AMONG THE CLUBWOMEN

VARIOUS THOUGHTS CONCERNING THE READING OF CLUB PAPERS.

One Woman's Club That Has Collected $24,000 of Fees and Dues in Seven Years.

In his essay on "The Enduring in Literature," Charles Dudley Warner says: "First of all I should say simplicity, which includes lucidity of expression, the clear thought in fitting luminous words."

To nothing can this be better applied than to the papers read before women's clubs.

As the club year approaches, the feelings of those who have promised to "read a paper" are as varied as the Fall millinery, and like it, some are gay and flaunting, while others are dark and gloomy. There is the member who is pluming herself for a dizzy flight of flowery rhetoric—another who with malice aforethought contemplates with increasing pleasure the hour and a half in which she will air with impressive solemnity her pet hobby, and the rare one is she who is quaking with uncertainty as the time draws near to fulfill the promise made when the execution seemed so far distant. Fortunate indeed is the woman who has something to say and knows how to say it. Many women when undertaking to entertain a club lose sight of the fact that the listeners have come to learn something and not to "put in time."

Again, a paper largely copied from the encyclopedia either implies that the writer considers her audience very stupid or she imposes upon the generosity of those present in making them listen to her, while one original thought, one new construction, or a clothing of individuality to the most threadbare subject will lend a charm and delight an audience.

Club papers as a rule, good or bad, are too long. When clear, original thoughts are set to "fitting, luminous" words, a perceptible advance will be made in the literary merit of the club paper, and these papers must grow in literary merit if they are to be a means of education, and assist in the advancement of women.

Quoting again from the same essayist: "Slovenly literature, unrebuked and uncorrected, begets slovenly thoughts and debases our entire intellectual life."

An old-fashioned "composition class" would not be far afield in most clubs.

The New York Federation, which was postponed on account of the tragic death of the President, will convene in Buffalo October 8. This is looked forward to as one of the most important meetings this federation has ever held. It will be the last state gathering before the Los Angeles biennial. An effort is being made to have all the ex-presidents present. Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, president of the Society of American Women in London, will be a distinguished guest. Invitations have also been extended to all the officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In their deliberations the color question will undoubtedly be the main issue, and as there is in New York a very strong feeling on both sides, a spirited discussion is anticipated.

At the convention, arrangements will be completed for running a special train through from New York to Los Angeles, picking up other state delegations en route.

Cheaper Not to Rent.

Clubs that have thought it cheaper to rent than to own their own clubhouse—backing up their theory by referring to the Denver Woman's Club—will have the "wind taken out of their sails" by the announcement that an appeal has been sent out, signed by Mrs. Whitmore, president, and the distinguished ex-president, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, asking for financial aid and assistance in building a clubhouse, very frankly addressing their appeal "specially to the members by marriage."

They propose issuing 5000 shares of stock at $5 a share, constituting $25,000, at 3 per cent long-time bonds. In the statement of their financial condition they certainly make a good showing, having $4500 in certificates of deposits and an open account of $2500. A telling clause in their appeal is that in the seven years they have been organized they have taken in in fees and dues $24,000.

New Jersey has a Legal Aid Association, whose president, Mrs. Hartshorn, is also president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs. Its object is to assist persons unable to pay counsel fees but needing legal assistance. The object is strictly limited to cases where injustice would be suffered without legal representation, and every case is carefully investigated before such assistance is given. The last report showed 545 applicants for counsel, both men and women applying. Miss Mary Philbrook is attorney for the association. The organization is supported by a very small annual fee from its members. Each applicant deposits 25 cents, and when a claim is over $10, 10 per cent is charged, which goes into the treasury of the society.

At a meeting of the American Library Association last Summer one session of the round table was devoted to the work of women's clubs in the promotion of library interests. F. A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, said: "I have watched the work of women's clubs and their enthusiasm for libraries for years. There is just one thing I would like to say: Plan a study club, and in a few years you get a public library; plan a library, and in a few years you get five study clubs."

So interesting was the session that it was voted to ask the council of the American Library Association to form an alliance "between the association and the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the promotion of library interests.

The following topics will have a place in the art programme at Los Angeles: Women as architects, sculpture, women as painters, keramics, photography, glass mosaics, bookbinding, leather work, home weaving, arts and crafts of Indians, landscape gardening.

