# Morning



VOL. XLI.-NO. 12,603.

OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1901. PORTLAND,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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"GARDEN HOSE" TURTLE PIONEER OBELISK

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America's ORIGINAL Malt WHISKY Without a Rival Today

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### Don't Buy a Broiler ....

But when you buy a steel range, get a "Van," which has a BROILING ATTACHMENT (distinctly its own), on which you can broil meats or fish, or make toast without having them filled with the gases of the

W. G. McPHERSON, 47 First St-

Heating and Ventilating Engineer.

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Fifth and Washington Sts.

PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

American and European Plan.

Our Harness Department is the most complete on the Pacific Coast. We can furnish you anything you require, from the cheapest Buggy Harness to the finest Coach and Four-in-Hand Harness, in all the up-to-date mountings. Visitors Always Welcome.

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248 Washington St. .. WHY...

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Buy a ready-made sult when we can sell you a good Tallor-Made Sult for one-half its actual value? We have hundreds to choose from. Call and examine our Sults, which sell frem \$9.95 mp, worth \$25 to \$50 a Sult.

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### HORSES AND MULES

Public Auction and Private Sale.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING ORDERS AT ALL TIMES.

BURNS, OREGON.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY WORKS SUCCESSFULLY" 'TIS VERY EASY TO CLEAN HOUSE WITH

### SAPOLIO

### The Best Method

play a piano is the simplest way, and that is by the aid of a Pianola. Years of unremitting work on a piano keyboard advances you merely to the point where you find the owner of a Pianola. Why waste all this time?

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Acolian Company

Applian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park

### CITY LAID IN ASHES

Hundreds of Buildings at Jacksonville, Fla., Burned.

10,000 PERSONS ARE HOMELESS

The Loss Is Estimated at Fifteen Million Dollars-Several Lives Reported Lost-Fine Hotels Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 4, 1 A. M.

The most disastrous fire in the history
of this city began yesterday shortly after
noon in a smal factory, started by a defective wire, according to the best belief, and burned for nearly 10 hours. In
that time a property loss estimated at lief, and burned for nearly 10 hours. In that time a property loss estimated at from \$10,000.000 to \$15,000,000 was caused. According to the city map, 130 blocks were burned, many of them in the heart of the business and residence section. The estimate of houses to the block is 10, hence 1300 of them went up in smoke. Many of the finest public and private buildings were destroyed, including hotels, theaters, churches and residences.

The casualties cannot be accurately esti-The casualties cannot be accurately esti-

mated tonight. That there were several seems to be well authenticated. Among them was that of the Fire Chief, who sustained a bad fall.

W. W. Cleveland, in whose premises the fire originated and who was one of the fire originated and who was one of the heaviest losers, dropped dead from excitement. A stalwart negro bringing a trunk on his head from a burning building went crazy from the horror of the situation. He rea around a circle with the trunk on his head until he sank exhausted and died. At midnight the military was ordered out to guard the household goods piled high in vacant lots.

The Mayor ordered all saloons closed, and has impressed help to clear the wreckage. The Mayor at a late hour

wreckage. The Mayor at a late hour stated that he estimated the loss at \$15,-000,000, and that 10,000 to 15,000 people were Along the entire length of Beaver street,

from Davis street to the creek on Lib-erty street, all buildings have been de-stroyed. This is 14 solid blocks of resi-dences. For the same distance Ashley and Church streets have been completely blotted out. When the fire reached Bridge blotted out. When the fire reached Bridge street in its eastward course it enveloped in fiames an area three blocks wide, taking in Duval, Monroe and the north side of Adams street, burning that entire section of the city, and running 14 blocks to the Duval-street bridge.

The conflagration, which broke out at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon, has covered, as far as is definitely known, a distance of two and a half miles by half a mile wide. When the fire reached Julia street it was a roaring conflagration, and there was no prospect of it being put under control. The local military companies were called out to know made the cower and the 21th Department began to use dynamits to

of them to the Riverside. Leaping across the street from the Wind-sor, the flames attacked the Sellis House and then the Methodist parsonage, and in a few moments the Trinity Methand in a few moments the Trinity Methodist Church was a mass of flames. The Opera-House block followed, and the Richards and Livingstone boarding-houses.

