

AVOIDANCE OF TAXATION

MANY PURCHASERS OF STATE LANDS EVADE PAYMENT.

Many Thousands of Dollars Lost to the Community—Defect Can Be Remedied.

SALEM, June 2.—Every year the counties, school districts, road districts and the state at large lose considerable sums of money through the avoidance of taxation by purchasers of state land. The evasion of the burden of taxation is easily accomplished. Those who purchase land from the state, whether it be unimproved school sections, valuable timber land, or improved farms secured by the state on foreclosure, or business blocks in cities secured on foreclosure, have no fear that the title will fall or be impaired, and in many cases the deeds are not recorded. The last official record shows that the land is owned by the state and is therefore not taxable. A purchaser may pay for land he buys from the state and take only a certificate of sale. The legal title remains in the state but the purchaser may get a deed any time he calls for it. But by not taking a deed, or by not having it recorded, if taken, the purchaser is enabled to escape bearing his share of the burden of the expenses of government. The man who buys a farm from an individual must pay his taxes, while the purchaser of a state farm is a privileged character who need not pay taxes. If the state owns a business block in the heart of a city, and sells it to a sharp landlord, the purchaser may, without paying taxes, rent it to business men in competition with property that pays from 3 to 5 per cent towards the support of the city, county and state under the laws of which both pieces of property are owned and protected.

This condition has existed for many years and many thousands of dollars of taxes have thus been lost. The attention of the public has been called to the matter several times, but the last Legislature saw fit to take no action to remedy the wrong that exists.

If the inequality were in the interests of the poor homebuilder who has bought unimproved school land for the purpose of cultivating it and making it productive, there would be less reason for complaint at the injustice, but, as everybody knows, by far the greater part of the school and indemnity land passes almost directly into the hands of speculators, who hold it for the purpose of selling the timber from it at a very profitable figure. Much of the timber land purchased from the state is owned by outside capitalists, who hope some day to make fortunes out of the natural resources of this state, in the meantime avoiding their proper proportion of the burden of taxation.

The several County Assessors have it in their power to remedy this inequality to a considerable extent. By inquiry at the office of the clerk of the School Land Board or of the State Land Agent they may ascertain what lands in their respective counties have been sold by the state and to whom such lands were sold. Having this information, the Assessors can assess the land to its true owner, though the record title be in the state, and the owner cannot well escape paying the taxes. But there is no small amount of land held by purchasers upon certificates of sale, in small balances of the purchase price remaining unpaid. In that case the purchaser is not entitled to a deed, and has not the full equitable title to the land. He may have paid \$500 on the land but keep back a small balance upon which he pays 5 per cent interest, and thus avoid paying taxes on the large investment he has made. In cases of this kind it is doubtful whether the land is taxable, for the state still owns the land both on the records and in fact, though the purchaser has a large equitable interest. There is no limit to the time within which the state may make its final payments and take his deed. The purchaser's right may be transferred by an assignment of the certificate of sale, so that there is no need to record a deed in order to pass the title to the land.

This defect in the law regarding the sale of state lands could have been remedied by requiring purchasers to make their final payments and take their deeds within a given time. In the interests of equality in taxation, the law might well go farther than that and require that the deeds be recorded immediately upon their issuance from the state land agent.

Not only some body of lawmakers shall see fit to make a change in the law so as to make all state lands taxable to the extent of the purchaser's interest, but the Assessors can do no more, and should do no less, than assess all the land that has been decided by the state.

Oregon Notes.
The Baker City Superintendent of Streets is making a strong effort to collect road taxes.

The Albany Council has fixed the daily license of hawkers and street fakery at \$50 per day.

Placer work in the Weatherly and Durkee districts is now in full progress says a Baker City paper.

J. L. Barnhouse, of Cathlamet, sold a short time ago 600 head of ewes for \$2 per head and 800 head of ewes for \$2.50.

Meery's hotel, at Garibaldi, with the furniture, was destroyed by fire Tuesday. The hotel was insured for \$50, and the furniture for \$200.