Almost all the Oregon clubs will hold their first meeting the coming week. The Portland Woman's Club opens its year (which is to be devoted to 19th century topics) October 11. The Woman's Club of Astoria devotes almost the entire year to Oregon topics and history, as does also the Neighborhood Club of La Grande. This club will give special attention to history pertaining to the Grand Ronde Valley. One meeting will be devoted to pioneers, who are invited to be present and who will be entertained at a banquet. The Alpha Literary Society, of Baker City will study English literature during the year. The Woman's Club of Union has chosen "The Early Britons." The Thursday Afternoon Club, of Pendleton, held its first meeting September 26, with Mrs. B. Burroughs in charge of the programme.

It has afforded the members of the Woman's Club much pleasure to greet many visiting clubwomen at their headquarters in the Exposition building during the past two weeks.

Mrs. C. B. Wade, president of the State Federation, expects to be in Portland very soon to hold a board meeting preparatory to the state convention.

A PERMANENT HOME.

Suggestion for a Clubhouse for American Clubwomen.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. C. B. Wade, president of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs:

Canyon City, Colo., September 16, 1901.—Dear Madam President: The Louisiana Purchase Celebration committee of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs begs leave to submit the following suggestion for a permanent memorial of this event:

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be raised by federation clubs and individual subscriptions among the members of the General Federation, $100,000 to be devoted to the building of a clubhouse at the exposition and $50,000 to be reserved for the permanent maintenance of the same. The structure shall be used for a Woman's building, if desired, during the exposition. At the expiration of the same, the clubhouse or federation building shall become the headquarters of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

It has long been evident to practical club workers that such headquarters are a necessity for the proper continuance of the federation and for the life of its work. At present the only opportunity of comparison of methods, of consideration of work or ideals, is afforded at the biannual convention—three days once in two years. There is no permanent collection of year books, no dissemination of most valuable literature and no systematic and regular information, except through the meager reports in club journals and the daily press. City improvement work, traveling libraries and lists of books suitable therefor, traveling art collections, all kinds of philanthropic work, Summer and vacation school, domestic science association—all these and many other avenues of club work, are now only known and recorded in a most desultory fashion, and the great desire and need of the club world is to obtain literature and data which will facilitate intelligent work and study.

The location of this federation building would be central from all sections. The board and council meetings could be held here, and would become, what should be above all things encouraged, business sessions instead of semi-social affairs, which are so often detrimental to accomplishment of work. In time other federations and associations might desire to rent portions of this building for headquarters also, thus helping to sustain the income, and much advancing their respective objects and aims. One can not realize, unless experienced, how many inquiries are made regarding lines of work, even though one is not especially informed, as, for instance, one member of this committee has written during the past month five letters concerning Consumers' League, two for National Congress of Mothers, four concerning department clubs, one Houshold Economic Association, and many others with regard to different club affairs and interests. A department or headquarters for these varied activities, which so much concern the women of our time, would, in the judgment of this committee, give greater impetus to progress for both men and women than any other of the proposed memorials.

We also recommend that there be a woman's board of managers in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Yours cordially, Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

OFFICERS' DAY.

Portland Woman's Club to Meet Friday Afternoon.

The Portland Woman's Club will hold its first meeting for the season Friday of this week, October 11, at the Selling-Hirsch building. The hour is 2 o'clock, and as it will be "officers' day," a full attendance of club members is expected. Mrs. Julia Marquam, the incoming president, will read her inaugural address, and it is sure to be a bright one, that can ill afford to be missed. All clubwomen who know Mrs. Marquam are congratulating themselves upon the possession of a president who will add luster to the club annals, and represent it both with wit and with wisdom. The other officers to be installed are: Dr. Mae H. Cardwell, vice-president; Mrs. Alma A. Rogers, recording secretary; Mrs. Phoebe A. Breyman, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, corresponding secretary. The musical programme will embrace two songs by Mrs. E. S. Miller—"Spring's Awakening," Dudley Buck, and "Sleep, My Jesu," J. C. Bartlett.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S LAMENT

Prices of Everything Are High and There Is No Relief in Sight.

