MISSION WORK TAKEN UP

EPISCOPALIANS GAVE MOST OF THE DAY TO IT.

Convention Will Adjourn Sine Die Next Thursday—Order of Business Adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Today's deliberations of the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of America were mainly devoted to the missionary field and were of considerable popular interest. Neither the house of bishops nor the house of deputies remained in separate session long this morning. A resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention sine die on Thursday evening, October 17. Invitations from representative cities anxious to secure the next triennial meeting were presented in behalf of Pittsburg, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. No official action was taken, but on motion of J. Pierpont Morgan a committee was appointed to decide where the next convention should be held.

The house of bishops decided to take up the consideration of the constitution as soon as it is acted on by the house of deputies. The house of deputies decided to take up the matter of marginal readings, which were yesterday passed on by the bishops, as soon as it has finished the constitution, which it is now considering. The proposed canon on marriage and divorce will be considered next.

When the time came for calling to order the board of missions, there was scarcely standing room in the auditorium of the church. The deputies remained standing, while the bishops marched down the center aisle and were given seats of honor. President Lindsay relinquished the gavel to the venerable Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, and the order of business was read by Bishop Brewster. Bishop Doane, of Albany, read the annual report of managers, signed by himself, W. R. Huntington, H. W. Nelson, A. T. Mahan, W. W. Frasier and General Secretary A. S Lloyd. It proved to be an exhaustive review of the missionary work, domestic and foreign, accomplished during the last three years, and showed that much had been accomplished in every field of labor. Although the financial statement revealed a deficit of $102,719, this has been temporarily covered by drawing on the reserve fund. The statement that provision must be made for accruing liabilities, work in Cuba, Cuba and the new possessions of the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines, is given special prominence in the report, which was referred to a special committee.

The reports of the Woman's Auxiliary and other missionary bodies were also referred, after which General Secretary Lloyd delivered a missionary address which was impressive in its earnest eloquence.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by prominent missionary workers, and attracted a larger attendance than has been present at any meeting of the convention since its opening.

During the day services were held in St. Luke's Church by the Daughters of the King, and tonight at St. Stephen's Church the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had a quiet hour and preparation for holy communion.

The board of missions was called to order by Bishop Tuttle. Bishop Brewster reported an order of business. It provided for an ample consideration of missionary topics during the session of the convention on various mornings and evenings.

The triennial report of the board of managers was reported by Bishop Doane in a printed pamphlet of over 200 pages, including reports of missionary bishops and financial matters. The report shows that progress has been made in Mexico and recently acquired Spanish-speaking countries. The work among the heathen was reviewed especially as affected by the trying time of the past year in China. As to the home field, it was recognized that the calls for sympathy and support of the missionaries in the organized dioceses were upon an equality with those in missionary jurisdictions. On the whole, a hopeful tone was apparent. The report stated that the policy of the church in regard to work in certain lands regarded by the Roman communion as owing allegiance to the bishop of Rome, was now plainly and positively settled. Different matters in the report were rapidly referred to appropriate committees.

At noon the presiding bishop stopped the proceedings. A hymn was sung and prayer for missions was offered. Rev. Dr. Lloyd, general secretary of the board of missions, then addressed the board. He said that the deficit reported was caused by the fact that the work had grown faster than the zeal and contributions of the church. The address was a strong argument and appeal for the better support of the church's missionary work. The least sum, he said, sufficient to carry on the work as now planned, would be $625,000 for the coming year, while the utmost sum seemingly in sight was $450,000.

Financial Conditon of Church.

George C. Thomas spoke on the financial condition of the church. He said the financial condition was admirable. All funds are guarded with absolute safety. He never knew an office in which the business was conducted on more strictly business principles. He justified the recent use of the reserve funds to tide over the deficit as just the use it is intended for. But the reserve fund must be restored, and he appealed for help to restore it.

John W. Wood, corresponding secretary of the board, spoke of the publications of the board. The publications of the society, besides occasional pamphlets, are the Spirit of Missions and the Young Christian Soldiers. Of this last, he said about 1,000,000 copies had been put out. For the Spirit of Missions, a fairly prosperous year could be reported. Its circulation had increased 60 per cent within a year or two, without material increase in cost. And yet a comparatively small portion of the church families of the country have this magazine. He urged a greatly increased subscription to and reading of the Spirit of Missions, in order that there might be more intelligent interest in the missionary work.

