POWER OF THE APOSTLES

DR. HILL HOLDS THAT IT LAY IN PREACHING THE GOSPEL.

Paul's Definition of the Term Was the Declaration of the Death and Resurrection of Christ.

"Paul's Definition of the Word 'Gospel'" was the topic of Dr. E. P. Hill's morning sermon at the First Presbyterian Church. The speaker endeavored to show what was the secret of the marvelous converting power of the apostle's preaching, and concluded that it lay in preaching faithfully the divine birth, the martyrdom and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Hill chose as his text I Corinthians xv:1, "I made known unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which ye received, in which ye stand, and by which ye also are saved." The speaker said in part:

"Here the apostle brings to the attention of his readers the fact that he once preached to them the gospel. If he had gone on and explained what he meant by the term 'gospel,' many vexatious controversies might have been forestalled. There is no topic about which men more widely differ than the meaning of this term. One thinks it means the principles taught by Jesus. Another insists that it refers to the graces that were illustrated in his character. There is no one too modest to define the word. The curbstone orator is very sure he knows the meaning, and that the churches are all wrong. The magazine-writer looks condescendingly on the man with a Bible under his arm and talks learnedly of the development of the religious spirit, and speaks with great familiarity of Buddha and Socrates and Jesus. Of course, he knows what the word means. We who call ourselves Christians would ridicule the intimation that we do not know the content of that little word which we take so often upon our lips. And yet how many among us are insisting that the other man is not preaching the gospel?

"Just the other day a large volume issued from the press, bearing the name of a distinguished German theologian, with the startling title, 'What Is Christianity?' A strange question to ask after 2000 years. Now, if Paul had defined the word, surely that would have settled the question. He was the man whose conversion marked the beginning of the spread of the early church. Among all the preachers, from the day the disciples stood looking at the receding form of their Master, to this hour, he stands pre-eminent. Among all the interpreters of the mysteries of the kingdom there is not even a second. Every preacher should be willing to compass land and sea to come upon Paul's definition of the word 'gospel.' For God endowed his message with a splendor that strikes us dumb in these days of spiritual poverty. The cry is often heard, 'Back to Christ!' Might it not be well to add, 'Back to Paul and Peter'?

"We modern preachers, who preach 3000 sermons to convert one man, may well aspire to learn from men whose one sermon could convert 3000 souls. Well, surprising as it may seem, Paul does give a definition of the word 'gospel,' so succinct, so clear, so comprehensive, that no one need go astray. Here it is right in connection with the text: 'I declare unto you the gospel, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that he was buried and that he rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures.'"

MESSAGE TO THE TOILERS.

Christ's Words in Matthew Interpreted by Rev. J. R. McGlade.

Rev. Jerome R. McGlade, of the Mizpah Presbyterian Church, East Side, spoke yesterday morning on "The Interpretation of Christ's Message to Those Who Labor and Are Heavy Laden." Text, Matthew, xi:28, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." The sermon did not embrace a consideration of the political situation, but rather the message of Christ and Christianity to the great class of humanity engaged in toil. He said in part:

"It is interesting to inquire into the meaning of these words of Jesus, and to note if we can the thoughts which flashed through his mind when he said, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' First of all, it would not do to eliminate the meaning which is upon the surface and which is read into this text every day by the ten thousands who are bearing the burden of grief, or sorrow or sin. Possibly no other text has had such a mission of comfort in the world, nor is it probable that any other promise has so brought rest and peace to anxious, depressed minds. No doubt this surface thought in reference to the assuaging of grief, the alleviating of sorrow, and the cleansing from sin and ministering to minds diseased, was uppermost in the thought of our Lord as that day he uttered these memorable words. As one bearing the burden of years and having passed through the varied experiences of a lifetime, looking for the first time upon Niagara Falls, remarked to one by her side who questioned her as to the impression conveyed to her mind, 'There's a deal of troubled waters down there'; so Jesus Christ must have felt as his vision penetrated into the inner thoughts of those before him that there was much of trouble and heaviness there, and his message must have always a meaning to those thus heavily laden. And as such his words are practical to all classes of humanity. Those who thus labor and are heavy laden are found in the cottages and humble homes as well as in palaces. My vacation was spent in passing from place to place through the Willamette Valley. One has designated it the blessed, happy valley.' It certainly is beautiful, and the pride of Oregon, yet one can not spend so much as three weeks therein without ascertaining that there are those in it who are bearing the burden of sorrow, and who need just the message which Christ sends them across 19 centuries, 'Come unto me; I will rest you.'

