must be observed. Remember that you only produce that quality by skillfully selecting the soils containing the proper deposits for the article you wish to produce; the proper climatic conditions of the city and accepted by it, that then certainly for a term of years, at least, it should be maintained out of the general fund. Fourth, the street railways and others using the streets, such age, you are on a paying basis, and need that you have done these things and established your trees on a system for fruit.

Again, for further developtions, and the ordinary rules of cleanliness and health respected and carried out.
On some such plan as the above we would get good streets, they would be maintained, and they would be kept clean, all of which are consummations most devoutly to be wished for."

J. N. TEAL

FIGHT ON PROTECTION.

Whether Babcock Will Question Keep It Up.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Some question has arisen as to whether Representa-tive Babcock, of Wisconsin, is sincere in his determination to make a fight on protection on the ground that it is fostering or apparently fostering trusts. Whether he is sincere or not, he must follow up what he has done. To take a back track would mean considerable disaster to him. Babcock has voiced the sentiment of at east half the Republican membership in the House, as near as can be found by casual conversation with a great many of There is an ardent desire on the part of a great many members of Con-gress to do something in the way of tariff legislation which will check the formation of trusts, Babcock will find behind him a pretty good organization, at the head of which will be a haif dozen or more of the men who stood out against the Porto Rican tariff legislation and voted against their party. How effective these men will be is another question. The ways and means committee, as it is now made up, will probably be against any tariff provision, especially on the lines of the Babcock bills. Yet the House will have it in its power to take it out of the hands of the ways and means com-mittee, and the ways and means committee is not strong enough to resist a determined effort if backed by one-third of the Republican members, who will receive Democratic support. Tariff legislation in the direction of the Babcock bills will be attempted, and possibly may be successful. But the Republican whip is very strong, and many a member who talked loudly during the closing days of the last Congress will sing in a low tone when it comes to actually facing a bolt from his

Our Demands of Cuba.

party.

LENTS, Or., April 15 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you please reprint the Platt amendments to the Cuban bill and oblig A READER.

Here they are: Provided further, That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved on April 20, 1898, entitled, "For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," the President is hereby authorized to "leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people" so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future rela-tions of the United States with Cuba, substan-

tially as follows: 1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will im-pair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said government shall not assum or contract any public debt, to pay the inter-est upon which and to make reasonable sink-ing fund provision for, the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of goverment, shall be inadequate.

to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a governmen adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Govent of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained

5. That the Government of Cuba will exe-cute and as far as necessary extend the plans already devised, or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of

adjustment by treaty.
7. That, to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands neces-sary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States. 8. That by way of further assurance the Government of Cuba will embody the fore-going provisions in a permanent treaty with

Statisical tables prepared by Professor Bunte of Karisruhe shew that the con-sumption of gas is much larger in the United States than in cities of the same

INNOCENT SHOT

ONE OF FOUR WHITES PROBABLY FATALLY.

Result of a Drunken Fight, Started by a Crowd of Negroes Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.-Four nocent white men were shot, one perhaps fatally, a negro was shot and another hadly cut, the result of a drunken fight started by a crowd of negroes in Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, today. William Blanchard received the contents of a shotgun in the face and breast and was taken to the hospital, where his wounds are considered fatal.

One of Blanchard's eyes was blown out, his face badly disfigured and a big hole torn in his breast. J. W. Davis, Deputy Marshal, was shot in the hand; two other white men, names unknown, were shot and wounded slightly, and two negroes slightly wounded.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Budget Announcement Failed Cause Promised Activity.

LONDON, April 21.—With the exception of American securities, which continued to be buoyant, the promised increase of activity on the stock exchange on the an-nouncement of the budget was mostly unrealized. The effect of the budget was largely discounted by careful operators. The coal and sugar duties had been con-sidered inevitable, and brokers are thankful that they are no worse. The only appreciable effect of the announcement of the budget was that some operators sold consols down to 94%, which is the lowest price since 1891. This low price brought in a number of buyers, and there was consequently some recovery at a net loss

of only %.

The prospectus of the new loan is expocted in a day or two. The price will probably be 23%, with a discount. Some speculative contracts have already been made at % premium, whatever the announced price may be.