A desperate effort was made to save the Baldwin mansion, which was recently purchased by the Elks for \$18,000\$. No earthly power could save this building, and that entire block and the one west were quickly a mass of flames.

Once the fire got started on Main street, the closely adjoining buildings went, one after another. Paint shops with barrels of oil were plentiful in this district, and as they caught fire one after the other.

as they caught fire one after the other, the blaze, rising hundreds of feet high, quickly set the buildings across the street on fire.

When the Hubbard hardware store be-

when the Hubbard nardware store began to burn, the people scattered when they saw what had happened. Hundreds of pounds of powder and a great deal of dynamite were stored in this building. In 10 minutes there was a roar, and the building collapsed like an egg shell. The dynamite and powder had exploded, Here again was much danger for the firmen.

building collapsed like an egg shell. The dynamite and powder had exploded, Here again was much danger for the firemen. Cartridges began to explode and builets began to fiy around and the effort to fight the fiames at this point had for a time to be abandoned.

This was only the start of the most intense part of the fire. The new Furchgott building was soon ablaze, and then quickly the Gardiner building was also a mass of fiames. Down the street the fire apread with great rapidity, and the entire section of Bay street from Market to Main and extending for five blocks, was burning all at once.

The city buildings went, the fire department building, the armory, the County Courthouse, the Clerk's office, containing the county records, the Criminal Courthouse, the County Jail and the graded school and then the Catholic Church and Orphanage, St. John's Episcopal Church

Orphanage, St. John's Episcopal Church and the convent. All this destruction was wrought in less than four hours.

Among the prominent hotels burned were the St. James, the United States, the Placide and the Windsor.

At this hour the situation is one ap-

ception of La Villa, are intact. La Villa was badly hurt. The extent of the damage cannot be told until tomorrow. Thousands of persons are on the streets, home. less, with practically all their worldly possessions upon their backs. The depots of the rallroads situated in the southeastern section have been turned into temporary lodging-houses and hospitals. Lucklly, the weather is fine, so that there will be no suffering on that score.

Meetings of the City Council, the commercial bodies and the charitable institutions will be called this (Saturday) morning to devise ways and means for meeting the situation. It is not yet known if an appeal for help will be issued, though it

is thought likely that the exigencies of the occasion will demand such action. It is hoped that an appeal can be avoided.

Ely block
Gilkes building
Nederman block
United States Hotel
Albemarie House
Christie, Grover & Co.

McMurray Livery Stables
New York Steam Laundry
B. D. Knight & Co.
S. H. Kress & Co.
A. B. Campbell & Co.
Heffley Bros. drugs
Cable Piano Co
Auditorium and Skating Rink
C. C. Beets, drugs
Law Exchange
Police Station (rented)
Greenleaf & Crosby
Merchants National Bank
Florida Hardware Co
East Florida Printing Co.
Ritzwoller Shoe Co
Belvidere saloon
St. John Hotel
Smith building
Barton block
St. Mary's Orphanage
Church of the Immaculate Conception, parsonage
Church of the Immaculate Conception, parsonage
Convent
Cookman Institute (colored school)
First Baptist Church
McLyre Memorial Church (Methodist)
W. S. Ware's residence

McLyre memoras
ist)
W. S. Ware's residence
Senator Tallaferro's home
J. R. Parrott's residence
Mr. Poliack's residence
Colonel H. Bisbee's residence
Judge W. B. Owen's residence

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Another Account of the Burning of

Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, via Yulee, Fla., May 2.—The following story is from a special correspondent who left Jacksonville in the evening at a time when the excitement was at its height:

Fifteen million dollars' worth of property gone up in gracke and 10000 people

erty gone up in emoke and 10,000 people made homeless is the result of a bit of wire accidentally getting into the shred-ding machine of the American Fiber ding machine of the American Fiber Company today at the corner of Davis and Union streets. The fire started between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon and owing to this fact the loss of life will be comparatively small. The fibre factory was a wooden shell, full of infiammable material and in a few moments it was a mass of flames.