It is said that woolgrowers of John Day Valley are arranging to ship a considerable amount of their wool to The Dalles by wagon this season.

The big Pomeroy dredger, at Weatherly, is now working night and day, and has been going for about a week, according to advices from Baker City.

The frame of the steamer being built at the Marshfield shipyard, is rapidly being put in position. The steamer will be a small, flat-bottomed craft.

The Oregon Telephone Company has a large force of hands employed at Dallas, resetting poles and putting up more wires. About 25 new phones will be put in.

The Lincoln hoppyards are full of hope-trainers, says a Polk County paper. Some of the hopmen have had a hard time to get hands to work in their yards, and have to get Japs and Chinamen.

Complaint is again made that a band of Indians, presumably Warm Springs, are making night hideouts at their old stamping-ground, near the head of the old brewery grade, says a Dallas paper.

Sheds and outbuildings are doing no small amount of damage to early gardens, says a Cottage Grove paper. Corn and beans are, in some instances, being stripped as fast as they come through the ground.

The Junction City Bulletin has issued a very creditable number descriptive of Junction City and the surrounding country. It is well gotten up and is a valuable addition to the descriptive literature of the state.

The annual run of logs down Catherine Creek to the Robbins mill, six miles east of Union, is finished. The sudden drop in the water, caused by the cool weather, prevented some of the logs reaching their destination, but these will be sent down on the next freshet.

Prairie City freighters are forming a combination to sustain uniform rates. An iron-clad contract providing a \$5 forfeit for rate-cutting has been signed by most of the men engaged in the business. The rate is \$1 per hundred from Baker City and 75 cents from Whitney.

J. L. Hanks and son, Marion Hanks, are making improvements on their land on Big Klamath Lake, near Klamath Falls. A. L. Hanks set up a dammill and completed a flume for irrigating, and Marion Hanks, whose land adjoins the rap-

ids, is putting in a large current wheel and pump, by which water can be raised 30 feet for irrigation.

It is reported from Harrisburg that A. Wilhelm has purchased of Mrs. E. J. Upmeyer a lot adjoining his property on the river, for his 10-barrel flour mill. He will move the Laws plant to that city. Farmers are volunteering transportation for everything movable of the Laws mill outfit, and will do everything in their power to facilitate the enterprise.

Seventy-four sacks of wool belonging to S. Sinclair, of Klickitat County, were sold to a San Francisco firm at The Dalles Thursday for 10 cents, or probably more. M. Manning purchased the Payne clip of 35,000 pounds at 10 cents. About 30,000 pounds that arrived at the Moody warehouse from the Heppner country, was sold to J. M. Russell, of The Dalles scouring mills, at 10 cents a pound.

An operation recently performed at the Salem Hospital on Frank Morgan, about 25 years of age, is of considerable interest. He went to the hospital April 13, with a gastric ulcer of the stomach. The organ was badly perforated, and had adhered to

the abdominal wall. A piece three by four inches was removed from the stomach. He showed signs of falling while on the table, so the operation was hurried as much as possible. Every chance was against his recovery, and for three weeks food was administered artificially, but he improved in health rapidly, and was able to leave the hospital May 18.

A systematic search for the remains of E. A. Starr, supposed to have perished in the Greenhorn Mountains last November, was commenced early last week, by people of Sumpter and Prairie City. Mr. Starr was 61 years of age, and was a member of the Prairie City Lodge of Masons. On the 14th of November, 1900, he left the cabin at the McNamara place, near Granite, where he lived with Marshall Everett. It is thought he intended to go to the Bonanza mine, about six miles distant. There was about a foot of snow on the ground at the time. The day following, a dog which had left with Mr. Starr returned to the cabin. Mr. Everett then followed tracks leading to Robinsonville, where he learned that Mr. Starr had probably gone to Alamo, though this was not known to him at the time. Mr. Starr was owner of considerable mining interests and proof of his death is necessary to satisfy the minds of his friends as legally to place his property in the hands of his kinmen.