"Second, a study of the context leads me to believe that Jesus saw the common people depressed under the grievous burdens of tradition and requirements of the Mosaic law. In another connection, Christ denounced the system of priestcraft, whichladened men with heavy burdens, yet refused to lift their weight with even so much as the little finger. In contrast he said, 'My burden is light.' I cannot help but think that here he was contrasting the religion which he brought with that of the Jewish Nation. His message involves the idea that religion is not to be a burden, but something that uplifts life; not that which depresses, but that which levitates; not a system of complex, but one of utmost simplicity. It is quite common today to hear that laboring people, many of them, will not frequent church. Many reasons are set forth to justify this attitude. It certainly behooves the church, in harmony with the spirit of Christ, to keep to the simplicities of Christianity and to cause its system of worship to commend itself to the common people who heard Christ gladly. And it will have the large success in its spiritual ministry if it will keep itself free from traditions and innovations and minister in the spirit of its founder. It is salutary for the church to remember that it required a German reformation to break the bond of tradition and priestcraft.

"Third, there is meaning in this message of Jesus for those who toil. Truly, there is no curse on toil, but labor is sacred and blessed. Man is divinely commissioned to work. This being true, and our Lord having himself spent years in toil, it is not surprising that he should have something to say to toilers, or involve a meaning for those who labor. In this beautiful message. One tells us that the labor problem is but another name for the problem of humanity, that the destiny of labor is that of the race, that the condition of the masses is the measure of the church's success, and therefore the labor problem is that of Christianity. Today the labor problem is in evidence. A great strike is abroad. One may well see the gravity of the problem. There are various methods employed by both capital and labor. Some are good, others are futile. Organization will prove effective to a certain extent. So will legislation and arbitration. The solution will not come through socialism nor communism. Neither can these be considered as derived from Christianity. Rather, the solution of this problem will not be found apart from Christ or Christianity.

"Labor must discover new meaning in the truths of the founder of the Christian system. It must come to Christ. And the Christian religion means a great deal to us in our daily tasks. There are, however, hosts of toilers who have not learned this. There are many weary today, after six days' hard labor in shop or store, or attending professional duties, and yet on this Sabbath day they will get no help in or rest from Christ. They will not be found frequenting the temple of God; and since they will neither pray nor worship, they will miss the message of Christ in our text. The fact is, worship lightens labor. The six days' toil will not prove half so fatiguing to him who on the Sabbath rests his soul in Christ. The tendency often in the ranks of labor is toward irreverence and materialism. The beautiful thought of Millais in 'The Angelus' is not generally realized. Surely that painting has a message to those who labor, for life is infinitely lifted and inspired when hands that a moment ago grasped the instruments of toil are now folded in prayer, and when eyes before opened to the physical world are now closed for soul-vision of God. Yes, Christ accepted and the principles of Christianity practiced, all problems of whatever nature will be solved. He brings a new joy into life. He lightens our daily tasks. He makes every morning glad, and every evening to rejoice, and every night's rest sweet, and every meal a sacrament."

CHRIST AND THE LABORER.

World Is Coming to Good-Will Co-operation Among Men.

Rev. William S. Gilbert preached in Calvary Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on "Christ and the Laborer," taking his text from I Corinthians, iii:9: "We are laborers together with God; ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building." He said:

"The exposition at Buffalo has revealed nine great inventions that have been made since the Columbian Exposition and has shown remarkable progress made in the eight years past. Besides scientific, mechanical and industrial progress, there have been great changes in other lines that can not be put upon shelves in an exposition. In the last decade great social progress has been made, and more than automobiles and wireless telegraphy, these changes affect the life of the world.

"Tomorrow is marked upon our calendars as a red-letter day. Labor day this year finds remarkable conditions. Events have occurred that have set the world to thinking of sociological conditions. There is a war, not of bloodshed, within the land, in which more men are engaged than took part in the war with Spain. Men by the thousand have laid down their tools till their differences with employers can be adjusted.

"While vast enterprises have been amalgamated and vast corporations have been forming, there have been developing consolidations of laborers until amalgamated enterprises find federated labor to deal with. It is not a sign that conditions are worse than they formerly were, or that the laboring man is worse off than heretofore; but it is a sign of a great change in industrial conditions and is an exposition of the progress made in the recognition of the rights of all men. It is remarkable that thus far there has been no violence. This, too, is sign of progress. It is to be hoped that the outcome of it all will be a more general recognition of the eternal truth that men are co-laborers, brothers, and that all have rights.