A housekeeper, who has a large family to provide for out of a moderate salary, earned by the head thereof, was, on seeing an article in the Sunday Oregonian on the "Portland Economic League," much disappointed to find that the first of the course of lectures to be delivered before the league was to be on taxation. She supposed it would be on how to economize in the matter of living, as nearly everything which goes to make up the bill of fare for her family has advanced in price, so that she finds it difficult to make both ends meet, or even to procure the most moderate allowance of meat for the table. Beef, pork and mutton are all so high-priced that she can only afford the cheapest cuts. She is beginning to look forward to horse flesh coming into use here as it has in many other countries. As for poultry of all kinds, she can no longer afford such a luxury, except at Christmas or other holiday occasions. To show how the cost of living has increased of late, she said: "Rents have gone up. Wood is higher than it ought to be. Potatoes are very dear. Good butter costs 65 cents a roll. Eggs are 25 to 30, and even 35 cents a dozen. A five-pound tin of lard costs 75 cents. Bacon costs 20 to 22 cents per pound. Fruit bought in small quantities is dear, and even vegetables cost more than they ought to. There appears to be no prospect for any immediate relief. Of course, when butter and eggs become so high, Eastern eggs and butter will be brought in, but Eastern trusts will prevent bacon, lard, and all such products, from becoming cheaper. The rapid increase of population accounts for rents going up. The price of potatoes is ruled by the demand from other places. Air and water are cheap, and so are flour and sugar, but the cheapness of sugar is only caused by an effort on the part of the sugar trust to kill opposition, in order that prices may be put as high as they please, as the salt trust has done. Three months ago stock salt was $4 50 per ton here, and now it is $19. It has not been possible to quadruple the price of table salt in small packages, as two prices were charged for it before and now it has been doubled. The only way to live cheaply now would be to camp out and eat a mixture of flour, sugar, and water. Pound cake is out of the question, as a great deal of butter is used in manufacturing it, but hot cakes and syrup without butter might sustain life. Owing to the excessive cost of salt, there is danger that the people will all become too 'fresh,' which will be bad."

Drying Wood by Electricity.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, August 8, 1901, sends the following description of a new method of quickly preparing wood for building and manufacturing purposes, taken from a local technical journal: The green wood is placed in a large wooden trough, whose bottom is covered with a lead plate, which is connected with the positive pole of an electric battery. Covering the wood is a second lead plate, which forms the negative pole. The wood is then subjected to a bath in a solution composed of 10 per cent rosin and 75 per cent soda. Under the influence of the electric current the sap is drawn out of the wood and rises to the surface, the solution being absorbed by the wood. The operation requires from five to eight hours. The wood is then allowed to dry for about two weeks, when it is ready for use; or the drying can be done artificially in a much shorter time.

School district No. 2, in Columbia County, will vote on the question of building a new schoolhouse.

HIS FAREWELL SERMON

PREACHED BY DR. B. J. HOADLEY AT CLARKE M. E. CHURCH.

He Has Resigned His Pastorate to Take Professorship in Willamette University.

The Rev. B. J. Hoadley, D. D., who goes this week to assume his duties as professor of English literature in Willamette University at Salem, delivered his farewell sermon yesterday morning to his congregation at the Clarke Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hoadley was formerly a professor in the Portland University, and last year was assigned by the Methodist conference to the pastorate of this church. He was also made assistant pastor this year of the Taylor-Street Methodist Church, and last evening he preached his initial as well as his valedictory sermon at that church. His subject was, "Is Christ Up With the Twentieth Century?" He was greeted by large congregations at both churches. The text of his morning sermon at the Clarke Methodist Episcopal Church was, Joshua xxiii:11: "Take good heed therefore unto yourselves that ye love the Lord, your God." The speaker said in part:

"These words imply that man may know God, for no person can love him without knowing him. He who asserts the unknown God, is thinking about him and telling us what he is. So he knows he cannot be known. The effort put forth is to prove a negative and what has logic to say about the energy of the effort? Mr. Spencer affirms that there is in nature something that cannot be explained away. Agnosticism is the bugle voice of retreat sounded by a cowardly atheism.

"It is a personal God whom we may love. Personality does not express limitation, for it takes root not in the distinction between me and the not me, but is the expression of selfhood. God's personality is the expression of himself. Man's personality is written limitations, but its starting place is not here. Think of God as a person to love, for the attributes of Jehovah by themselves make a barren system of divinity. If we have a hearth, let us have also a fire.

"Love, not merely faith, is our privilege with respect to God. Faith is as beautiful as snow, but love is God-like. The joy of loving is more than that of being loved. Why love God? He is our creator. If evolution explains the method of creation, God is the fact of creation, and an evolver stands back of evolution. He is our preserver. Nitrogen and oxygen may so blend us to make a deadly poison. But the presence of nitrogen in our atmosphere brings the glow of health to our cheeks. From the songs of our infancy till we lie down to sleep under the lids of the coffins made lovingly to receive our bodies, God keeps us.