The bishop of Georgia said more thorough and systematic effort must be made in raising funds, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the board of managers be and is hereby authorized and instructed to employ district secretaries.

First—To arouse interest in the missionary offerings for the church.

Second—To solicit parish and personal pledges.

Third—To impart missionary information and distribute missionary literature.

Fourth—To encourage and assist in the formation of auxiliary societies, and to organize supplementary societies, when practicable.

He said the American church had never utilized special agents or secretaries, such as have always been found so successful by the English missionary societies and by all manner of business enterprises. The resolutions were referred to a special committee of two bishops, two clergymen and two laymen.

Bishop Satterlee paid a tribute to the great efficiency of the board of managers, but alleged that too much was laid upon it and expected of it, and some change was needed in the organization of the executive administration. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five bishops, five clergymen and five laymen, be appointed to report to the next meeting of this board of missions such changes in canon 7, title 3, constitution of domestic and foreign missions, as in its judgment will tend to more efficiency in the work of that association.

The resolution was adopted.

More Money the Great Need.

The bishop of Montana spoke on the report of the board of managers. He had no criticism to make, nor did he think any reorganization necessary. The great thing needed is more money, and if this was had the mouths of grumblers would be stopped. "We ought to raise this year $1,000,000," he said. "A specific sum should be asked for from every diocese and missionary jurisdiction toward raising this amount. Do not call it assessment, for no penalty is threatened, only a measure of what is expected to be voluntarily given." The bishop offered resolutions covering his ideas in the matter.

Edward S. Temple, of Vermont, advocated the apportionment system in raising money for general missions.

The bishop of Marquette hoped an effort would be made immediately to raise an amount equal to the deficiency of $100,000. The bishop of Central Pennsylvania was convinced that the apportionment plan was the only one that could be depended upon to accomplish what is required. He did not think an organization of the management necessary. Dr. Greer criticised the repeated charge that 4700 parishes had contributed nothing for missionary work. He believed more in encouraging than in pessimistic talk. These noncontributing parishes and missions for the general work are still all doing some missionary work in their own limits, he said. Dr. Spalding, of Alabama, advocated systematic giving by all Christian people.

The resolutions of the bishop of Montana were, on motion of the bishop of Maryland, referred to a committee of 15. Adjournment was then taken.

The opening prayer service in Trinity Church was conducted by Rev. Mr. Burrows, of Rhode Island, the benediction being pronounced by Dr. Gravatt, coadjuator bishop of West Virginia. The music, which was exceptionally fine, was furnished by the vested choir of Trinity.

Immediately after the religious exercises the house of bishops and house of deputies convened in separate sessions. President Lindsay presided over the deputies, who devoted an hour to the presentation and reception of reports and petitions. These had reference to a large number of subjects, and were all referred to the appropriate committees. The consideration of the amendments to the constitution, begun yesterday, was not resumed today, being set aside especially for the business of the board of missions.

The house of bishops held a brief session, devoted to the consideration of matters to come before the convention for action. The resignation by Bishop Edsall of the jurisdiction of North Dakota, was accepted in order that he might become bishop of Minnesota. The bishops then proceeded to the main body of the church, where the two houses met in joint session as a board of missions.

In the house of deputies the committee on elections recommended that Rev. John Osborne, who had been elected a delegate to the convention by the vestry of St. Clement's Chapel, Honolulu, be given an honorary seat on the floor of the house. In view of the peculiar situation in regard to church affairs in Hawaii the recommendation was not agreed to by the convention.

After agreeing upon the order of business heretofore noted, the deputies joined the house of bishops in joint session. It was then the several reports previously mentioned were presented.

Question Which Means Much Debate.

The attitude of the church toward divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons is sure to give rise to much debate during the present general convention. A majority report, prepared by some of the most learned bishops, clerical and lay deputies, will come up for action recommending that the church adopt canon 14, preventing a minister of the church from "solemnizing a marriage between any two persons unless, or until by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or wife of any other person then living." This is a sweeping law, not recognizing even infidelity as a cause for divorce, and not permitting Episcopal clergymen to solemnize the marriage of an innocent party to a divorce.