"Christianity in its broad sense, as it has permeated the life of the world, as its influences has led on to broader liberty in thinking and to a more general enlightenment, has had much to do in the great social changes of the past. Christianity, not specially the the church as an organization, but Christianity permeating the life of the world as a leaven, has largely obliterated caste and slavery and tyranny. It is safe to say that the social conditions of today will somehow be adjusted on Christian lines and the permeating Christian influence will lead on toward a true brotherhood and co-operation.

"Who is the laborer? He is man at work. His task may be at the anvil or in the school-room or in an office. Christ has proven himself the best friend of man in all conditions. He has treated rich and poor alike. Men have tested his moral rules and have found them true. Men have sorrows and have in all found the Christ their friend. He has revealed God's love to all men and has given hope of life everlasting. Christ will prove the friend of man at work. The application of the golden rule, of the principles of brotherhood as taught by Christ, of sympathy and co-operation, will bring about the ideal conditions in the laboring world. Upon this all agree. But when it comes to the details of the practical application there are many answers. These details are for the political economist to think out. No clergyman has the right to use his pulpit, consecrated to the proclaiming of the good news of God, for the purpose of teaching political economy. Men come to the house of God for other purposes than to be harangued with this or that theory of sociology. The laborer and his employer are side by side in the sanctuary. They would go other places for political economy.

"But this appeal of Christ for co-operation, for a recognition by all of the rights of all, for a mutual co-laboring, ought to appeal to every earnest man and ought to be a welcome message of good news to both the laborers whether in the office or in the factory. Many theories have been discussed and tried. We may rest assured that out of all the agitation and discussion the world will be making progress. One has thought that humanitarianism in factories would bring about the desired condition. A notable experiment of this kind is the National Cash Register factory, of Dayton, O. The experiment has been a disappointment and has only demonstrated that humanitarianism is a good and beautiful and useful thing, but of itself is not sufficient. Others have thought the secret of better conditions lies in public ownership of things in which the public is interested. We own the mails, why not the railroads and a thousand other things? This may be good and perhaps will come to be more and more adopted. Others think there should be a mutual sharing of profits. Others, notably the Archbishop of Canterbury, think the whole competitive system is wrong and there should be no property right whatever. Others think that to adjust taxation would bring desired conditions. I could not even guess at the relative worth of these ideas or at the final adjusting of these things. The Supreme Court of the United States would hardly venture an opinion upon them. But this I know, and it is God's message to men and upon it man's social life will be adjusted: Co-operation, sympathy, brotherhood, is the true principle for workingmen to work by. And toward that basis we are most surely making progress. We are laborers together, and we labor with God for the great good of mankind. We are His husbandry. Ye are his building.

"Not only is Christ the friend of the man who works in these larger social relations, but his special word is to the laborer's heart. He would have every man in harmony with his fellow man and all in harmony with God. And further, Christ would deliver the man who works from everything that thwarts his welfare, economic, social, personal; from whatever lowers the manhood of the man or robs his larder or debars his home or oppresses him in any of his rights. Money is much, but it is not everything. There are other things more valuable far that may be taken from us. We are sometimes apt to think a system or some one else may be to blame for our conditions when possibly we ourselves may be to blame. The man who drinks up or gambles away his wages, whether he is a lawyer or a mechanic, can blame only himself. The fact that $1,500,000,000 are spent each year for drink, means something to every man who works. To take that much money out of channels of thrift is an economic blunder to say the least.

"There is a strike in San Francisco. It indicates unhappy social conditions of some sort. San Francisco has 350,000 inhabitants. She has 3260 licensed saloons and 3000 other drinking places in all—one to every 50 people. This means something to the laborer for it is an unthrifty waste, besides its manifold demoralization. It is a question as to whether the Sabbath shall be taken away from the man who works. The Sabath was made for man and it should not be taken away.

"Christ would give to every laborer everything that is right, all his rights. He would give to him ideal social brotherhood wherein a man should be his neighbor's helper. He would give a true character and a strong manhood. He would that every man should feel that all who work are workers together and all are workers with God. No one can foresee what changes will come into our social life. Great changes have come and far greater changes will yet be. I have absolute faith and hope in Christ's power in the world and the signs of our time surely indicate that we are coming on to a real good-will co-operation among men. Our inventions may carry us with incredible speed, but rather far would we know that the one by our side is a friend and that together we have common purposes and hopes. We may not see how it shall be or the steps that shall lead on to it, but we are moving on toward better things."