"He is benefactor. All the goodness received from others comes from him. Blessings from God are impartial, constant and vast. The blessing we do not name may be the most important of all. These blessings are numberless—tongue for conversation, song and oratory, palate for the delights of food; eyes out of which immortality flashes; ears to take in the harmonies of the universe; and hands to toil, defend country and home. They are not afar off. The whole world is at our feet. Why cross seas to see the world when it is before you? Why go gadding around to find what is before your closed eyes?

"He is redeemer. Shall not the redeemed remember the redeemer? In Jesus we find friend, advocate, brother and above all, Savior. God descends and man ascends in Jesus whom angels adore. He is lovable. The wonder is God loves us, and that we do not love him. To know God is to know Christ. The child is the father, looks like him, talks like him, walks like him and so on to the end. Step up into Christ, man, and thou knowest God.

"The fruits of love of God are obedience. Not a legal obedience that consists of the dead forms of outward decencies, but that which throbs with motive, freedom from sin. Whosoever is born of God does not commit sin; for his seed abideth in him, and he cannot sin because he is born of God. Of course, where there is light, there cannot be darkness. Light and darkness can be no more in the soul than we may walk north and south at the same time. 'Love delightfully believes divinities being itself divine.' Take heed, oh, man, to love God."

"FIRE UPON THE ALTAR."

It Is Necessary to Christian Love, Power and Life.

Rev. H. L. Pratt, of the First United Evangelical Church, East Side, preached yesterday morning on the subject: "Fire Upon the Altar." He said in part:

"This has been a subject of earnest and special study, both by Christian and Jewish authors. The Jewish rabbis find one difficulty in the way of applying to the Levitical altar, in the fact that the fire has not been perpetuated on their altars. The first point to be considered is the altar upon which the fire was kept burning. Everything about the temple was of such importance as to demand specific directions from God. In these directions the smallest thing was not overlooked. It was erected under the open heavens, where the smoke would ascend heavenward. Every man had access to the altar. It was to be a personal matter, while God intended it to be a national religion. He intended it to be individual, then and now. The privilege is beyond our comprehension, or at least beyond our appreciation. In this it is a type of our approach to God, through the merits of Christ. Each person brought his own sacrifice, so each one must, in the name of Christ, approach the mercy seat for himself.

"The second thought is, the fire upon the altar. In the tabernacle the fire was was kindled by God, but was to be perpetuated by them. The fire was from heaven as a proof of God's approval and as an evidence of his presence with them. But there is an application of the text to Christ in a spiritual sense, who is the perpetual sacrifice offered for the sins of the whole world, and the interceding priest for all who approach the altar as true worshipers of the Father. For we must remember that we not only have a crucified Chirst, who bowed his head and died, and was wrapped in grave clothes and laid in the tomb, but a risen Christ, who led captivity captive, and ascended to the Father, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us. He does not forget us as we forget him. His interest in us is continual, and his plea is availing.

"The text applied to the Christian. In the heart of the Christian it is the fire of love, grace, power and life. Love is the great moving power of the Christian life and power. It comes into the heart directly from God, and is designed to be perpetual, but as of old we are commanded to keep the fire burning and never to let it go out.

"In the third place, the fire upon the altar was emblematic of the fire of religion in the family. It was the direct command of God that the children should be taught the law of God, that they in turn might teach it to their children. Home circles will be broken. Children will go out into the world to take part in the affairs of life. When they do, they will take something of home with them. But the most important thing they take is, fire from the altar of family devotion.

"The fourth point is, fire in the church. There can be nothing substituted for the fire which the Holy Spirit kindled in the church. No fine essay read from the pulpit, however complete as a literary production; no eloquence, however lofty and inspiring; no music, however artistic, can take its place. The church must have the baptism of spiritual fire."

PREACHED FAREWELL SERMON.

DR. B. J. HOADLEY, ELECTED TO CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Sacred Concert at St. Mary's.

The first of a series of sacred concerts given at St. Mary's Cathedral last night proved a great success. The attendance was unusually large and the musical numbers rendered by the choir under the direction of Mr. J. Adrian Epping, the director, fully demonstrated the capability of each individual member to take part in such high-class work. These sacred concerts will be given the first Sunday night of each month, and cannot fail to prove an attractive feature of the cathedral services.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. J. Coffland, of Salt Lake City, is in Portland on a business trip.