A GRADUAL TRANSFER.

Administration of Pekin Will Be Turned Over to Chinese Soon.

PEKIN, June 2.—At a meeting of the General of the allied troops today it was decided to transfer the administration of the City of Pekin to the Chinese officials gradually during June.

Count von Werder, accompanied by his staff, will leave Pekin tomorrow. Two special trains will run all the week, taking troops to Taku. The Germans are removing an extraordinary quantity of baggage, including Chinese carts, tables and chairs.

The Baluchi regiment left this morning, amid impressive ceremonies and farewells. All the other British troops, with their bands, and every American officer in

the city, were present. The Americans being particularly anxious to show their appreciation of the manner in which the British have fared in the American troops.

French May Annex Halina.

LONDON, June 1.—"I am informed," says the Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, writing Saturday, "that the French intend to annex Halina in July."

Battle in a Barn.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 2.—Jim McDunn, of Newcastle, was given the decision in the first round of what was to have been a 20-round fight with Mike Laville, of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock this morning. The battle took place in a large barn, and was witnessed by 400 sports from Newcastle, Youngstown and Pittsburgh. A Constable failed to attempt to stop the fight when it was over.

Bannock County will have a new court house to cost \$15,000. It will be of two stories and constructed of stone or brick, with the county jail in the basement.

HELPS BUFFALO HARBOR

NEW BREAKWATER DESIGNED BY MAJOR SYMONS.

Artificial Basin to Protect Shipping Which Will Cost \$4,500,000.

The Engineering News contains a detailed description of the new style of breakwater under construction at Buffalo, N. Y., the design of which was prepared by Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who was for a number of years stationed at Fort land, in charge of the river and harbor work. Following are a few of the prominent features of the article:

The exposed position of the City of Buffalo, situated as it is at the east end of Lake Erie, has made it necessary to pro-

vide an artificial basin or bay for the protection of shipping. This is being done by means of a long breakwater running from a point south of the city, parallel with and about a mile distant from the lake shore. This structure will be over four miles long, and the cross-section of that portion now under construction contains about 3500 square feet. The magnitude of this section may be realized when it is stated that every 100 feet of breakwater contains a solid mass of material greater in bulk than the cubic space occupied by the Portland Postoffice building. The special features of the breakwater are the gravel heating, with its rubble-stone covering, and the heavy outside paving on all surfaces exposed to wave action above and below the ordinary lake level. The width of the breakwater on top is 14 feet, the normal width of the base in 33 feet of water about 135 feet, and its height 45 feet. This width of base is made necessary in order to insure absolute stability. Had the structure been built of stone throughout, as was contemplated before the adoption of Major Symons' plan, its cost would have been largely increased. The use of the gravel heating, in lieu of rubble-stone, has materially lessened the cost, for the reason that gravel can be obtained in the vicinity at a comparatively low figure. About 36 cubic yards of gravel is used in each running foot of breakwater, and as the difference in contract price between rubble-stone and gravel was 87 cents per cubic yard, a saving was made of \$31.32 per linear foot of structure in favor of the present design, or a net saving of \$27.85 on the section now under construction.

Before the commencement of operations the central axis of the breakwater is clearly defined by a line of piles, and at certain intervals along this axis are driven cross lines of range piles to mark the outer limits of the base as well as the changes in the slope of the paving material. The rubble work, in permanent construction is that of depositing from canal boats or dump-scows loads of rubble-stone along the toe of the outer and inner slope of the breakwater in such manner as to form longitudinal ridges of triangular cross-section about six feet in height above the lake bottom. Between these ridges is deposited layers of gravel three feet or more in depth across the

width of the structure. The gravel is dredged from the bed of Niagara River and brought to the work in specially designed scows of 500 cubic yards capacity, and is dumped en masse into place.