The action taken by the "rigorists," as those taking the extreme stand are called, is based on the ground that the church is called upon to register its protest against the laxity on the subject of divorce that prevails in the United States. As stated by one of the signers of the report, "there seems to be no way in which the church can avoid complicity in divorces of the most scandalous character except in so far as it may refuse to assume any color of responsibility for any divorce by forbidding the clergy to solemnize the marriage of divorced persons in any case whatever."

One of the dilemmas in which the church legislators find themselves, say the "rigorists," is that they must put the ban on all divorces, innocent and guilty, without distinction, as "there is no judicial system, civil or ecclesiastical, that will enable us to discover the innocent party in divorce cases." Therefore, they argue, they must forbid the clergy to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person.

This extreme stand is a departure from the precedent established by the church in 1868 when a resolution was adopted authorizing the solemnization of the marriage of an innocent party to a divorcee when the cause was infidelity. The opponents of the radical idea assert that their position is based on the words of Christ as given in Matthew xix. They oppose the "rigorists" on the further grounds that such refusal to solemnize marriage would put a stigma on marriages which are honorable and lawful; that it would create two kinds of matrimony, holy and unholy, in the sight of the church; that it would alienate church members who have been taught to believe that innocent parties to divorce are entitled to remarry; that it would weaken the influence of the church with the American people who may conclude that the church is wedded to mediaeval ideas and attempting to be stricter than the head of the church himself, and that such church legislation would be in effect a repudiation of the teachings of the Master.

Right Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, who, on account of seniority of consecration and ordination, is the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has in his triennial report suggested that it would be to the best interests of the church if there was some other mode of selecting a presiding bishop. Under the present law the senior bishop presides and in this instance the bishop is 90 years old. His age prevents him from giving the best attention to the duties of his exalted office, and appreciating his inability he suggests the appointment of a younger or more active prelate. His suggestion will be acted on at the present session of the house of bishops.

Marginal Readings Favored.

The house of bishops of the Episcopal triennial covention has by a vote of 47 to 21 decided to accept the report of the committee appointed at the last convention to report on the marginal readings that may be substituted for the present reading of the Scripture. With the concurrence of the House of Deputies the action of the bishops will become a canon of the church of America. The resolution in full reads:

Resolved, the house of deputies concurring, that the marginal readings of the English version of the Old and New Testament, reported to this house by the joint commission appointed in 1890, and reappointed 1898, to make such report, be published under the direction of said commision, and are hereby allowed to be used by ministers of this church in reading the lessons from the Holy Scriptures in morning and evening prayers.

From the attitude of the bishops on this matter, it is believed a majority of the higher house is inclined to be liberal and less orthodox, as opposed to the desires of those churchmen of both clergy and laity who desire high church forms and observances and the changing of the name from Protestant Episcopal Church to the Catholic Church of America.

Special Rates Account Portland Exposition and Carnival.

From Astoria and Lower Columbia River points the O. R. & N. Co. has made a round-trip rate of one and one-third fare, plus 50 cents for two admissions to the exposition. Tickets will be on sale September 19, 25, October 2, 9 and 16, and will be good for return at any time within six days from date of sale. O. R. & N. pursers will sell tickets from way landings where agencies are not established.

SATISFACTORY BUSINESS

GENERAL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE AND INDUSTRY ARE ACTIVE.

Cereals Weak and Lower in All Markets—Dun's and Bradstreet's Trade Reviews.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

While speculative markets, except for cotton, show reactionary tendencies, general distributive trade and industry are active and a heavy volume of business is going forward. All obtainable measures of production and movement for the nine months of the year testify to this. Bank clearings are heavily in excess of previous years, railway earnings continue very favorable, and talk of scarcity of cars for different sections of the country is heard. Failures are more numerous than last year or in 1898, but fewer than in recently preceding years.

The cereals are very generally weak and lower in all markets. Large receipts, liquidation by the tired longs, and unsatisfactory cable advices have weakened wheat slightly. Export trade, however, fails to be greatly stimulated. Corn has weakened slightly on improved outside buying to keep prices up to the professional liquidation and poor export inquiry. New business in woolen goods is quiet, but the mills are busy on Winter-wear orders, and a large volume of their Spring output has been booked. Wool is steady, former prices are insisted upon, and consumption is heavy. Iron trade reports are the best of the year. Foundry and Bessemer pig iron are very active at Chicago and Pittsburg. Bessemer is 25 cents higher at the latter market, which reports September pig iron sales the largest since January.