F. W. Bailey, representing the D. S. Johnston Company, of Seattle and Tacoma, is in the city the guest of Mr. Hy Ellers.

Judge M. G. Munly and family have returned from Dundas Bay, Alaska, where they have spent some weeks. Judge Munly leaves today on a professional trip to Seattle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The following persons from the Pacific Northwest are registered at New York hotels:

From Portland—Dr. J. N. Locke, at the Manhattan; Miss H. E. Moore, at the Kensington; Mrs. W. H. Hogue, at the Gilsey.

From Tacoma—R. H. Thompson and wife, at the Vendome.

From Spokane—J. M. Eernland, at the Murray Hill.

From McMinnville, Or.—E. M. Hendricks, at the Marlborough.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Among the passengers of the steamer Coptic, which arrived today from the Orient, were H. G. Squires, who is Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, and Admiral O. W. Fahrenholt, retired.

The Portland Carnival.

Eugene Journal.

The Portland Carnival is in many respects the most useful and interesting exposition of the resources and products of Oregon that has ever been held in this state. In the great building may be seen all the products of the farm and field from all parts of the state, besides facsimilies of the principal business houses of Portland 50 years ago, and works of art, machinery, and manufactured articles in great variety. The building is crowded from the lower floor to the third story with articles of use and beauty, surrounded by innumerable electric lights, affording a magnificent scene. Music, an artificial waterfall and many attractions add to the gorgeous display of the products of the soil and the skilled labor of the people of Oregon. All the principal business men of Portland and many other parts of the state, as well as the railroad companies, particularly the Southern Pacific, have contributed to the fair and have made it worthy of a visit from all who have the time or opportunity to visit Portland. In no other way can farmers, merchants and people generally see so much and have so much enjoyment at so little expense as to spend a little time visiting the Portland Carnival.

D. R. Jones has sold 100 tons of salt this year, says a Lakeview paper, and could have disposed of as much more if he had had it. Three years ago he gathered nearly 600 tons from his salt marsh at Warner, and since then none has been gathered on account of the dry seasons. All this has been disposed of at a good price. Next year Mr. Jones will put up a windmill and make some vats to catch the salt. Stockmen use the salt and the demand exceeds the supply.

ANNUAL MILITARY DRILL

OFFICERS FAVOR A COMPETITIVE EVENT TO BE HELD YEARLY.

Trophy Cup Would Stimulate the Men to Increased Interest in the National Guard.

Before many weeks have passed some definite plan of action will be formulated by local military men looking to the establishment of an annual military tournament to be held in Portland, in which companies of the National Guard of the Northwest will be eligible to compete for whatever prizes may be determined upon. Portland officers of the Oregon National Guard have not only expressed themselves in favor of the project, but have signified their intention of working for its accomplishment.

An outsider, not familiar with National Guard affairs, cannot comprehend the enthusiasm that competitive drilling arouses, and the necessity for some action being taken to interest the men. One of the greatest difficulties found by company officers is that the men are lax in attendance, preferring to pay a small fine rather than inconvenience themselves to attend the regular drills. The possession of a trophy indicating soldierly superiority creates a company pride that redounds to the good of the command in every way. During the preliminary drilling for the recent competition held on Multnomah field in connection with the Carnival, a splendid spirit of friendly rivalry stimulated the men to activity in company affairs.

In every way the tournament was a success. Not only did it catch the fancy of the general public, with the glint of guns and the glory of brass buttons and the Army blue, but it helped the men. Officers of companies from a distance spoke enthusiastically in favor of an annual affair of a like nature and assured the Portland officers of their hearty support.

General C. U. Gantenbein, Adjutant-General of the Oregon National Guard, stated to an Oregonian reporter that he hoped some arrangement would be made for a yearly tournament.

"As to the details," said the General, "they can be settled later. What we need now is a movement for the establishment of the tournament as an annual feature. I should say that a trophy cup and money prizes should be awarded. The cash will help to defray the expenses of preparation, and will be particularly welcome to men from other cities who often lose a part of their wages while on the trip. But the cup will be the greatest incentive to good work on the part of the men. To have a handsome trophy in the company rooms where the men can see it, and take to themselves the credit for the glory that it represents, will create a desire to retain possession, and will urge the men on to increased interest in their work."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jubitz is also enthusiastic in support of the plan. "We have seen such tangible results in the way of increased interest on the part of the men," he said, "that there can be no doubt but that an annual tournament would prove a great stimulant to the National Guard of the Northwest. An emblem of superior excellence, whether it is a medal from Congress or a word from the company commander, does a great amount of good, and a trophy that would represent to a company that it was the best drilled command in the Northwest would be of untold value to its possessors, and to those who would wish to wrest it from them. I am heartily in favor of the plan for an annual competitive drill and hope that it will be established. A number of Washington companies would attend, and commands from other states would send representatives."