The outer stone ridges are next increased in height and carried gradually inward on the lines prescribed by dumping larger rubble to a height of about 12 feet above the lake bottom, following which additional gravel is placed between the ridges, and these operations are repeated until the paving height of 10 feet below the water surface is reached. The regular placing of the massive pavement stone, sometimes in blocks half the size of an ordinary street-car, and weighing from 10 to 20 tons each, and which, when in place on the side of the breakwater, present the appearance of a gigantic stone pavement, is one of the remarkable features of this work. These huge blocks are brought to the breakwater on barges, and are placed in the work by means of large derricks, the exact position of those under water being precisely determined by use of water telescopes.

These telescopes are of several sizes, for use in varying depths, and consist of water-tight steel tubes slightly cone-shaped, with a 12-inch diameter plain object-glass at the lower end. Their weight is so adjusted that they float small end up two feet above the water. By means of the telescope the stone may be clearly seen to a depth of 15 feet, and swung by derrick into position and accurately placed.

The finished slopes of the structure above the water surface are aligned by means of wooden templates, which are carefully set after the crest of the embankment appears above water. The annual expenditure on this breakwater construction is approximately \$500,000. It is estimated that the total cost, when completed, will be \$4,500,000.

UNCLE SAM IN PROPHECY.

Adventist Elder Says Rome's Fate Is In Store for This Country.

Yesterday was the last day of the campmeeting and conference of the Sev-

enth Day Adventists in the Ladd Grove, and the attendance was large. Today the campers will start for their homes. Fully 3000 people heard the sermon of Elder A. T. Jones on "The United States in Prophecy," yesterday afternoon. He spoke for nearly two hours. The discourse was historical and argumentative. At the start Elder Jones sketched the formation of the kingdoms of the earth down to the Republic of Rome, and showed that their existence and movements were pointed out in Daniel. He quoted Scripture all the way through. The object was to draw a parallel between the United States and the Roman Empire, and to show that this country's end will be similar to that of Rome if it continues to pursue the course it has marked out. Mr. Jones undertook to show that Rome ostensibly gave limited independence to her dependencies. She undertook to rule them by commissioners who were appointed without authority of law or the Roman Constitution. Having sketched the conditions of Rome, Mr. Jones asked his audience if there was not a most striking parallel between Rome and the government of the United States in its control of the Philippine Islands, which, he declared, are governed by men appointed without authority of the Constitution, and in violation of the Declaration of Independence. He declared that the fate of the United States, if it continues in the course it has taken, is inevitable—it would be like that of Rome as the parallel between the two Republics is absolutely similar. He saw no hope that this country would stop in its headlong course and give the freedom and independence it has promised. The country has not amended the Constitution, but set it aside, and the Declaration of Independence has been declared obsolete and out of date.

Mr. Jones took up the question of the relation of church and state. He said that the combination was formed in 1803 to secure the union of church and state, and traced the various efforts that this combination made to secure religious legislation in 1822 Congress passed a law closing the world's fair on Sunday. It decreed that the Columbian Exposition should observe the "Christian Sabbath," and declared the "Christian Sabbath" to be the first day of the week commonly called Sunday. "Here," said Mr. Jones, "is a precedent and a foundation for all future legislation by congress." He declared that Protestants and Roman Catholics stand on common ground, the former mainly through ignorance.

"Twenty-four years ago," said Mr. Jones in closing, "I predicted the drift of these events in a tent meeting in the city of Portland. There may be some in this audience who will remember what was then said. What was then predicted has transpired. The combination then seeking to secure religious legislation and unite church and state had access to the schools and colleges. They secured a declaration from the Supreme Court that this is a religious Nation and then beseeched Congress and secured legislation, the entering wedge. The young men in the colleges of 25 years ago who heard the appeals made for religious legislation have furnished the legislators of today. If I have read the history of Rome right, and you can all read it yourselves, plainly there is a parallel with the United States, and it means ruin to the latter as inevitable as to the former. The Script-

ures fortify the parallel at all points and predict the result with certainty."

During the long discourse over three-fourths of the congregation had Bibles and as Elder Jones referred to passages in the Bible he indicated that he was being closely followed.