EAST SIDE NEWS.

Street Railway Facilities for the Southeastern District.

That part of the East Side south of Hawthorne avenue will shortly have exceptionally good street railway facilities. Work on the Brooklyn and Carshops extension through Brooklyn is being pushed. Grading is being done and poles for the trolley have been distributed. The Portland City & Oregon Railway has nearly rebuilt its line to Oregon City, and improvements to the roadbed are still in progress. Six new cars will be put on the line. Four will run to Oregon City and two to Sellwood for local traffic. This will provide at least 15-minute service on that line through Stephens' addition and south to Sellwood. There has been delay in getting trucks completed for the new cars, owing to the rush of orders in the shops. The company is setting up a gravel and rock screener on the Mount Scott branch so that the ballasting of the road will proceed much faster. It is arranged so that a train of gravel cars may run under the screener and the gravel be loaded in a very few minutes. The gravel will be screened coarse or fine as may be required.

Asking for Free Mail Delivery.

The boundaries of the district in the southeastern portion of the city which is asking for free mail delivery are East Twenty-sixth street, Hawthorne avenue, the eastern boundary line of the city and Oatman road. Within this district is the settled portion of the city. It was intended to make the north boundary line at the Section Line road, but this was changed so as to include some territory not now served by the Sunnyside mail carrier. Most of the people north of the Section Line road are within the Sunnyside mail carrier district. A petition has been prepared for circulation by Secretary Sutherland, and signatures are being obtained.

Will Not Oppose Annexation.

Residents of Tremont, in the eastern portion of the Woodstock school district, will not oppose annexation to the city provided arrangements are made so they may have school facilities. The proposed new boundary lines will cut off all that portion of the school district east of the Milwaukie road, which includes Tremont Place and Tremont. It also will leave them without school facilities, but if they can be permitted to send their children to Woodstock after annexation they will not oppose division of the district. The object of annexation is to secure Bull Run water. It will not affect school matters materially. A good school is maintained in the district, which would hardly be improved by annexation.

Tremont Postoffice.

Mail for Tremont, east of Woodstock, is now distributed from the home of Postmaster Higgins. The postoffice building was destroyed by fire several weeks ago, and will not be rebuilt. Mr. Higgins has resigned as postmaster, and a petition is being circulated in the neighborhood for the appointment of Mrs. Rupauch, who has a small store. There is no opposition to her.

East Side Notes.

Mrs. S. Mooney, of Everett, Wash., is the guest of Misses Ida and Madge Kay, Mount Tabor.

The Brooklyn Sub-Board of Trade will meet this evening in the hall, corner Milwaukie and Powell streets.

Mrs. William Hutchinson has gone to Plattsmouth, Neb., where she was called by the serious illness of her father.

Wise Bros., dentists, both 'phones. The Failing.

FIVE TRIALS AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Burgess, Who Robbed T. W. Martin, Brought From Canada.

Detective Joseph Day returned yesterday from Calgary, N. W. T., in charge of Mrs. Emma Burgess, who is accused of the larceny of money amounting to $6700 and jewelry valued at $1000 from her brother-in-law, T. W. Martin, late of Delano, Cal. George Callow, Mrs. Burgess' brother, accompanied the party, but he was not under arrest. Mrs. Burgess was lodged in the County Jail. Detective Day has been away a week, and he spoke as follows: "Mrs. Burgess attempted to take her life five different times during the journey. Four times she tried to throw herself from the train after leaving Calgary, and once she stripped herself of her clothing during the night and tried to escape. She secreted her clothes, and we had to wire ahead for more. When we arrived at Seattle I gave her in charge of the matron at the jail, and Mrs. Burgess tried to strangle herself with a handkerchief. Fortunately, her condition was discovered in time, and the journey was resumed without further incident. Mrs. Burgess, up to the time of her capture at Calgary, had been drinking, and she raved in delirium, accompanied by hysteria. Seventy-four hundred dollars of the stolen property has been recovered."

The Fulmar Petrel.

Good Words.