The wind, which was already blowing strong toom the southwest speemed to be

The wind, which was already blowing strong from the southwest, exemed to be possessed with a sudden fury and soon was carrying destructive embers all through the city, the fairest portion of which lay right in the course of the wind. Some delay was experienced in sounding an alarm and the engine at the water works suffered a mishap and nothing more than ordinary pressure could awar to the Boston, a huse furniture establishment belonging to W. W. Cieveliand & Son, who were also proprietors of the fibre factory. It leaped across Davis street and took a course right through a section on which block after block of frame buildings, mostly occupied by negroes, had been erected.

and then, not satisfied with eating out the heart of the residential portion of the city, it doubled back and came roar. ing up the principal thoroughfare of trade, destroying everything in what was the original incorporation of Jackson-

From the humble homes of the poor to the elegant residences of the well-to-do was but a short journey for the flames. After passing Bridge street the first house to succumb was that of ex-Councilman Stanzell. Then it seemed that wherever there happened to be a shingle roof the flying embers found lodgement. Blocks away from the main fire other fires would break out. Right into the heart of the town the flames swept. The Windsor and the St. James, both fine Winter hotels, were James, both fine Winter hotels, were consumed in an incredibly short time. The Opera House suffered, and then row upon row of elegant residences went up. As the viaduct leading over the marshes of Hogan's Creek to East Jacksonville was reached, it was plain that the limit of the progress of the flames westward had come. The hope of the people grew strong that the worst was over, but as far as the money value of the damage was concerned the worst was yet to come. Just as the material for the flames Just as the material for the flames was apparently consumed, a shift in the wind sent a roaring sea of flames southward toward the river. Then it was beginning to dawn upon the minds of the unfortunates who had sought refuge at the river side, that they were in danger of being cut off and being suffocated. A rush was made for the South Jackson-tills farm and hundrals were carried.

ville ferry and hundreds were carried over to the other side. Then came the most thrilling scene of the entire day. The flames caught the freight warehouses on the Atlantic, Valdosta & Western Rallroad and began from there on their march backward in the teeth of the wind. Slowly but sureproaching desolation in a large section of the treath of the way against the wind, the city. The burned district reaches taking either side of Bay street until from Burbridge street, on the north, to the St. John's River on the south, a distance of not quite two miles. The width ing Company, the store of Muller & Co., tance of not quite two miles. The width of the desolated area is 13 blocks. Within this space practically everything is blackened ruins. On Bay street, the principal mart of trade going west, the Western Union Telegraph Company's building is the first building standing. Everything seast of Laura and Bay is gone.

At 10:15 o'clock the fire was under control, having practically burned itself out. The suburban settlements, with the exception of La Villa, are intact. La Villa was badly hurt. The extent of the damage cannot be told until tomorrow. Thousands of persons are on the streets, home, leas, with practically all their worldry possessions upon their backs. The depots

Typhus at Mexico City. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Consul-General Barlow, at the City of Mexico, has tele-graphed the State Department expressing the opinion that there is no reason for quarantining against that city on ac of typhus fever. He reports that for the week ending May 1 there were 53 deaths there from that disease, and about the same number for each of the two weeks

Trip of President McKinley and Party Through Texas.

THE RECEPTION AT HOUSTON

Address to Negro Students of a Nor mal School-Austin Decorated and Illuminated-Stop at San Antonio Today.

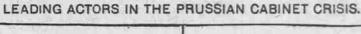
ley. This function was one of the most charming yet experienced on the trip. Then followed a drive through the city to the State University, where the stu-dents, citizens and school children greeted the President.