JUSTICE FOR THE JEWS.

Chicago Protective League Protests Against Their Treatment.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At a meeting today of the Chicago Protective League, which formerly was the Jewish Peddlers' Union, an appeal for justice was made for the entire Jewish race. It was pointed out by numerous speakers that while the poor and ignorant were assaulted on Chicago streets, the wealthy and educated were reviled and insulted on frequent occasions. It was declared that regardless of the persecutions of the Jews in Russia, they are safer from assault and insult in that country than they are on the streets of Chicago. And the charge was made that the laws of Russia are better enforced than are the laws of the City of Chicago. Severe criticism was directed toward many individual members of the Chicago police force for their failure to furnish protection to the members of the association.

Constitution Goes to Newport.
BRISTOL, R. I., June 2.—The Constitution went to Newport this afternoon, being towed by the Mount Morris as far as Sandy Point, where the head sails were broken out in a light southwest wind, and she speeded across to Newport. It was first intended that she should sail from Bristol, but the wind died down before the starting time.

Portland Elks Victorious.
ASTORIA, Or., June 2.—The Elks baseball nine, of Portland, had an easy time in winning from the Astoria Elks' nine here this afternoon by a score of 17 to 5. The visitors far outclassed the home nine, but nevertheless the game was an interesting one to witness by the large crowd that attended it.

The French Derby.
PARIS, June 2.—The Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) of \$27,500, for 3-year-olds, 1½ miles, was run today at Chantilly and won by Saxon, Jean Bart II being second and Thiers third. Thiers ran. The victory of the favorite was very popular.

In Search of a Candidate.
San Francisco Bulletin.

The Democrats are in search of a Presidential candidate. There are several causes which add to the ordinary difficulties of a selection. William Jennings Bryan can hardly be considered one of these causes, except that Mr. Bryan has a following that must be conciliated to harmonize the party. The necessity of conciliating Mr. Bryan causes inquiry to turn from such men as Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Senator Gorman and other Democrats of the old school. The fact that the Republican party has grown stronger during the last three years, and that McKinley's second term is the principal cause of the hesitation of the Democratic mind to fix upon a candidate. If an old school Democratic candidate should

poll in 1904 a smaller relative vote than Mr. Bryan polled in 1900, the logic of the election would point to Bryan as a candidate in 1908. A candidate must be found, therefore, who will be at once candid and platform—one who can play the part of Samuel J. Tilden played in 1876. If President McKinley would make some big mistake, the search for a Democratic candidate who could perform the work that Tilden performed would be more hopeful. But the President does not seem inclined to accommodate his political opponents. His natural antipathy has its political limit.

The latest Democratic candidate prominently mentioned is John G. Carlisle, formerly of Kentucky, now of New York. Mr. Carlisle moved from a small political career to a large doubtful star. During the last two Presidential campaigns he practiced law in New York. The silver issue is so completely dead that his ghost would not rise up against him. He is not prominently identified with the issues formed in the past four years, and is consequently in a position to make the best possible use of platform planks which the Republicans may reject. He will not probably repeat the mistake of some of his Democratic contemporaries, of trying to beat the Republicans by stealing their own thunder.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The following persons are registered in New York hotels:

From Portland—Mrs. H. C. Wortman, Gerard.

From Seattle—T. H. Simon, J. Gibson, Broadway Central.

The Kendrick Grain Company has let the contract for construction of a warehouse 24x45 feet in dimensions, to be built on the brow of Potlatch Ridge for its bucket tramway.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.
PORTLAND, June 2, 8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 50; river rising at 11 A. M., 20.7 feet; change in 24 hours, 4; total precipitation, 8 P. M., 0; total precipitation since September 1, 1900, 41.20 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1900, 43.90; deficiency, 2.70; total sunshine June 1, 1901, 6.27; possible sunshine, 15.30.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.
Light showers have fallen in Idaho, Eastern Washington and along the coast from Astoria to the Strait. The temperatures in the North Pacific States range from 5 to 20 degrees below the normal, while in the interior of California it is warmer than usual. The indications are for showers in the northern portion of the North Pacific States Monday and fair weather in the southern portion.