The fulmar petrel somewhat resembles a common gull at a distance, but has a much more graceful flight, skimming the waves, or hovering by the cliffs, without perceptible motion of its wings. It makes its nest upon the grassy ledges and cliffs of St. Kilda, and is caught with a rod in the same way as a puffin, only, as it is found on the precipices, it is more difficult to secure. It was greatly valued formerly for its oil, of which each bird has about half a pint, and which it uses as a means of defense, and ejects with great force at the enemy. The present general use of mineral oils makes that of the fulmar of less importance, but it is the purest animal oil in existence, and is still used for various purposes, and also medicinally by the natives for sprains and bruises.

REFORM GREATLY NEEDED

ASSESSMENT METHODS IN OREGON ARE TOO CUMBERSOME.

Too Many Rolls Must Be Prepared, and the Accounts of Property-Owners Are Confused.

The immense amount of work and worry connected with the effort now being made to collect delinquent city taxes from 1889 to 1893, inclusive, has caused a renewal of the agitation for a change in the laws in regard to delinquent taxes. For several years a number of prominent property-owners have advocated such changes in the laws as will permit of the adoption of business methods in preparing tax rolls, such as prevail in several Eastern States, which are declared to be much simpler and more satisfactory than the methods in use here. Oregon assessment rolls are made up and indorsed by the Assessor. They are then given to the County Clerk and he copies them and extends on his copies the tax levy, and this is the tax roll.

The work is done by a score of clerks, many of whom have little experience, and who consider it a job in which it pays to be slow. Men of ability have many times found temporary employment on the tax roll and they ridicule it as a pretense at labor, and unhesitatingly pronounced it a graft where rapidity will not be tolerated. When it is done it is placed with the Sheriff for collection, and after a portion of it is paid this officer makes a return to the County Clerk. This necessitates the making of a delinquent roll which is an exact copy of the original to the extent of all unpaid taxes. This delinquent roll is filed with the County Clerk, and when it is necessary to collect some more on it the County Clerk has another copy of the same delinquent roll made and given to the Sheriff, and this procedure is repeated indefinitely. The Sheriff, after making a sale of the delinquent roll, makes another roll which is known as the return of taxes sold and unsold, and from this the County Clerk makes a roll which is called the record of delinquent tax sales.

This makes four complete sets of rolls necessary to be examined for taxes for each and every year, and when an alias writ is issued to the Sheriff, as was done in 1895 and 1896, the number of sets of rolls, each composing several large volumes, is almost beyond computation.

A good many would find it interesting to know just how much the preparation of tax rolls for any one year costs, for it must necessarily be a considerable sum. But this expense is not the most serious objection. When it comes to examination of the records to find if taxes are paid all these rolls may have to be examined for the taxes of a single year.

The proposed improvement is to have carried forward upon the tax roll of each year the delinquent taxes of all previous years, and to apply each payment of taxes to the settlement of the taxes longest delinquent, and when the full amount upon a piece of property is paid to give the person paying the same a receipt in full. The original roll could be balanced and returns of collections made in a satisfactory manner. It seems like a simple, practical and saving process. Its greatest convenience would be to the people, for anyone could then examine the records for taxes, and the last tax roll would always contain the whole. Such a needed reform should be easy to accomplish, but it will meet the opposition of those who find employment in the present cumbersome system, and also of a class of lawyers whose very existence seems to depend upon the complications and vexations which attend public transactions.

BOHEMIA'S MINES.

On the Mountain Divide Between Waters of Willamette and Umpqua.

The editor of the Bohemia Nugget (Cottage Grove) gives an account of a visit by himself to the Bohemia mines. All over the camp, he says, earnest and systematic work is being done and the miners are being rewarded by uncovering wide, well-defined and highly mineralized ledges whose values range from $15 to $50 per ton on average and in many cases up into the hundreds. No one can or will believe what wonderful ledges of ore are there to view unless they go and look for themselves. There is actually so much mineral wealth in that district to look at that a truthful man after seeing it is almost afraid to tell the truth for fear he will be set down as a liar.

In the Champion Gulch the Leroy brothers own the Laura group. This is perhaps the widest ledge in the district, being from 60 to 100 feet in width, and the ore from the surface croppings all the way across assays $12 50 per ton. The ore is base, carrying gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, and there is no end to it. This mine alone can supply a 100-ton smelter for years to come.

Alfred and Henry Johnson have bought a half interest in the LeRoy lode in the Golden Currier Gulch and are building a good cabin and will lay in supplies and work all Winter. This week they have sent out 100 pounds to Tacoma for a test. They have a five-foot ledge of as fine galena ore as was ever mined.

No work is being done at present on the Grizzly mine, but it has a splendid ledge of high grade ore, and when the time comes it will be a prize winner.