Colonel James Jackson, U. S. A., retired, who was one of the judges at the recent military competitions on Multnomah field, said that the plan was a most excellent one, and should be carried through. In discussing the project, Colonel Jackson said:

"The value of an annual competitive drill to be participated in by the soldiers of the National Guard of the Northwest would result in an increased interest on the part of members and in every way produce desired results. The efficiency of any body of soldiers depends upon their excellence in drilling, and nothing could stimulate a greater desire to work hard than the possibility of winning a magnificent trophy cup that would represent the superiority of the Northwest."

At the next meeting of the military board, the subject will probably be presented for the indorsement of the board, and immediately after a committee of officers, who are interested in the plan, will begin arranging the details for canvassing the city to determine what measure of support will be available from the merchants and other citizens interested in bringing the standard of the militia up to the highest possible grade of efficiency.

CENTRAL GERMAN SOCIETY

Steps Taken to Perfect Organization for Building Union Hall.

Permanent organization was effected by the 13 German societies of the city forming themselves into one central body at Turn Halle yesterday afternoon.

The constitution and by-laws drafted by a committee of 13, representing that many local German societies, were submitted but referred back to the same committee for several amendments. This committee, to which was added two lawyers, will meet next Friday to make the necessary changes. The matter will then be submitted to another general meeting to be held in two weeks. Over 60 members have signed the roll call as follows:

John Wagner.	Charles Kirchner.
Peter Wagner.	H. C. Breitbarth.
A. Brittner.	Henry Eklen.
P. Jaschina.	G. Heitkemper.
Emil Glutsch.	Herman Baumann.
A. Ohlhoff.	C. U. Gantenbein.
— Trankman.	E. Froesnen.
C. J. Schnabel.	Eugene Stebinger.
Alex Wagner.	Anton Heitkemper.
— Kuehn.	Gustave Wegner.
J. Griebel.	W. J. Beutelspacher.
Fred Belch.	E. von der Werth.
W. Vats.	D. W. Hoelbing.
August Dehne.	Adam Klippel.
R. Rueter.	Charles Gritzmacher.
J. Mardorf.	A. von der Werth.
S. Raenicke.	William Meyer.
J. Reisacher.	Jacob Mueller.
Emil Wolf.	Gustave Hesse.
George Lautensch-laeger.	H. B. Ranft.
	Herman Frey.
H. Schroeder.	V. Zeltfuchs.
C. H. Meussdorffer.	J. Storm.
P. Stein.	J. Krimbel.
John Ottenberger.	Charles W. Bauer.
Louis Steinhauser.	J. Renkem.
A. Kern.	D. E. A. Sommer.
C. Nast.	C. vonWintzingerode.
H. Springer.	A. E. Battaer.
George Harold.	Rudolph Koerner.
Adolph Giese.	J. Westenberger.
Paul Wessinger.	Fred Weigelt.
C. Castendeick.	J. Plebuch.
Alex King.	J. Thordzen.
August Vacknoett.	F. W. Lutkemeier.

When the meeting was called to order by President John Wagner, with George Harold as secretary, the hall was well filled by prominent Germans, representing the various German societies. The president in a brief manner, explained the objects of the meeting; that its purpose was to effect the permanent organization of a central body for protection and social benefits. The committee of 13, he said, had drafted a constitution and set of by-laws which would be read by the secretary for approval. The constitution was read and adopted. The by-laws were read as a whole, then taken up section by section.

The clause providing for membership caused a storm of debate. There was a wide difference of opinion whether every member should become a stockholder by paying the sum of $10 a share, with a total of 10,000 shares of stock, or whether applicants should become members by paying merely a nominal fee, without becoming stockholders if they so desired. The majority seemed in favor of the latter plan. In that case an applicant can become a member by paying a fee or by becoming a stockholder. The funds are to be used to erect a central building, as already outlined in The Oregonian, for the use of the societies.