During the week home rails were down

1/2 to 2 per cent, but dealings therein were limited. Foreign government bonds were moderately active, and there was some buying for Continental account of Bra-zilian bonds. There is a renewed con-version scheme on foot.

Money during the past week was alto-gether easier in tone. On account of the large government disbursements, coupled with the gold receipts from the provinces and abroad, the reserve has risen to £23,750,000. The prospect of the new loan makes brokers cautious about lowering the discount rates. Money rates were lower during the past week by 1/2 per cent to 21/2 per cent at call, and by 2% per cent at notice.

Dull Week on the Berlin Boerse. BERLIN, April 21.—The Berlin Boerse had a dull experience last week, the volume of transactions being light. The loan continues to be heavily sold, but the quotations show very slight variation. Much interest was shown in American relieves according to the control of the cont continues to be heavily sold, but the quotations show very slight variation. Much interest was shown in American railway securities, German holders selling largely to American buyers. Domestic Keading, Mrs Louise Kincaid, Alice Kremer, Miss Maud railways weakened upon the lower recelpts.

The comments of the domestic press up-

on the British export due on coal continue lively, the general conclusion being that the duty will react harmfully upon England's coal to the advantage of the German and American trade, The Prussian railway authorities will

order next month 300 locomotives. The cost of plate rollers has reduced the price to five marks per ton for construction

to five marks per ton for construction material. Forced auction sales of the fron continue.

The value of Germany's foreign trade, including gold and silver, as finally estimated, is: Imports 6,042,000,000 marks, increase 259,000,000: exports 5,785,000,000
marks, Increase 234,000,000: imports from United States, 1,020,000,000 marks, increase 113,000,000; exports to United States 449,000,000 marks; increase 69,000,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting upon the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in favorable

ngton & Quincy Railroad, in favorable terms, compares the transaction to the methods of Jay Gould and James Fisk, and probably blames Mr. Hill, observing "Mr. Hill is responsible for purchasing the road at the present inflated value of the stock, because he controls 500,000 shares, which he and his allies bought up cheap, and are now selling to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads at an enormous profit to them-selves, but to the disadvantage of the purchasing lines. The basis of exchange of the Burlington stock for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific bonds volves a heavy overcapitalization of the former.

DISCREDIT BLILZARD REPORT

Late Arrivals From Dawson Know Nothing of Grent Loss of Life.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21,-The reported blizzard at Nome, in which 200 miners are alleged to have perished, is discredited by arrivals here from Dawson today on the steamer Victorian. The Skagway papers have further investigat. ed the report, after receiving the first announcement, and telegrams received at Skagway from Dawson state that Reed, who brought the story from Nome to Dawson, had probably been imposed upon. No confirmation of the story has been received at Dawson or Skagway.

Old-timers in the Yukon are anticipating a flood because of the unprecedented snowfall along the Yukon. A heavy fall of snow, aggregating four feet, had been recorded a week ago. It is stated that there is now 15 feet of

snow on the summit, and the White Horse & Yukon Rallway Company is preparing for possible trouble when the snow melts. Alexander Bruce, a Yukon cattleman, says that Dawson is overstocked with supplies. There is a sufficient stock of supplies stored at Labarge awaiting transportation to Dawson to maintain the 3. That the Government of Cuba consents ple in Dawson all Summer, and prices that the United States may exercise the right have dropped to a point which barely covple in Dawson all Summer, and prices

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, April 21.-Left up at 2:30 P M .- British steamer Indravelli, Arrived down at 4 P. M .- British ship Co Pembroke. Reported outside at 5 P. M .-German ship Nereus, from Hong Kong. Condition of the bar at 5:15 P. M.-Moderate; wind south; weather cloudy. Hoquiam, Wash,—Sailed April 19— Schooner James A. Garfield, from Aber-deen for San Francisco; schooner Jennie Stella, from Hoquiam for San Pedro. San Francisco, April 21.—Arrived— Steamer George F. Haller, from Bristol agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemics and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty. New York, April 21.—Arrived-L'Aquit-aine, from Havre; Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Statendam, from Rot

terdam and Boulogne. Hoquiam, Wash., April 21.—Arrived-Schooner Azela, from San Pedro, for Aber Hoquiam. deen; steamer Grace Dollar, from San Francisco for Hoquiam Liverpool, April 21.—Sailed-Devonia, for