Finished and structural mills are two to three months behind on orders, and rail orders already booked assure activity far into next year. Among the other metals, tin, affected by the statistical position, broke early in the week, but firmed up without, however, regaining the loss of about half a pound.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,135,749 bushels, against 6,470,352 bushels last week.

Failures for the week in the United States were 175, against 171 in the same week last year. In Canada there were 28, against 19 a year ago.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Insufficient Transportation Facilities Checking Movement of Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Trade channels are reasonably free from obstruction, although the movement of goods at some points is checked by insufficient transportation facilities. This is attributed to the unusually heavy shipments, which are shown more definitely by railroad earnings in September—9.2 per cent larger than last year, and 16.7 per cent above those of 1899. Manufacturing is of such vigor that few wheels are idle, and further wage agreements have reduced the number of strikers to a minimum. Mild weather, yacht races and other temporary influences curtailed the volume of retail sales in this vicinity, but jobbing and wholesale concerns are preparing for exceptional transactions. Foreign trade is also heavy. Nothing new has developed in regard to the iron and steel situation, and with the mills crowded in their efforts to overtake consumptive demand, there is little prospect of any material change in the market.

Contracts for an enormous quantity of steel rails, deliverable next year at current quotations, indicate the general confidence in the general stability of prices and the expansion of railway facilities required to meet the growing needs of the country. Finished steel and pig iron sales are of satisfactory volume.

Steadiness is still the feature in textile markets. New orders for woolens are slow, but buyers complain of late delivery on old contracts. This might result in cancellations if the demand was not uniformly brisk and dealers unable to secure goods elsewhere.

Wool comes forward freely and supplies are ample. A slight advance to 17½ cents was reported in the average price of 100 grades on October 1, according to Coates Bros.' circular.

Supplementary orders for Winter footwear made the situation rather more satisfactory than producers anticipated, while jobbers are unable to secure goods to fill orders

Hides were violently advanced to the highest prices of the year.

Staple products have declined moderately as a rule, with the exception of cotton and pork products. The variation was widest in corn. Wheat was also easier, partially due to conflicting estimates of foreign crops and needs, while exports from the United States were smaller than in the preceding week. The great size of the domestic wheat crop this year is indicated by interior receipts of 8,411,775 bushels, against 6,139,584 bushels last year, and 6,664,113 in 1899.