It was found that other changes in the by-laws were advisable, and in order that they may in no wise conflict with the state laws, two attorneys, C. U. Gantenbein and C. J. Schnabel, were added to the committee of 13, who are to revise the by-laws.

At the next meeting the by-laws as amended will be adopted and permanent officers probably elected. The society will then go ahead and file articles of incorporation, which will be the preparatory step to building a German block. There are a number of rough edges that remain to be smoothed before the society is permanently established, but it will be certain to carry out the plans as outlined, unless the unexpected happens. In any event, the order will not be in a position to start work on the proposed building before next Summer. In case the organization remains permanent, it is intended to affiliate all the German societies of Oregon and to become a member of the National German Society. The president read a clipping from a California paper, showing that a similar order had been formed in California, with headquarters at San Francisco. The president explained how much more powerful the German societies would become as a central body, both separate and collectively. In the constitution was incorporated a resolution of sympathy over the death of President McKinley.

Following are the names of the committee of 15 representing the various societies:

Paul Jaschina.	D. W. Hoelbing.
Richard Stein.	John Reisacher.
Adolph Fick.	Louis Kaehn.
G. Lautenschlager.	A. Ohloff.
F. Schraeder.	J. Habekost.
J. H. Griebel.	C. U. Gantenbein.
Emil Glutsch.	C. J. Schnabel.
Peter Wagner.	

NEW USE FOR BELLOWS.

A Farmer Uses Them in Burning Down His Trees.

A farmer was noticed Saturday buying plows and other agricultural implements on Front street. Among the articles he purchased was a hand-bellows. Such articles were commonly seen in kitchens 50 years ago, before the use of stoves became general. In many parlors the same implement in a more ornamental form was to be found, to be used in helping to start the fire in the fireplace or grate. An old-time citizen, who could not imagine what the farmer was going to do with the bellows, made bold to ask him. He was told that it was to be used in burning down trees. In places where timber is of little value, the land is cleared by burning down the trees. An auger hole is bored into a tree till the heart is reached, and then another is bored at an angle with the first and connecting with it at the inner end. Some live coals and some pitchy splinters are then pushed in as far as possible, and a fire started in the dry heart of the tree. It is sometimes difficult to get this fire burning freely, and the bellows was to be used, as the farmer said, to save the necessity of wearing out his lungs and blowing his brains out in making the fire in the tree burn. When this method of felling trees is successful, a round cavity is burned out in the tree, and when the cavity reaches within a short distance of the bark down comes the tree, but the ground is not cleared by a long shot.

Scalp Bounty's Effects.

The Dalles Chronicle.

A Five Mile rancher, who was today complaining that the coyotes had got away with from 100 to 200 of his chickens this year, was asked by the Chronicle if the operation of the scalp bounty law was having no effect on the varmints. The farmer's answer was: "There is not one coyote now where there was 50 before the bounty was paid. The good result of the scalp bounty law is very marked, and I am quite certain if the law is continued, as it ought to be, that in the course of a very few years more coyotes will practically be exterminated."

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 6.—Maximum temperature, 68; minimum temperature, 47; river reading at 11 A. M., 1.3 feet; change in 24 hours,—0.3 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. and 5 P. M., none; total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 3.57 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 2.26 inches; excess, 1.21 inches; total sunshine October 5, 1901, 3:53; possible sunshine October 5, 1901, 11:30.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Astoria	64	0.00	*	W	Pt. cloudy
Baker City	66	0.00	*	N	Clear
Bismarck	64	0.00	*	S	Cloudy
Boise	68	0.00	*	W	Clear
Eureka	58	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Helena	64	0.00	6	NE	Clear
Neah Bay	52	0.02	*	E	Raining
Pocatello	62	0.00	8	W	Cloudy
Portland	68	0.00	*	W	Clear
Red Bluff	84	0.00	6	N	Clear
Roseburg	70	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Sacramento	82	0.00	*	NE	Clear
Salt Lake	58	0.16	*	W	Cloudy
San Francisco	76	0.00	24	W	Clear
Spokane	70	0.00	*	SW	Pt. cloudy
Seattle	66	0.00	*	SE	Pt. cloudy
Walla Walla	72	0.00	*	S	Clear

*Light. **Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Except a few small showers near the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, no rain has fallen in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States during the last 24 hours.

It is decidedly warmer in Southern Oregon, and slightly warmer elsewhere in the North Pacific States. The indications are for fair weather in this district Monday, except that showers are probable along the Washington coast.