Queenstown, April 21.—Arrived—Servia, from New York for Liverpool, and pro-ceeded. Salled—Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. New York, April 22.-Arrived-Cymric,

from Liverpool and Queenstown. Want Contract Investigated. LONDON, April 22.-It is understood that Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of poned on account of rain.

the British Iron Trade Association, and other representatives of the Iron and steel trade of Great Britain, are endeavoring to secure the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the carrying out of the contract for the manu-facture in America, and the erection in Burmah, of the Goktelk viaduct. Sir Alfred Hickman, who is a member of the council of the Iron and Steel Institute, intends to call upon the government to produce all adverse reports by the Indian government and the Burmah railway officials on American-made locomotives supplied to the railroads.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of

the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or translent visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Translent." This will prevent their being deliyered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, April 22. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Abraham, Mise Louisa Koox, Mrs
Alexander, Miss Edna-2-Lampen, Mrs C J
Albertson, Mrs W E Lennox, Miss
Arkinson, Mrs Y R
Baker, Miss Mabel
bond, Miss Jessie
Boyce, Mrs Ada
Brown, Mrs Will
Brown, Mrs Will
Burrage, Mrs W H
Car, Mrs Frances
Clanahan, Mrs Emma Miller, Miss Ethelyn
Coe, Miss Birdle-2
Choate, Miss V E
Choate, Miss V E
Connell, Caroline L
Cox, Miss Helen Terry O'Gara, Nellie
Cox, Miss Helen Terry O'Gara, Nellie
Congdon, Mrs Josie-3
Coempost, Mrs J
Courtney, Miss Laura Patterson, Miss A
Detose, Mrs Myrle
Dow, Mrs Lols A
Drew, Miss Grace
Buttan, Miss Georgia
Dunnigan, Mrs Grace
Edwards, Mrs Edwin CRick, Mrs Ottle
Egbert, Mrs L A
Emstrum, Myra
Edwards, Mrs Edwin CRick, Mrs Ottle
Eyans, Mrs Margaret
Ferdner, Mrs Bessie
Ferdner, Mrs Bessie
Ferdner, Mrs Bessie
Fiynn, Mrs-E R
Flowers, Miss Lucy
Fonto, Miss Sadie
Fox, Mrs Harry
Gaukel, Mrs Birdle
Gifford, Miss Ida
Gofford, Miss Id

Flowers, Miss Luc.
Fonto. Miss Sadle
Fox, Mrs Harry
Gaukel, Mrs Birdle
Glifford, Miss Ida
Golden, Miss Lizate
Gross, Mrs Pauline
Hamilton, Alice
Hameles Schaw, Lilly
Schmeitzer, Effle
Schneider, Mrs E J
Schroeder, Mrs E J
Schull, Mrs May
Schuler, Mrs
Shiboda, Louise
Signore, Mrs Minnie
Senth Mich Mich Hamilton, Allee
Hamichett, Miss Julia
Harris, Miss Amber
Harris, Mrs Mamber
Harrison, Mrs M C
Haywards, Mrs O A
Hess, Mrs Emma
Hendee, Mrs Maria Hess, Mrs Emma
Hendee, Mrs Maria
Higgins, Miss Lucy
Hopkins, Miss Grace
Hobbs, Mrs Maud
Hoffman, Miss Christine
Hoffman, Miss Christine
Hostek, Miss Helene
Jamison, Mrs EA
Jackson, Miss Anna
Jackson, Miss Anna
Johnson, Lucy
Johnson, Mrs Sadie
Jones, Mrs Jane tevens, Mrs Geo C Stevers, ars Geo C Stewart, Etta Strese, Mrs J Snell, Miss Fannie L Squires, Mrs Amelia Svanson, Kristina Shibodam, Louisa Thornwood, Grace-2 Thorgerson, Mrs B Thomas, Miss Louise orgerson, Mrs B omas, Miss Loui omson, Mrs F S ndale, Mrs T.