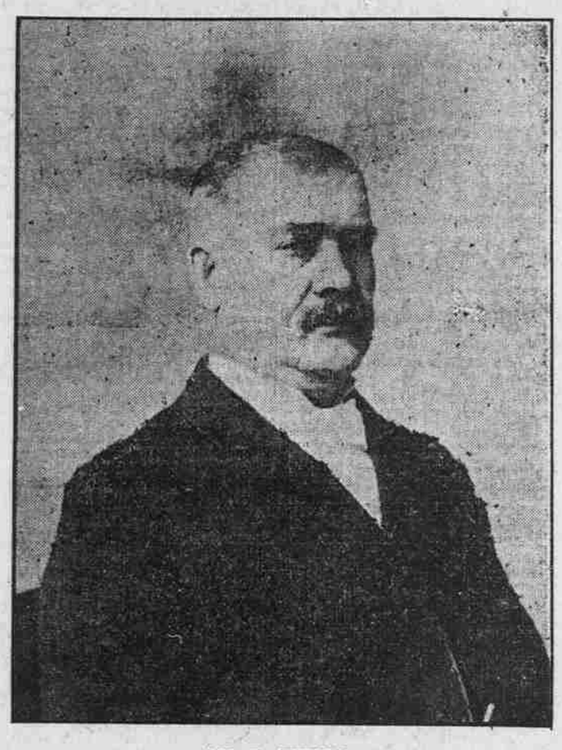
Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended October 3, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,345,267,000	38.2	....
Chicago	158,393,000	15.8	....
Boston	145,000,000	21.0	....
Philadelphia	116,923,000	23.4	....
St. Louis	43,799,000	52.5	....
Pittsburg	43,890,000	43.0	....
Baltimore	22,776,000	4.8	....
San Francisco	26,562,693	7.6	....
Cincinnati	18,193,000	19.3	....
Kansas City	19,429,000	30.6	....
Minneapolis	15,622,000	26.4	....
Cleveland	13,809,000	21.1	....
New Orleans	10,045,000	....	2.8
Detroit	13,865,000	76.8	....
Louisville	9,523,000	22.8	....
Indianapolis	8,820,000	49.7	....
Providence	6,908,000	3.3	....
Omaha	6,424,000	0.3	....
Milwaukee	6,687,000	15.9	....
Buffalo	6,531,000	18.6	....
St. Paul	5,442,000	....	....
Savannah	3,866,000	....	55.1
Denver	4,117,000	....	2.3
St. Joseph	4,828,000	27.0	....
Richmond	3,600,000	4.1	....
Memphis	2,311,000	....	9.0
Seattle	3,697,016	26.3	....
Washington	2,874,000	27.5	....
Hartford	3,282,000	11.1	....
Los Angeles	2,035,000	65.5	....
Salt Lake	3,816,000	60.2	....
Toledo	2,700,000	7.6	....
Portland, Or.	2,831,606	11.8	....
Rochester	2,307,000	11.6	....
Peoria	2,513,000	....	....
Fort Worth	3,327,000	148.6	....
Atlanta	2,125,000	....	2.0
Norfolk	1,200,000	....	12.9
Des Moines	1,896,000	10.8	....
New Haven	2,403,000	52.8	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,633,000	26.4	....
Augusta	1,320,000	....	52.8
Nashville	1,516,000	5.3	....
Worcester	1,705,000	18.0	....
Grand Rapids	1,507,000	25.5	....
Sioux City	1,540,000	21.8	....
Dayton, O.	1,353,000	26.2	....
Syracuse	1,296,000	24.3	....
Scranton	1,480,000	3.9	....
Portland, Me.	1,560,000	10.1	....
Spokane	1,406,188	16.0	....
Tacoma	1,058,485	10.0	....
Evansville	774,000	....	10.8
Wilmington, Del.	2,028,000	65.7	....
Davenport	1,534,000	24.7	....
Fall River	852,000	....	15.8
Birmingham	1,038,000	22.6	....
Topeka	1,206,000	18.2	....
Macon	881,000	....	10.4
Little Rock	881,000	37.2	....
Helena	486,000	....	13.2
Knoxville	766,000	27.4	....
Lowell	55,000	2.4	....
Wichita	550,000	....	....
Akron	637,000	3.5	....
New Bedford	562,000	....	14.3
Lexington	424,000	....	....
Springfield, Ill.	587,000	33.4	....
Binghamton	330,000	....	29.4
Chattanooga	414,000	6.7	....
Kalamazoo	435,000	12.4	....
Fargo	501,000	30.8	....
Youngstown	507,000	82.3	....
Springfield, O.	303,000	20.3	....
Rockford	279,000	24.0	....
Canton	412,000	41.6	....
Jacksonville	152,000	....	25.8
Sioux Falls	262,000	165.1	....
Fremont	180,000	24.1	....
Bloomington, Ill.	309,000	26.1	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	182,000	19.5	....
Columbus, O.	4,423,000	21.7	....
Houston	13,445,000	92.2	....
Colorado Springs	800,000	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	741,000	....	....
Chester	390,000	....	....
Wilkesbarre	834,000	....	....
Totals U. S.	$2,136,972,900	30.8	....
Outside N. Y.	$ 791,705,154	10.0	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 17,457,209	20.2	....
Toronto	12,113,122	16.1	....
Winnipeg	3,167,304	55.8	....
Halifax	1,544,904	....	10.8
Vancouver, B. C.	927,389	....	31.2
Hamilton	1,273,444	....	....
St. John, N. B.	844,814	....	....
Victoria, B. C.	391,484	....	33.6
Quebec	1,495,742	....	....
Totals	$ 37,719,670	16.8	....

The Baker brothers have moved to their timber claims, about eight miles east of Lebanon, and are clearing and preparing a saw mill site. They have been in the mill business in Clackamas County for a number of years.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO



ASA R. WELLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Asa R. Wells, who has received the unanimous Republican nomination for Mayor of San Francisco, is at present serving this city and county as Auditor. Mr. Wells was born in the village of Au Sable, N. Y., 70 years ago. In 1852, shortly after the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Wells, with a number of others, turned his steps westward, and in March of that year he took passage on a vessel bound for the gold fields, arriving in San Francisco in August, after a six months' voyage around the Horn. His first work in this city was as a carpenter. Living with an eye to the future, young Wells saved every dollar he earned above his modest expenses, and in a few years he was able to engage in business on his own account as a stair-builder. The enteprise thrived better than even he had anticipated, and soon he was in possession of a substantial nucleus of a fortune.