Later Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, with the ladles of the Cabinet, dined informally at the Governor's Mansion, and at 10:30 o'clock tonight left for San Antonio, famous for its Alamo and its Spanish missions, where tomorrow will be spent. The train is due to arrive at San Antonio at 1:15 A. M., where it will remain on a side track until the rising hour.

RECEPTION AT HOUSTON.

Presideent Addressed Negro Students at Prairie View.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 3.—The Presidential special was skimming over the flat, broad plains of Texas when the President and his party awoke this morning. Houston was resolved at \$15 and ing. Houston was reached at 8:15 and AUSTIN, Texas, May 3.—Out of Dixie, the Presidential party today traveled into the heart of the great Southwest. After leaving New Orleans yesterday, beautiful Bayou Teche, the home of the Acadlans







Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister Count von Bulow, Imperial Chan-

and the waving rice fields of Western elaborate programme was crowded into

open prairie at the side of the track. He advised the colored people to learn to four hours for that resistless mass of flames to consume every building in its wake for a space of six to eight blocks wide from Davis street, near where it started, to the Hogan-Street viaduet, a distance of over one and a half miles. people; at Brenham, the home of Colonel Geddings, one of the President's old col-leagues in the House of Representatives, and at Eigin, at each of which places he

spoke a few words. At every station along the route there were cheering crowds. The feature of the day was the reception accorded to the party at Austin, which, like New Orleans, had never before had the honor of entertaining the chief mag-istrate of the Nation. The city was pro-fusely decorated and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination of Congress avenue. Austin never before held such crowds of people. They came from every direction, some hundreds of miles and literally swamped the hotel accommodations of the city. It was estimated that over 20,000 visitors were here. As the population of Austin is only 23,000, the tax upon its facilities can be imagined.

A procession headed by a fine military band and consisting of 15 companies of State Militia and the Confederate Veterans' and Grand Army of the Republic organizations, marching side by side, escorted the party to the east portice of the magnificent capitof building, where the President addressed a sea of

enthusiastic people. He said:
"My fellow-citizens: No more cordial
or generous welcome has greeted me in
my journey from the capital of the Nathe capital of Texas. I am giad to be in this city, named in honor of the plo-neer of American colonization in Texas, neer of American colonization in Texas, located in the County of Travis, called in honor of him who fell at the Alamo, whence came no message of defeat.

"Texas is no longer a battlefield of contending armies. The weapons used are no longer those of war; they have long since given way to the implements of peace and husbandry, employed in the development of rich resources in which this commonwealth abounds. She has a

this commonwealth abounds. She has a this commonwealth abounds. She has a historic past, a noble past. Her states-men are among the noblest, ablest; her soldlers are among the bravest. She has before her a mighty future. Her battles to be waged hereafter are for trade and commerce and education and material development. Her possibilities are too vast to admit of prophecy. God has given her everything for the comfort and

en her everything for the comfort and happiness of man and for the employment and use of his highest and best faculties. "Today it was my pleasure, in the City of Houston, to experience one of the pleasantest incidents of my long journey. Given into my hands by the widow of the last President of the Republic of Texas was the flag of the Republic. It seemed appropriate that it should have been given in the city bearing the name of the soldier, statesman and hero, Gen-eral Sam Houston, the first President of "We live in a wonderful era and our

trusteeship is a large and sacred one. We must not be unfaithful to our high mission or faiter before its high respon. mission of tatter before its high respon-sibilities, nor must we permit pride or might or power to taint our motives and lead us from the plain paths of duty or divert us from the sacred principles of liberty." Derty."

There was a delightful reception in the action, where the belies of Austin, loted all over Texas for their beauty.

and the waving rice fields of Western Louisiana were passed during the night and the new oil fields of Texas whirled by just at the peep of day, just too early to be seen by the President. When the party arose this morning the train was already flying over the plains of Texas which stretched away to the horizon in every direction, as level as a floor.

Until 4:30 this afternoon when Austin was reached, the train passed in succession through the cotton belt of Texas, the rich agrigultural region beyond the Brazos River known as the "Black Prairie," much speed country and fine frames is small the resident and picturesque cowboys on range horses. The President's reception in the Lone Star State was a continuation of the covalion he has received throughout the South. Every honor was shown him and his party and there was much enthusiasm.