ME.C'S LIST. Ledlury, Joshua
Leamed, J C
Leamed, J C
Leonard, G F
Levett, H C
Levert, Wm
Lewis, Robert
Liddy, J J
Liesike, Gustav
Lindholm, Karl F
Lidce, James
McQuesten, Don
McCurdy, David
McGregor, John
McKenpe, C C Allen, A D-2
Angel, Martin
Anderson, Charles
Anderson, A A
Anderson, William
Anderson, P
Bank of Portland
Beach, J C
Beckett, F A
Bilea, Rev. E E
Birdner, Albert McKenna, C.C McLeod, Roderick Mabus, Walter Mack, Mr Mann, Walter Martin, Robt M Masemus, W V Miller, Frits
Miller, P J
Montgomery, C F
Moorts, George
Moreland, Wm G
Morris, Harry O
Morris, J H
Newman, J E H
Newman, J E H
North Star Chem Co
Cakley, Geo W-2
Olsen, Osker
Oram, George L
Oregon Seed Store
O'Bline, Elmer
Pacific Coast Messenge
Pacific Battery Co
Peery, R Howe
Pitchard, Dr H
Pratt, John Conkling, Frank E. Cumming DeWeise, Dohl, Mr Donovan, J D Donovan, T J Dugan, John Pratt, John Pract, John
Portque, Porter
Presnell, Frank L
Pirle, Malcolm J
Quackenbush, J E
Queen City Incubat
Co

Co ...
Rassman, Henry
Riddle, Alex
Richardson, Sam
Rielly, Edward
Robert, Henry C
Rote, Charles Fridaker, J A Ganong, William G Gelelhous, Henrey Ruvensky, B Sammons, W D Schenck, George Schmit, H Scott, E Gelelhous, Henr Gilek, Frank Green, Lute Griffin, David A Scott, E
Seymour, David
Seabers, Fred
Shaver, George
Shaw, Robert
Sheiton, J. F
Shipherd, E. L
Sibray, H. G
Slogan, John
Smith, G. H
Smith, D. K
Smith, D. K
Smith, Frank C
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Damon odnough, Alfred Gundersen, A Hyde & Manuel Haberstrop, Fr Haberstrop, F. Haddis, Henry Hang, Julius Halzer, H. Hall, M. D. Hall, M D
Hamby, Lou
Hand, A I
Hanson, Helsen
Hassey, E L
Harrison, Charles
Hepworth, J
Heiling, W L
Hober, Walter
Hober, Walter
Hoiman, A S
Huey, H L
Hunter, Robt R
Hutten, A A
Illvid Chemical C
Jarrell, Alva Schliep, F
Stevenson, George
Stephenson, Roy N
Story, Seth
Taylor, B H
Thompson, E H
Tibbitte, J E
Todd, C E
Tompkinson, Jake
Turner, Horace Jarrell, Alva Jeter, E E Jensen, Geo C Jennings, J M Joy, Allan R Joy, Allan R
Jones, J. R
Keeth, Mr
Kilpatrick, Irie
King, William-3
Kirkpatrick, W M
Koeber, Herman
Korger, Bob
Lax, Charles J
Lay, David
LaDann, Tony
Large, Chas H
Law, J J

Todd, C. E.
Tompkinson, Jake
Turner, Horace
Urban, Cari
Vanioon, R. B.
Vhelenhart, W. L.
Wagner, Paul
Ward, Dave
Widelivik, Charley
Williams C. Williams C Williams, J Williams, O J Wilson, F C Wilson, S T Worthington, W W

PACKAGE. Harding, Mrs Geo A A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Death Under Car Wheels.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21 .- The mangled remains of J. A. Smith, a laborer, were found this morning on the tracks of the Seattle & International, about a half mile from his home in the suburbs of this city. The limbless trunk and the head were the only places which were of any size. Appearances point to the fact that Smith, who had been in the city, had attempted to board a train passing the spot about midnight, and had fallen under the wheels. He leaves a wife and six children.

Syndicate May Get Stucco Mills. CHICAGO, April 21 .- The Tribune to.

morrow will say:
"Consolidation of all the stucco mills in the United States is reported, on good authority, to be the aim of a syndicate, of which the Standard Oll Company controls a large share. Options have been secured on a number of mills in Michigan and on all the mills but one in Fort Dodge, Ia.