It was not until about two years ago, when he had fully decided to retire from commercial pursuits, that Mr. Wells, at the solicitation of many friends, consented to serve his fellow-citizens in an official capacity. He has always held that business and public office cannot be successfully conducted at one and the same time, and hence his rejection of all propositions while in business asking the use of his name for office. In 1898 he became the Republican nominee for Auditor, and, although it was generally conceded a Democratic year, Mr. Wells was elected by a sweeping majority of over 6000. In 1900 he was re-elected by a substantial majority. "Should I be elected to the honorable office of Mayor," says Mr. Wells, "I shall give it the same attention as I have always given to my own business. I shall surround myself with the most capable men only, as I have found that policy not only an inestimable aid in business life, but almost indispensable to enduring success." A Republican of the old school, Mr. Wells reverts with pride to his first Presidential vote, cast in 1856 for John C. Fremont. Since that time he has remained faithful to the party and its aims. But what he is most proud of is his intense Americanism. "Both my grandfather and my great-grandfather," he says, "were revolutionists, serving with the New York troops under General Washington."

O. R. & N. IS INTERESTED

CREDITED WITH HAVING POWDER RIVER RIGHT OF WAY.

Taken to Mean That Buyers of Northwest Road Must Be in Touch With Harriman.

BAKER CITY, Oct. 4.—The talk about railroad building in Eastern Oregon, which has been occasioned by the approaching sale of the Northwest Railroad, which is to take place on October 18, has awakened considerable interest in the subject of railroads and railroad building. It transpires that the O. R. & N. controls, or is supposed to control, the right of way down Powder River, where it is proposed to build this new road to the Seven Devils country, in the event of a change of the route from the Snake to the Powder River, as has been suggested. Another thing has come to light, and that is the interest of the O. R. & N. in the new venture. It is not, of course, known for certain that the O. R. & N., or the powers that be, in that corporation, are interested in this new road, but it is well known that that this, or no other road, that will have to depend on the O. R. & N. for traffic connections, can be built in the West without at least the moral support of the Harriman interests. It is therefore easy to draw the conclusion that no Eastern corporation is going to invest money in a proposition like the Northwest Railroad without some kind of an understanding with the men who are absolute masters of the situation; therefore, it is the opinion of all who have given the proposition any consideration, that if the Northwest Railroad is ever built, the O. R. & N. will be the controlling force back of it.

There is an air of business back of the negotiations that clearly indicates that it is an important matter. Copper is an all-important factor, at the present time, and it is a well-known fact that this road will open up one of the richest copper mining districts in the country.

There is another thing which is not overlooked, although it may not amount to much, and that is that people who are known to be in close touch with E. H. Harriman, are becoming heavily interested in Eastern Oregon copper mines.

READY BY NOVEMEBR 1.

Kalama-Vancouver Railroad Will Then Be Completed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 4.—Manager Edmund Rice and Attorney E. H. Guie, of the Washington & Oregon Railway Company, stated while here today that the company expects to be able to run trains over its new line to Vancouver by November 1.

The officials commenced condemnation proceedings in the Superior Court today, to obtain possession of the Rank property for right-of-way in this city for terminal grounds for passenger and freight depots, warehouses, wharves and docks and necessary side tracks. The land consists of a strip 100 to 200 feet wide, extending from Thirteenth street to the Columbia River, a distance of about 1600 feet.

EUGENE A DIVISION POINT.

New Bridge to Connect Two Lines at Springfield.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 4.—It is reported here that the Southern Pacific Company has made definite arrangements for the construction of a steel bridge across the Willamette at Springfield. Work will begin at once. The bridge to be used is the one which the company formerly used in spanning the Sacramento River. This will connect the two lines of road which are now separated by about a mile and a half, and will bring the Woodburn branch to Eugene. Included in the plan is the establishment of a division station here and a considerable increase in facilities.

Change of Oregon City Line.

OREGON CITY, Oct. 4.—The Portland City & Oregon Railway Company today filed their acceptance of the franchise granted by the Board of County Commissioners at the September term, permitting the company to change its line of track from Main street in Milwaukie over to Front street. The company must remove its tracks from Main street as soon as the new track shall be built, and leave Main street in good condition for public travel.