There will be frosts tonight in Eastern and Southern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 28 hours ending midnight, October 7:

Portland and vicinity—Fair. Winds mostly northerly.

Oregon—Fair. Northwesterly winds.

Washington—Fair, except showers near the coast. Variable winds.

Idaho—Fair. Variable winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

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SWEET RESTORERS.

SLEEP cannot be imitated except in appearance, neither can Ivory Soap. There are other white soaps that look like Ivory Soap, this is a penalty which it pays for its great success. But you are not deceived, there is only one Ivory, the others are imitations of its perfections.

99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARQUAM GRAND THEATER—CALVIN HEILIG, Manager. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Oct. 7, 8, 9. The Gigantic English Success, "SPORTING LIFE." "SPORTING LIFE." "SPORTING LIFE." Prices—Entire lower floor, $1. Balcony, first 6 rows, 75c; last 6 rows, 50c. Gallery, first 3 rows, 35c; all rows in rear of first 2, 25c. Boxes and loges, $7.50. Seats on sale. Phone Main 868.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—EIGHT NIGHTS, COMMENCING OCT. 6. FREE TOY MATINEE SATURDAY. THE TIVOLI OPERA COMPANY. THE TIVOLI OPERA COMPANY AND FERRIS HARTMAN. AND FERRIS HARTMAN. AND FERRIS HARTMAN. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday Matinee, "THE TOY MAKER." Wednesday and Thursday, "WEDDING DAY." Friday and Saturday nights, "THE BABES IN THE WOOD."

FREDERICKSBURG MUSIC HALL—SEVENTH AND ALDER STREETS. REOPENED. REOPENED. HENELLA, London's Greatest Toe Dancer, PEARL WARD, a Coming Favorite. THE TWO LA MONTS, the World's Great Society Artists. HATTIE WARD, Portland's Favorite. STANLEY AND SCANLON, Comedy Musical Artists. ALLISON, World's Champion Bag Puncher. Richard K. Fox, of The Police Gazette, offers $5000 to produce his equal.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Central Auction Rooms, corner Alder and Park. High-class furniture sale at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., Auctioneers.

MEETING NOTICES.

HAWTHORNE LODGE, NO. 111, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evening. M. M. degree. Visiting brethren welcome. By order W. M. F. GLAFKE, Sec.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 19, K. OF P.—Regular convention this (Monday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, Auditorium Hall. Page rank. Members will please attend. KARL V. LIVELY, C. C. L. CARSTENSEN, K. of R. and S.

WILLAMETTE LODGE, NO. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in M. M. degree. All M. M. are cordially invited to attend. THOMAS GRAY, Secretary.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—ALL MEMBERS of Multnomah Camp, No. 77, are requested to attend the funeral of our late neighbor, J. R. N. Sellwood, from the Episcopal Church, corner Twelfth and East Morrison streets, today, at 2:30 o'clock. The services will be under the auspices of the church. Interment at Lone Fir cemetery. J. L. WELLS, Consul. J. M. WOODWORTH, Clerk.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

SELLWOOD—In this city, 41 East Thirty-first, October 5, 1901, J. R. N. Sellwood, born in 1841, pioneer of 1866. Funeral will be held this afternoon from St. David's Church, East Morrison and East Twelfth streets. Lone Fir cemetery will be the place of interment. Friends invited.

SELLWOOD—The funeral of the late James R. N. Sellwood will be heard at St. David's Church, 12th and East Morrison streets, at 2:30 P. M. today. Friends invited.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers. Lady assistant. 275 Third st. Tel. 9.

NEW TODAY.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF MULTNOMAH County—Notice is hereby given that on Monday, October 7, 1901, the Board of Equalization of Multnomah County will attend at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county and publicly examine the assessment rolls for the year 1901, and correct all errors in valuations, descriptions or qualities of lands, lots or other property. And it is the duty of all persons interested to appear at the time and place appointed; and if it shall appear to such Board of Equalization that there are any lands, lots or other property assessed twice or in the name of a person or persons not the owner of the same, or assessed under or beyond its value, or any lands, lots or other property not assessed, said Board of Equalization shall make the proper corrections. C. E. McDONELL, Assessor. Portland, Or., September 14, 1901.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. MacMaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester blk.

MONEY TO LOAN

On farm, city or suburban property; low rate of interest; no commission; guaranteed abstracts of title of real estate in Multnomah and adjoining counties. SECURITY ABSTRACT & TRUST CO., 4 Chamber of Commerce.