Cincinnati Game Postponed. CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—The Cincinnatis' game with Pittsburg was post-

PLAIN THIS WILL BE THEIR ISSUE

UNTIL AFTER 1904.

If Unity of Interests Means No More Panics, However, This Paramount Question Is Doomed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Democrats evidently intend to make the trust issue one of the features of every campaign fought between now and 1904, and also the great issue of that campaign. It remains to be seen whether the con-servative Democrats of the East can prevent a reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms in regard to free sliver and the attack upon the courts, and, even if so, no doubt the trust question will be the dominant issue. Nearly every Democrat one meets these days fails to commit himself on imperialism or Cuba. It was only about six weeks ago that the Democrate in both houses of Congress made the welkin ring with denunciations of the Philippine legislation, the increase of the regular Army to a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 58,000, and insisted that the Filipinos should be free. The developments in Cuba and the Philippines, could not have been better if they had been planned and anticipated by the Re-publicans to meet the legislation that was passed. As the Filipinos are coming in and accepting American sovereignty, and as the men who have visited Cuba have ascertained definitely that the withdrawal of the American recovery. of the American props before the accept-ance of the Platt amendment would mean bloodshed and anarchy, there is every reason to believe that the Cuban and imperialistic issues cannot be made with any great success in coming campaigns.

A prominent Republican who has been identified with several campaigns of late was talking to The Orogonian correspondent concerning the subject of trusts. He said that the trust issue would not cut any figure in any campaign unless some thing should happen to give the Demo-crats an opportunity to raise the calamity cry. "If prosperity continues, if there are no hard times, if the trusts reduce in-stead of put up prices, if consumers are benefited by trusts, and if the banks that have been organized seem to tend toward a stability of business interests, and there is a lack of strikes and a general com-mercial development, then the trust issue will disappear as effectively as any other issue which the Democrats have made in

the past," said he.

Now, he has an idea that the trusts are going to accomplish considerable good. Instead of curtailing the output of strei, he said the steel combine was going to increase the output, which would make employment more steady and mean a great deal of business. One of the plans being prepared is for the erection of steel dwellings and steel tenement-houses and steel business blocks. It is proposed to employ draugh smen and archite is, together with men having a knowledge of contracts, who will prepare plans for smaller tenement-houses to be erected almost wholl of steel. The idea is to send by ship from Pittsburg to Kansas, for example, a steel house, packed, which can be speedily erected, veneered with brick on the out-side, and upon what is known as wire lathing be plastered on the inside, and a dwelling made which is more stable than any frame structure. It is proposed to erect such houses at a cost below that of erect such houses at a cost below that of lumber dwellings. The smaller, or even larger, tenement-houses are to be erected in much the same way. The plans were drawn with a great deal of care, so as to secure the best results. It is thought that when this branch of the steel business finally gets in operation it will double the output of steel all over the country. Purchasers will be benefited as well as Purchasers will be benefited as well as

the workingmen.
This was just one instance which this prominent Republican quoted as showing that the great trusts were not to figure so largely in polities as the Democratic party anticipates. He acknowledged, however, that hard times and tightness of money, loss of crops and calamity gen-erally would give the Democrats a show. The calamity cry then would be falsed

tion of calamity is brought out in the discussion of these same trusts. It is asserted that a unity of interest. railroads of the steel and other great manufacturing concerns, will result in preventing panics in the future. It is asserted that the money market of the United States is connected so closely with the railroads and the producing interests and other great trusts that the mutual in terests of owners and men who contro rallroads, manufactories and banking in terests are such as to avoid in the future any great panic such as was experienin 1893. If this is true, the calamity cry could not be raised except in the case of crop failures. And if the good features of the trusts predicted by this same pensi-mistic Republican should turn out to be true, the Democrats will find themselves without much of an issue in the coming

WHEAT CROP OF LAST YEAR Kansas Is Credited With the Larges Production.