The Broadway property is also showing up fine. A new strike was recently made in this mine and a great body of excellent ore is there to be seen.

The Whipple brothers, on the east side of Grouse Mountain, near the Devil's Slide, have fine prospects and are hammering a hole into the mountain with all speed.

Professor Day last week struck it rich in his mine just off Horseheaven Creek. When the lucky strike was made the professor was so wild with joy that his shouts of victory could be heard for miles up and down the canyon and over the hilltops.

The Henry Clay group, south of Monte Rica Ridge, is a splendid property. Five men are working and will continue all Winter. This ledge carries both free and base ore. A large amount of work has been done and the work mapped out will put this property in first-class shape.

W. H. Shane, close by, has an excellent group of mines which are showing up in grand shape and good work is being done right along.

Frank Filsher, also in this section, has a fine ledge. He is laying in Winter supplies and will do good work all Winter.

Ben Hall and Dick Fuson own the Mammoth ledge, which is showing up well.

Ruth Edwards has a fine ledge in the Last Chance and has done a lot of work on the property this Summer.

In and about the Monte Rica section there have been over a dozen cabins built during the past Summer and most all of the owners of property about there will stay by their mines this Winter and push development work.

There has never been a time in Bohemia when so much earnest work was being done, when the whole camp looked so well and when the future held out such bright inducements. The good work is going ahead on the outside also and not many months will roll around before good results will flow to all parties concerned.

Barn at Cape Blanco Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the expenditure of $3000 for the erection of a barn at the Cape Blanco light station, Or., for the accommodation of cattle and horses belonging to the life-savers at that post.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor — Chamber of Commerce

ADVERTISED.

Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing 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 transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, September 2. Letters will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Mrs Elizabeth M
Allen, Miss Willie
Anderson, Mrs Eddy
Anderson, Mrs Avis
Avery, Mrs
Baird, Miss Rosalind
Bailey, Miss Lizzie
Benton, Miss Mary
Berry, Mrs T I Pratte
Bishop, Mrs
Bolton, Mrs D G
Borland, Mrs Ella
Brighton, Miss Mabel
Briden, Mrs Mary
Bristow, Miss Sadie
Brown, Mrs Gita
Buckley, Mrs Rose
Burdick, Mrs C H
Cabell, Mrs Jona
Cain, Miss Alice
Callahan, Mrs A F
Carder, Mrs J B
Carr, Mrs Francis
Chamberlain, Miss Nana
Clark, Miss Mary
Cole, Miss Louisa T-2
Comer, Maggie
Crafts, Miss Ida
Craner, Miss Maud
Current, Mrs Jennie
Dawson, Miss Maud-2
Days, Mrs F W
Delaney, Mrs C H
Denny, Miss Sylvia
Dickins, Miss Dot
Dupree, Bessie
Emery, Mrs J M
Faulkner, Mrs Nellie
Ferguson, Miss Lizzie
Fields, Miss Eathiel
Florey, Mrs Lon
Frazier, Miss Rosie
Fulton, Mrs
Fuller, Mrs Effie
Gallagher, Miss Mamie-2
Gibson, Mrs Alice
Green, Mrs B L
Gross, Miss Louise
Groves, Mrs Annie
Guthrie, Sarah
Hagen, Miss Elsia
Haley, Mrs W F-2
Harlan, Mrs Emma
Hanson, Miss Nettie
Harper, Mrs Lilly
Harris, Mrs Lizzie D
Hartman, Mrs S A
Hawley, Mrs Iva-2
Hawking, Miss Nellie
Hawkins, Miss Tillie
Hawkins, Mrs Tillie
Haynes, Miss Mamie
Healey, Miss Daisy
Henderson, Miss May
Hersey, Mrs Ella
Herrick, Mrs E H
Hickman, Miss Vera
Hillier, Mrs Edna
Hobson, Miss L E
Howard, Mrs Kate M
Hursh, Mrs Fanny
Jones, Miss Annie
Jame, Miss Minerva
Kemp, Miss Vida
King, Miss Ida
Knoff, Mrs
Lee, Miss Ada
Lavergne, Mme S
Layfield, Mrs Jas
Lee, Mrs J
Lee, Mrs O
Lougher, Mrs Wm
Long, Mrs
Lutke, Mrs M
McReynolds, Mrs Anna
McCullough, Mrs W J
McCaw, Miss Lilly
McCormick, Mrs Paul
McGinnis, Mrs P J
McGruder, Mrs Lew
Malone, Mrs Allie
Mastin, Miss Jessie
Masson, Mrs
Mayger, Mrs Nell
Matson, Miss Etta
May, Mrs Edith
Mellinger, Miss Grace
Michael, Mrs A E
Miller, Miss Lucy
Mitchell, Mrs Chas
Mitchel, Mrs Frank
Moser, Mrs
Morris, Miss Veda L
Musgrave, Miss Ollie
Meyers, Mrs Ida
Mickleson, Mrs
Parsons, Miss Alice
Palmer, Mrs Eva
Perilli, Mrs
Perry, Mrs Mollie
Petersen, Miss Philnie-2
Pike, Miss Katherine G
Pork, Miss Pearl
Potter, Mrs T A
Powell, Mrs J M
Prather, Miss Linda-2
Proebstel, Mrs H O
Rasmussen, Mrs Christine
Rivette, Miss Florence
Richards, Mrs Mattie
Rodgers, Mrs Chas
Rogers, Mrs Mary
Sampson, Mrs Amelia
Saunders, Mrs Jas C-2
Scheckla, Miss Mamie
Scott, Miss Rita
Sechler, Miss A May
Sharp, Mrs P J
Shield, Miss Beulah
Short, Mrs O T
Silvers, Miss Calline
Silliran, Mrs M L
Smith, Mrs F
Smith, Miss Jessie
Smith, Mrs M E
Smith, Mrs S H
Spencer, Mrs Etta
Sterling, Mrs L
Stengel, Martha
Sokke, Miss Inga
Snow, Mrs E C
Skinner, Lizzie Rowell
Thompson, Mrs Wm A
Thompson, Clara B
Todey, Genette
Vantrea, Ollie
Walker, Sophia
Wallace, Mrs T
Weber, Miss Lizzie
West, Mrs Chas
Wilbur, Mrs H C
Williams, Mrs J
Williams, Mrs R N
Woodard, Mrs Geo
Wrenn, Miss E E
Young, Miss
Zahn, Mrs Sarah