Railroad Notes.

Traffic Manager Campbell and General Passenger Agent Craig, of the O. R. & N., have returned from Seattle, where a conference upon Oriental rates was held Thursday.

The warehouse and dock of the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad, at Vancouver, Wash., is about completed. The warehouse is 50x80 feet in size and will be used for storing freight of all kinds.

The Washington & Columbia River Railroad Company will build a new $85,000 bridge across the Umatilla River at Pendleton to replace the present structure. Besides that the road contemplates spending a considerable amount of money in betterments on the line between that place and Hunt's Junction.

A novel and handsome attraction in the window of the Rio Grande office on Third street, is a large transparency showing Castle Gate, a notable scene on the Rio Grande Western in Utah. It is a photographic reproduction in natural color and an electric light behind it gives the effect of a gorgeous setting sun, showing through the gate and illuminating the cliffs. It attracts much attention.

F. I. Whitney, of St. Paul, general passenger and ticket agent of the Great Northern Railroad, was in Portland yesterday, arriving late Thursday night from Puget Sound, and leaving again for the North late last night. He was accompanied by R. C. Stevens, of Seattle, Western traffic manager, and by C. E. King, of Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. Whitney said he was merely looking through the Great Northern territory to see the condition of business in general and Great Northern business in particular, and he was very much pleased with the situation in Portland.

An alle Deutschen Portland's!

Seitdem das rasche Wachsthum unserer Stadt derselben eine große, durch ihre geographische Lage und die reichlichen Hilfsquellen des Landes gesicherte Zukunft verheißt und Privat-Bürger sowohl wie Gesellschaften sich anstrengen, Portland durch Gebäude zu verschönern, welche dessen Wohlstand veranschaulichen, für ein reges gesellschaftliches Leben und den Kunstsinn seiner Bewohner Zeugniß ablegen sollen, ist auch unter der deutschen Bevölkerung der Plan wieder in Anregung gebracht worden, eine gemeinsame, allen deutschen Vereinen genügende Halle zu bauen. Besonders in den älteren Vereinen ist dieses Vorhaben schon seit Jahren Gegenstand lebhafter Debatten gewesen. Auch sind schon Versuche gemacht worden, dasselbe zur Ausführung zu bringen, die sich leider als verfrüht erwiesen.

Der allgemeine Beifall, das bereitwillige Entgegenkommen, welches der Vorschlag des Vereins Eintracht allerseits gefunden hat, einen Centralverband zu gründen, welcher sich den Bau einer Germania Halle zum Hauptzwecke macht, berechtigt zu der Annahme, daß die Zeit dafür reif und dieser lang gehegte Wunsch manches ergrauten Hauptes der Verwirklichung näher gerückt ist.

Um jedoch dieses große Werk in einem Maßstabe und auf eine Weise zur Ausführung zu bringen, welche der Größe dieser Stadt und der Bedeutung des deutschen Elements entspricht, bedarf es der Mithilfe und des einträchtigen Zusammenwirkens Aller. Je allgemeiner die Unterstützung, die demselben von Seiten unserer Landsleute zu Theil wird, desto höher wird auch der ideale Werth desselben sein als ein Monument deutscher Einmüthigkeit und Thatkraft, als Centralpunkt gesellschaftlicher Bestrebungen, als Pflanzstätte deutscher Sitten und Weltanschauung.

Es ist deßhalb von den Delegaten der verschiedenen Vereine beschlossen worden, einen Central-Verein zu gründen, in welchem das Eintrittsgeld und der monatliche Beitrag so niedrig angesetzt sind, daß Jeder sich daran betheiligen und sein Scherflein zum Gelingen dieses patriotischen Unternehmens beitragen kann. Alle unsere wohlgesinnten Landsleute, die sich noch verpflichtet fühlen, den deutschen Namen zu Ehren zu bringen, sind dringend ersucht, der Massenversammlung beizuwohnen, welche

Sonntag, den 6. Oktober,
Nachmittags 3 Uhr,

in der Turnhalle abgehalten wird und in welcher die Statuten des neuen Vereins zur Berathung und Annahme vorgelegt werden.

Obgleich die Errichtung dieses deutschen Hauses der Hauptzweck desselben ist, wird ein lohnender Erfolg in diesem Unternehmen noch manches Gute im Gefolge haben.