Governor Sayers and other prominent of the light of the light of the lone of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president of the United States. I am not an light was not the president was not the president was not the president was not the president was was not the party in carriage through the party in

block of frame buildings, mostly occupied by negroes, had been crected.

Here is where the fire department lost control, as simultaneously in half a dozen places, some of them six blocks from the main fire, roofs were seen to burst out in flames. The wind, rising higher and higher, set on fire whole rows of buildings and attracted at first a crowd of curious eightseers who seemed to be fascinated by the sight until they learned that their residences too were in danger of total destruction. It took just one hours for that resistless make of empire, like all the other empires of this great Republic, under the dominion of the sovereign people.

"As I have journeyed through the South, I have been more and more im-

pressed with the fact that the South was contributing quite its full share in the economic and industrial development that has been going on in our country for the past ten years, and which has given to us the proud rank of first among the manufacturing nations of the world. (Applause). Ten years ago you had 1,200,000 spindles in the South: today you have over 5,000,000. Your coal, your iron, your forests are lending their wealth to the gain of your people (voice "And our oil") -and your oil. And you will find everything will go smoother if this oil is oily-lasting and permanent."
"But, my fellow-citizens, I am not here

to make a speech—only to receive your greetings and reciprocate the sentiments of this great people, a part of this noble Union. We are not only a union of hands, but we are a union of hearts that none can ever sever. I bring you the good will of the Nation of which you form so large a part. I salute you with warm congratulations, the state which will have sixteen representatives in Congress. It is the sixth state in popula-tion. I thank you for this cordial greet-ing and realizing that you will be glad to meet the gentlemen who are associate with me in the public administration, take pleasure in presenting to you the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay." At the conclusion of the speeches a

touching incident occurred. A feeble old lady came forward and presented Mr. Mc. Kinley with a small silk flag of the Lone Star state. She was the widow of Anson Jones, the last President of the Republic of Texas. The wood of the staff was from the old Capitol building at Colum-

hands with an old Army comrade, J. U. Fellows, who was a serggant in the Third Ohlo, when the President was a private in the same regiment. Mr. Fellows was exceedingly proud of the fact that he had at one time outranked the Chief Magis-

At Prairie View, some miles beyond Houston, where the State Normal and Industrial School (colored) is located, a stop was made to permit the President to receive the greetings of the students and directors. The exercises took place at a cross road on the open prairie. The school buildings were discouraged on the school buildings were discernible on the horizon. Thousands of Western range horses and every kind of nondescript ve-hicle which had been used to bring the people, formed a novel picture. The President made an earnest speech, addressing himself entirely to the colored students.

He said:
"I thank you for your hearty welcome. "I thank you for your hearty welcome. I have visited a number of the institutions of learning provided for your race,
notably that great institution at Tuskegeg, in Alabama; another in Savannah;
another recently in New Orleans, and it
has given me great satisfaction to observe the advancement of your race since
the immortal proclamation of liberty was
made. The opportunity for learning is a made. The opportunity for learning is a great privilege. The possession of learn

Strength of the Army in Philippines Will Be Reduced.

THREE REGIMENTS TO RETURN

Root Is Making Arrangements to Transfer Enlisted Men From the Infantry and Cavalry to the Arttilery

WASHINGTON, May 1-It is expected will be completed at the War Department for a substantial reduction of the present strength of the United States Army in the Philippines. The regular troops now there who have seen the most service are the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twen-ty-third Infantry, and one battalion of the Third Artillery. They went to Manila in 1898 in the first expedition under Gen-eral Anderson, and if the announced pol-icy of the department, herstofore lived up to, is continued these will be the first up to, is continued, these will be the first organizations returned to the United States. Some of these troops will be pleased with some of the levies just raised in this country. It has not yet been determined how large a reduction will be