MEN'S LIST.

Adams, W A C
Alfee, C H
Agnew, James
Ashlock, A L
Bahm, Joseph
Ballard, A
Barnett, Jacob
Beckman, Isaac
Beck, G W
Bell, B E
Berven, K
Bibbins, Bert
Bihn, Sylvan
Bickford, Mr and Mrs
Bjornason, John
Blackman, Mr
Blissett, C Y
Bodon, K B
Boylan, Lewis
Brooks, E M
Brown, Wm
Brown, Rodney
Brumme, Berule
Buchanan, Jas W-3
Bullowa, Dr F E M
Butler, E
Campbell, A J
Campbell & Fowler
Carlson, Carls
Carter, John
Casper, F
Casey, H W
Case, Dean
Chandler, C J
Churchill, Walter
Cloake, Louis
Clark, S
Clark's Photograph Gallery
Clark, W A
Clooney, W
Columbia Packing Co
Cooper, C P
Cordero, D
Dahl, Victor
Davis, William C
Davidson, Frank
Day, W
Deperty, E L
Dickens, Guy
Dill, Edgar A
Dresler, Andrew
Duenkel, C F
Duncan, W C
Edwards, Mr and Mrs E E
Emmel, Victor
Erickson, A
Everett, A H
Ewing, Jas
Farr, Oscar F
Ferguson, F D
Flutenmocker, Julius
Foxx, G A
Frost, Wm J
Freess, Otto A
Fuller, John
Garrison, Frank
Gary, T J
Gibbons, L E
Gifford, Elmer
Good, Louis
Gray, H W
Gray, D
Greeman & Moore, Messrs
Greenfield, Harry
Griffith, John
Groves, Dan
Gunderson, Carl
Hammond, S A
Hamilton, Ed
Hamilton, Bishop J W
Hanna, Archie
Hankins, John
Hanson, Henry
Harney, N E
Heglar, J F
Heizer, Conrad
Henshaw, Wm
Henden, B
Herman, C A
Hewins, Henry
Hitching
Hodges, Walter S
Holton, K E
Holmes, C N
Howard, O C
Hughes, H J
Huston, Insley
Innes, Willie
Jackson, C R
Jasperson, W
Jennings, Mr
Jordan, R D
Johnson, J P
Johnson, J H
Johnson, S H
Jones, Fred J
Kauffmann, G
Kamre, Henry
Keefee, Chic
Kindael, Henry
Klemp, E A
Knowles, G E
Lewis, L D-2
Lewis, Frank D
Lighter, F M
Lon, Frank
Lorett, C S
Lundgren, Anton
Ludlow, Fred S
Lulas, Chas
McQuarrie, Rev J
Macpherson, W F
McArthur, Alex-2
McCormick, W R
McDonald, Chas
Mautz, H A
Maffee, R-2
Max
Martin, Abraham
Merchant, Harry
Mielke, O W
Miller, T W N
Mitchell, Chas
Mitchell, C A
Moore, O
Morgan, T M
Memyre, E
Neal, Martin
Nelson, Geo
Nickerson, Jas
Oberdorffer, E
Oliver & Co
Olson, Ole
Oleson, A J
O'Hara, Jno
Parker, Morse
Parker, Wm H
Patterson, W J
Paul, Eddie B
Purdom, J S
Reay, H E & Co
Relistock, Chas
Richardson, Frank E
Roden, Alex
Russell, R N
Ruhl, E A
Savary, Jno
Saillard, Gaston
Satter, Jack
Satterlee, Elisha
Sampson, Wm Jno
Sandstrom, G S
Sandetone, Harvey D
Scarr, Wm
Scruggs, Lee
Scheets, Eugene
Schmeltzer, Chas
Seney, W E
Sharkey, J F
Smock, H L
Smith, G Howard
Smith & Banile
Smith, J
Smith, W W
Solomon, I
Spillers, Andrew J
Stulwaker, H M
Stevenson, G J
Stoker, Henry
Stowell, Lance L
Stowell, V L
Stone, Jno
Snell, J A
Taylor, Jack
Taylor, W P
Templin, G R
Thornton Bros
Thomas, C W
Tolever, J
Treamaine, Victor B
Upton, H H
Unger, Jack
Van Cleve, Merl
Votry, Eddie
Vittum, W J
Wellas, S N
Whittle, C A
White, Samuel
Wilkes, Robt
Willetts, S K
Wykoorp, W A
Young, Robt A
Young, Albert
Young, Chas L
Young, Chas
Zahl, John