THE RIVER.
The height of the river at 6 P. M. was 20.8 feet, and it will fall slightly during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER FORECASTS.
Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending midnight, Monday, June 3, 1901:

Portland and vicinity—Cloudy and threatening, with possibly showers; southwest to northwest winds.

Oregon—Fair south, probably showers north portion; southwest to northwest winds.

Washington and Northern Idaho—Cloudy and threatening, with possibly showers; southwesterly winds.

Southern Idaho—Fair, warmer east portion; southerly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.



A CALCULATION.

WHEN you are ready to buy, stop and compute the cost of the soap used by your household in a day, a week or a month, and for the slight difference in price you will never forego the pleasure of using the purest soap made, that is, Ivory Soap.

It is the most inexpensive of pure soaps. You need no knowledge of chemistry to realize this purity, use it and you will know. It floats.

ures fortify the parallel at all points and predict the result with certainty."

During the long discourse over three-fourths of the congregation had Bibles and as Elder Jones referred to passages in the Bible he indicated that he was being closely followed.

JUSTICE FOR THE JEWS.
Chicago Protective League Protests Against Their Treatment.

CHICAGO, June 2.—At a meeting today of the Chicago Protective League, which formerly was the Jewish Peddlers' Union, an appeal for justice was made for the entire Jewish race. It was pointed out by numerous speakers that while the poor and ignorant were assaulted on Chicago streets, the wealthy and educated were reviled and insulted on frequent occasions. It was declared that regardless of the persecutions of the Jews in Russia, they are safer from assault and insult in that country than they are on the streets of Chicago. And the charge was made that the laws of Russia are better enforced than are the laws of the City of Chicago. Severe criticism was directed toward many individual members of the Chicago police force for their failure to furnish protection to the members of the association.

Constitution Goes to Newport.
BRISTOL, R. I., June 2.—The Constitution went to Newport this afternoon, being towed by the Mount Morris as far as Sandy Point, where the head sails were broken out in a light southwest wind, and she speeded across to Newport. It was first intended that she should sail from Bristol, but the wind died down before the starting time.

Portland Elks Victorious.
ASTORIA, Or., June 2.—The Elks baseball nine, of Portland, had an easy time in winning from the Astoria Elks' nine here this afternoon by a score of 17 to 5. The visitors far outclassed the home nine, but nevertheless the game was an interesting one to witness by the large crowd that attended it.

The French Derby.
PARIS, June 2.—The Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) of \$27,500, for 3-year-olds, 1½ miles, was run today at Chantilly and won by Saxon, Jean Bart II being second and Thiers third. Thiers ran. The victory of the favorite was very popular.

In Search of a Candidate.
San Francisco Bulletin.

The Democrats are in search of a Presidential candidate. There are several causes which add to the ordinary difficulties of a selection. William Jennings Bryan can hardly be considered one of these causes, except that Mr. Bryan has a following that must be conciliated to harmonize the party. The necessity of conciliating Mr. Bryan causes inquiry to turn from such men as Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Senator Gorman and other Democrats of the old school. The fact that the Republican party has grown stronger during the last three years, and that McKinley's second term is the principal cause of the hesitation of the Democratic mind to fix upon a candidate. If an old school Democratic candidate should

poll in 1904 a smaller relative vote than Mr. Bryan polled in 1900, the logic of the election would point to Bryan as a candidate in 1908. A candidate must be found, therefore, who will be at once candid and platform—one who can play the part of Samuel J. Tilden played in 1876. If President McKinley would make some big mistake, the search for a Democratic candidate who could perform the work that Tilden performed would be more hopeful. But the President does not seem inclined to accommodate his political opponents. His natural antipathy has its political limit.