The department is already making ar-rangements to transfer a large number of enlisted men from one department to anchilsted men from one department to the other in order to secure a balance of proportions recommended in the reorganization bill. Enlistments are being made in satisfactory number, and soon will bring the Army up to the maximum of 76,000 men. At present, the infantry and cavalry, under the schedule recently approved by Secretary Root, are practically complete, or would be if the excess of men in the different regiments were trainsferred to other regiments in process of formation. The artillery is still short and the transfer contemplies taking men of experience in the infantry and cavalry arms and assigning them to the artillery, if they should prefer that service. If not new enlistments will have to be made for the artillery to increase that branch to the minimum of 18,000 men. other in order to secure a balance of pro-

Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The changes in the office of Chief of Engineers, consent upon the voluntary retirement of n Wilson, were complete today, when John Wilson, were complete today, when George L. Gillespie received his commission so Chief of Engineers and entered regularly upon the discharge of the du-ties of that office. Colonel Wallace Ran-dolph, Chief of Artillery, began his new duties at the War Department today.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Gage today recommended to the War Department the appointment of Jared D. Terrell, of Michigan, as Auditor for Cuba, at 8000 a year. The salary is paid out of the Cuban revenues. Mr. Terrell is chief law clerk in the office of the Controller of the

WASHINGTON, May L-Rear-Admiral Cromwell has informed the Navy Department in a telegram from Montavideo, that ne assumed command of the South Atlan-tic Squadron today, succeeding Rear-Ad-miral Schley, relieved. The latter will proceed to the United States. mand of the South Atlan

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines. The strength of the Army in the falands will be reduced. Page 1. City officials at Manila will be appointed, not elected. Page 2. Manila's population is 244,702. Page 2.

Rinderpest has reduced Masbate to pov-erty. Page 2 Foreign. Von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Fi-nance, resigned. Page 2. T. P. O'Connor opened a debate on the Irlsh question in the House of Com-mons. Page 3. British coal miners may not strike.

Russia suggests a conjoint government guarantee to China to enable her to pay the indemnities. Page 2. Domestic. Jacksonville, Fla., was nearly distroyed by fire. Page 1. The President visited Houston and Austin, Tex. Page L

Sharkey knocked out Russell in the fourth round at Denver. Page 3. A rate war in the East is threatened. Page 3. Pacific Const. Oregon Land Board finds it almost impossible to define mode of procedure under new arid land act. Page 4.
Charles Houghton, of Portland, was arrested in Seattle on a charge of assisting to sandbag a man. Page 4.

Final payment is to be made on \$80,000 bond on Eastern Oregon mine, and the same capitalists will pay \$20,000 on ad-joining property. Page 4.

Washington Labor Commissioner will offi-cially inspect the Cascade tunnel, the scene lately of several fatalities. Commercial.

Portland market quotations. Page II. Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations. Page 11. Phillips manipulated a panic in the Chi-cago corn pit. Page 1 Recent heavy speculation in Wall street resulted in violet reaction. Page II.

Marine. German ship Mabel Rickmers chartered for September loading. Page 5. Further particulars of the Leyland steam-ship deal. Page 5.

Victoria scalers returning. Page 5. Reinsurance on overdue ships advancing. Page 5. San Francisco steamship men organize, Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity. City Attorney Long going to Washington to ask United States Supreme Court for an early decision in street assessment case. Page 8.

Cronin Company concedes the demand of the striking leather-workers. Page 8. Drydock committee of Chamber of Commerce recommends that the drydock be built north of the bridges. Page 3. Site donated for a foundry at Sellwood, Page 7.

Proposal to have National convention of American Federation of Labor held in Portland in 1986. Page 7.

Firmer feeling in Portland real estate than at any time since 1892. Page 10. Fielding L. Poindexter, Second Oregon Volunteer, appointed Second Lieuten-ant in the regular Army. Page 8.

County School Superintendent Robinson suggests reorganization of school dis-tricts. Page 8. Guests at Presbyterian reunion pledge \$11,701 for church work. Page 8.