WASHINGTON, April 16,-The recent is sue of the Crop Reporter contains some rather interesting data concerning the wheat crop of 1900, as apportioned among the several states, with similar data relative to the corn and out crops for the same year. The report shows that the wheat crop of 1990 amounted to \$22 225,595 bushels, the out crop. 89,125,899 bushels, and the corn crop 2,105,192,516 bushels. In last year's production Kansas was the first wheat-producing state, her crop mounting to \$2.488,655 bushels, while Minnesota, with 51,505,252 bushels, took second place. The other leading states, with their wheat product, took rank in the following order: California, 28,543,628 bushels, third; Washington, 25,096,661 bushels, fourth; Nebraska, 24,149,684 bushels; fifth; Texas, 23,295,913 bushels, sixth; Iowa, 21.798,223 bushels, seventh; Pennsylvania, 20,281,224 bushels, eighth; South Dakota, 20,149,684 bushels, ninth; Missouri, 18,846,713 bushels, tenth: Oklahoma: 18.667,373 busheleventh: Illinois, 17.982,068 bushels, twelfth; Oregon, 16,198,012 bushels, thirteenth, and so on, Idaho occupying 19th place with 3,104,629 bushels. Another interesting table shows the ag

gregate wheat output for the past ten years. According to this table, the crop of 1898 was greatly in excess of that of any other year in the past decade, when the aggregate reached 675,148,705 bushels The second ranking year was 1891, when the output was 611.780,000 bushels. The crop of 1900 was of a comparatively high average, although not up to that of 1899, which was 547,203,846 bushels. The low-water mark, as well remembered, was in 1893, when the total output of the encountry was but 396,132,000 bushels. While Kansas is the leading state in wheat product, Iowa takes first place in the production of corn, her crop for 1900 aggregating 306,859,948 busnels, with Illinois second in line, her product being 264,176,236 bushels. In turn Illinois takes first place in the production of oats, her output for the past year being 133,642,884 bushels. Iowa is the only state coming anywhere near that product, with 130.572,-138 bushels. Wisconsin was the third oat-producing state, having in 1900 but

61,971,552 bushels. On the Pacific Coast, Oregon in 1900 produced 317,147 bushels of corn, and 3,382,770 bushels of oats; Washington, 106,140 bushels of corn, and 3,016,226 bushels of oats, and Idaho, with practically no corn product, produced 1,349,845 bushels of oats.

Judge Scott, of Marion, About Well, SALEM, Or., April 21 .- County Judge Scott, who has been absent from his of- | C. K. Henry, 273 Stark St.

fice for three months on account of illness, has so far recovered that he will return to his duties next week. He will find a vast amount of probate work awaiting him, as nothing has been done in the Probate Court during his absence.

RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

Government Owns 1542 Miles; Private Owners, 17,824 Miles.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-A recent report on the rallways of Canada by Con-sul-General John L. Mittinger, of Mon-treal, contains many facts and state-ments that are of more than passing interest. According to his report, the Do-minion, June 30, 1909, had 17,824 miles of railway in the hands of % companies. not including two lines operated by the Canadian Government, the Intercolonial, 1332 miles long, and the Prince Ed and Island 210 miles long. The construction of Canadian roads began in 1836, when there were 16 miles in operation. There was no increase until 1847, when 35 miles were added. In the following decade the Grand Trunk line was conceived and built, and in 1860 2065 miles of road were in operation. About 1870 there was a wide-spread agitation as to the gauge to be adopted, as well as the subsidy question. As an outcome, the standard gauge was finally adopted on most of the roads. A general interest was at that time awakened in railway matters, and be-tween 1870 and 1880 4241 miles were added to the system. The next decade saw the Canadian Pacific syndicate born and the transcontinental line finished, and in all 6293 miles of new raliway built. Between 1890 and 1990 4506 miles more were built, making a total of 17.557.

During the past fiscal year the Canadian lines carried, all told, 21,500,175 parsengers only seven of whom were killed, and 35, 946,183 tons of freight. The earnings of the roads during the year were \$70.740.250, an increase over the preceding year of \$5.495,186, while the net examings, after paying all expenses, are reported as \$23,040,472. The total capital invested in Ca. nedian roads at the present time is 2008,-203.004, or in round numbers, £54.000 per

The Canadian Pacific now operates 3625 miles of main line and 3.41 miles of branch lines; the Grand Tunk has 884 miles of main line and 2270 miles of branches. and the other lines of Canada, aside from the two government lines, make up a total mileage of \$256.