The latest Democratic candidate prominently mentioned is John G. Carlisle, formerly of Kentucky, now of New York. Mr. Carlisle moved from a small political career to a large doubtful star. During the last two Presidential campaigns he practiced law in New York. The silver issue is so completely dead that his ghost would not rise up against him. He is not prominently identified with the issues formed in the past four years, and is consequently in a position to make the best possible use of platform planks which the Republicans may reject. He will not probably repeat the mistake of some of his Democratic contemporaries, of trying to beat the Republicans by stealing their own thunder.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The following persons are registered in New York hotels:

From Portland—Mrs. H. C. Wortman, Gerard.

From Seattle—T. H. Simon, J. Gibson, Broadway Central.

The Kendrick Grain Company has let the contract for construction of a warehouse 24x45 feet in dimensions, to be built on the brow of Potlatch Ridge for its bucket tramway.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.
PORTLAND, June 2, 8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 50; river rising at 11 A. M., 20.7 feet; change in 24 hours, 4; total precipitation, 8 P. M., 0; total precipitation since September 1, 1900, 41.20 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1900, 43.90; deficiency, 2.70; total sunshine June 1, 1901, 6.27; possible sunshine, 15.30.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.
Light showers have fallen in Idaho, Eastern Washington and along the coast from Astoria to the Strait. The temperatures in the North Pacific States range from 5 to 20 degrees below the normal, while in the interior of California it is warmer than usual. The indications are for showers in the northern portion of the North Pacific States Monday and fair weather in the southern portion.

THE RIVER.
The height of the river at 6 P. M. was 20.8 feet, and it will fall slightly during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER FORECASTS.
Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending midnight, Monday, June 3, 1901:

Portland and vicinity—Cloudy and threatening, with possibly showers; southwest to northwest winds.

Oregon—Fair south, probably showers north portion; southwest to northwest winds.

Washington and Northern Idaho—Cloudy and threatening, with possibly showers; southwesterly winds.

Southern Idaho—Fair, warmer east portion; southerly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.



Fred T. Merrill Cycle Co.
PORTLAND SEATTLE TACOMA SPOKANE

\$35.00 \$40.00

WE HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE HALF and 1-acre tracts within the city limits; handy to car line and well-located; price \$400 per acre; half cash, balance long time. W. A. Shaw & Co., 243 Stark St.

5-ACRE TRACTS ON BASE LINE ROAD, 2½ miles from street-car; a limited number at \$80 per acre on easy terms. Just the place for fruit and chickens. Buchtel & KETRA, 373 East Burnside St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—TO BE SOLD AT public auction at the Courthouse at Hillsboro, Or., on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property: 320 acres of timber and brush land, Wm. L. Raymont, Administrator, Gaston, Or.

\$350 BUREAU-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, LOT 80x100, at Peninsula Addition. \$650 buys 80 acres good land, small house, good bearing orchard; 15 acres in cultivation; good out-ride range, 67 E. Ninth st., north. Phone Union 100.

WE HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE HALF and 1-acre tracts within the city limits; handy to car line and well-located; price \$400 per acre; half cash, balance long time. W. A. Shaw & Co., 243 Stark St.

5-ACRE TRACTS ON BASE LINE ROAD, 2½ miles from street-car; a limited number at \$80 per acre on easy terms. Just the place for fruit and chickens. Buchtel & KETRA, 373 East Burnside St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—TO BE SOLD AT public auction at the Courthouse at Hillsboro, Or., on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property: 320 acres of timber and brush land, Wm. L. Raymont, Administrator, Gaston, Or.

\$350 BUREAU-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, LOT 80x100, at Peninsula Addition. \$650 buys 80 acres good land, small house, good bearing orchard; 15 acres in cultivation; good out-ride range, 67 E. Ninth st., north. Phone Union 100.

WE HAVE SOME VERY CHOICE HALF and 1-acre tracts within the city limits; handy to car line and well-located; price \$400 per acre; half cash, balance long time. W. A. Shaw & Co., 243 Stark St.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "Housekeeping Rooms," "Situations Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents; etc. No discount for additional insertions.