PACKAGES.

Brighton, Miss Mabel, photo
Burrage, Mrs Chas W, photo
Kerll, Miss, photo

A. B. CROASMAN, Postmaster.

The Revival of Roadhouses.

Scribner's.

There are certain old country taverns here and there, up toward Westchester and down beyond Brooklyn and over on Staten Island—not only those which everybody knows, like the Hermitage in the Bronx and Garrison's over by the fort at Willet's Point, but remote ones which have not yet been exploited in plays or books, and which still have a fine old flavor, with faded prints of Dexter and Maud S. and much earlier favorites in the barroom. In some cases, to be sure, though still situated at a country crossroads, with green fields all about, they are now used for Tammany headquarters, with pictures of the new candidate for Sheriff in the old-fashioned windows—but most of them would have gone out of existence entirely after the death of the stage coach, if it had not been for the approach of the city, and the side-whiskered New Yorkers of a previous generation who drove fast horses. If the ghosts of these men ever drive back to lament the good old days together, they must be somewhat surprised, possibly disappointed, to find rural roadhouses doing a better business than even in their day. The bicycle revived the roadhouse, and though the bicycle has since been abandoned by those who prefer fashion to exercise, the places that the wheel disclosed are not forgotten. They are visited now in automobiles.

PHILIPPINE SQUATTERS.

Military Authorities Will Have Trouble in Evicting Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The military authorities in the Philippines expect to have trouble with squatters in Manila. These squatters, after occupying territory a short time, go to one of the native judges and take out a promissory title, claiming that the property belonged to a dead relative, and that they, the claimants, are the only heirs. These titles are practically worthless, as they give possession without injury to a third party of better right, but they cause trouble. Six tracts belonging to the city are now held by squatters with the possessory titles, while several more tracts of recent finding are similarly held. The property where the morgue is located, on Calle Reyna Regente, is thus claimed. It can be readily understood that thoroughness of detail must characterize such a search; to clearly establish the legal status of the city in its right to the land claimed by it, has been and is an impossibility where the entire work has been undertaken by one man, assisted by a native who can afford no assistance as clerk or translator. Nearly $500,000 worth of land has been "found" in the passession of the squatters, whose right of possession is questionable. The time is coming when it will be necesary to dispossess these squatters, and the authorities expect to be confronted with conspiracy, fraud and perjury.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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