The capital of the main line of the Christian Pacific is quoted at \$222.45.555 and the branches, 198.484.594. That of the win line of the Grand Trunk is \$250.555.

22, and its branches, \$45,154,427. The Canadian Government has so far expended \$151,161 423 on its various railroad systems, since the date of confederation, July 1, 1867. In addition there has been an expenditure for working expenses of \$1,331.437 covering the maintenance and operation of the two government roads, or a total of \$32,562,895. The revenue derived from the government roads during the same period amounts to \$73,225,382.

When Don Pedro Lost His Hat.

Gentleman's Magazine. efforts were made in the 17th entury to protect the henor and dignity of foreign Ambassadors in England. proclamation was issued in 1621 by the King and Lord Mayor to prevent any one offering affronts, by greture or word, o any foreign representative. The London mob were not disposed to deal gently with foreigners, and an unpopular Ambas ran some risk of personal violence. There was a certain Don Pidro de Zuniga, whose presence was particularly unwelcome. He was driving in his coach drawn by six mules through Holborn one day. when his hat, which had a valuable jewel in it, was snatched from his head by a man on horseback. The crowd laughed and cheered and allowed the thief to ride

St. Louis Won From Chicago. ST. LOUIS, April 21.—St. Louis won from Chicago with comparative case. Denavan's men managed to stretch every

safe hit into a tally, and touched Menefile up for quite a number in three different innings. Attendance, II.000. Score: with a great deal of vigor and Republi-can legislation pointed to as vicious, and the cause of all the troubles.

St. Louis. 12 1 [Chicago ... 5 6 2]

it's a mistake to go on losing appetita and strength. Hood's Sarparilla cor-rects it.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. PORTLAND, April 21, 8 P. M.-Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 41; river reading at 11 A. M., 7.2 foot; change

in 24 hours. — 1; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. 2L, trace; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. 2L, trace; total precipitation since September 1, 1900, 15.55 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1900, to 37, deficiency, 2.78; total sunshine April 20, 2.50; possible sunshine, 15.48.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS. flon. 54 U.90 S Coap 54 U.90 S W Raining 58 0.00 * W Clear 50 T 12 SW Pt cloudy 74 0.00 * NE Clear 50 0.00 * NE Clear 68 0.00 * N Clear 68 0.00 S W Clear 68 0.00 S W Clear 69 0.00 S W Clear 54 0.00 S W Clear 55 0.00 S W Clear 55 0.00 S W Clear 56 0.00 S W Clear 56 0.00 S W Clear 56 0.00 S W Clear 57 0.00 S W Clear 58 0.00 S W Clear 58 0.00 S W Clear 59 0.00 S W Clear

Walla Walla

WEATHER CONDITIONS. Except a few small showers, no rain has fallen west of the Rocky Mountains during the last 24 hours. It is much cooler along the cast slope of the morthern portion of the Rocky Mountains, while to the west of this range temperatures slightly above norma generally prevail. Severe frosts occurred in Eastern Oregon and Southern Make Sunday morning. The indications are for parity cloudy and showery weather Monday in Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon, and fall weather east of the Cascade Mountains, with frosts in early morning.

WEATHER FORECASTS. 4 Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours nding midnight, Monday, April 22, 1901: Portland and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with Cocasional light showers; southerly winds.
Western Oregon-Partly cloudy, with showers north portion; westerly winds.
Western Washington-Showers; southwesterly.

Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho-Fair, Eastern Washington and Northern Idahi

Fair, with probably frost in early morning; light, variable winds.

EDWARD A BEALS Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

WILL BUY Oak and ash timber standing, any quantity. R. M. WILBUR, 200 Stark st.

Williams-Avenue Addition

Being part of the Hogue and Catlin tract, and within four blocks of the business center of Albina, in new offered for sale at low prices.

The extension of the Williams-avenue car line, now under construction, passes along the entire front of this property. A complete abstract or policy of title insurance furnished each purchaser free. For plats, prices and terms apply to

Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co. Rooms 204-5-6-7 Failing building M. E. Thompson, 264 Stark St.