Es ist kaum nothwendig, darauf hinzuweisen, wie viel ein so augenscheinlicher Beweis der Stärke des deutschen Elements dazu beitragen würde, seinen Einfluß zu erweitern, sich die Achtung aller Nationalitäten zu erzwingen.

Was uns aber mehr am Herzen liegt, ist, unsere Landsleute aus den östlichen Staaten und der alten Heimath zu überzeugen, daß wir im wilden Westen nicht ganz verwildert, sondern unter ungünstigen Verhältnissen dennoch der Aufgabe eingedenk sind, welche das Deutschthum in diesem Lande zu dessen Wohlfahrt zu erfüllen hat.

In verschiedenen Städten des Ostens und Westens sind unsere Landsleute mit dem guten Beispiele vorangegangen und haben uns vor Augen geführt, was einmüthiges Zusammenwirken vermag. Was dort erreichbar war, ist, unseren Verhältnissen angemessen, auch hier möglich und diese Möglichkeit kann bei allgemeiner Betheiligung durch nicht allzugroße Opfer zur Gewißheit erhoben werden.

Obgleich es bisher ein vergebliches Bemühen war, alle Deutschen unter einen Hut zu bringen, laßt uns wenigstens den Versuch noch einmal machen, alle Wohlgesinnten zur Ehre des deutschen Namens unter einen Obdach zu versammeln.

Im Auftrage der Delegaten-Versammlung

Das Comite:

John Wagner.
John Reisacher.
Peter Wagner.

SALADS AND SALAD DRESSING

Dainty Dishes Delectable to Taste at the Cooking School.

The demonstration at the Carnival cooking school yesterday afternoon attracted the largest audience that has yet been in attendance. Salads and salad-dressings was the subject, and Mrs. Miller made several delicious salads, each one of which was as charming to look at as it was delectable to taste. Many new ideas were given concerning desirable combinations, and some attractive results were produced in the garnishing of salads. Among other things she formulated the principle that the salad-dressing should not be given undue prominence, but should be merely an adjunct to the salad. There are only a few exceptions to this rule, potato salad being one of them, since potatoes themselves are so flavorless. The garnishing should consist of certain relishes that enter into the composition of the salad or its dressing. For example, if nasturtium stems are used to give flavor to a dressing for potatoes, use nasturtium sprays (flowers and leaves) for garnishing. If apples, celery and almonds are combined into a salad, a garnishing may be made of red-skinned apples unpeeled, cut into thin, prettily shaped slices, the bit of brightness from the skins lending a pleasant touch of color to the whole effect. Or, as garnish for another salad, a tomato jelly may be made, thickened with gelatine, cut into tiny squares and used with delicate green lettuce leaves. Pressed chicken cut into circular slices, the centers cut out and sections of hard-boiled egg inserted, may be prettily arranged on a platter with sliced tomatoes, cucumbers and garnish of thin-sliced egg. This is called Continental salad, and is greatly in vogue in Europe. Each guest is expected to make whatever selection pleases him most. The dressing is in this case passed in a separate dish. A pretty device is to ornament slices of tomato with Mayonnaise in some conventional design, such as a star, or a bow knot, or any other pattern one wishes. This is accomplished by means of a tin tube inserted into a conical rubber bag, entirely open at the larger end, and having a small opening at the other, in which the tube is inserted, the Mayonnaise being squeezed through this by pressure of the hands upon the rubber bag.

Many useful suggestions were given regarding appropriate and inappropriate combinations in salad making; the use of sour cream; of lemon juice to preserve the color of sliced apples; of brown bread bars, cheese, straws, etc., etc., served with salads, and of proper occasions for heavy and for light salads. These and a hundred other nice points were discussed for the benefit of those present.

The next lesson will be devoted to marketing. A butcher will probably be present to cut up a side of beef under Mrs. Miller's directions.

Poultry also will be drawn, cleaned and dressed before the class, as Mrs. Miller declares there is no place in the city where this is properly attended to. She says that if Portland housewives would but demand this from the market men the latter would soon make it their business to meet the requirements. If there is time for it, the roasting of beef and of poultry will also come up for consideration.

F. P. Brown, of Douglas County, harness maker, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities amount to $1176 16, assets $825, of which $375 is exempt. Petitioner states that he is unable to get money wherewith to pay the fees of the clerk, trustee and referee.

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