NOW HIGH SCHOOL GETS IT

BASKET-BALL LEAGUE REVERSES DECISION ON DISPUTED GAME.

Portland Academy Takes a Hand and Requires the Young Ladies to Pull Out of the Association.

The mighty squabble in the Girls' Interscholastic Basket-Ball League did not end with the award of the game to the Portland Academy team. Yesterday afternoon the girls met, at the call of the president, Miss Bessie Jones, in the office of the principal of the Portland High School, to reconsider the matter. Although the academy girls had been duly notified of the meeting, and had, so it is said, signified their intention of being present, at 4 o'clock no representatives from that institution appeared at the High School.

The six members of the league present—three from the High School and three from the St. Mary's Academy—agreed to reconsider the action taken at the meeting held Tuesday. Several rules and interpretations covering the case were read, and so was the sworn statement of the referee. It was moved and seconded, and unanimously carried, that the decision regarding the protest made at the last meeting of the league be set aside on the ground that it was illegal, according to the rules found in Spalding's basket-ball rule book of 1901-02. The rules referred to are:

Rule 10, Sec. 34. There shall be no protest against the decision of the officials, except in regard to interpretation of rules.

Rule 10, Sec. 2. Duties of Timekeepers.—He shall note when the game starts, and shall blow his whistle at the expiration of 20 minutes' actual playing time in each half.

On page 63 of the rule book, under interpretation of rules, is found one that fits this case:

Question—Two teams play a game in a local league. Timekeeper has no whistle. At end of time in second half timekeeper calls time, but is not heard, and before referee can blow his whistle team "A" makes a basket. Does basket count?

Answer—Yes. Timekeeper should have had a whistle. Players are not supposed to pay any attention to anything but a whistle.

Rule 7, Sec. 5. The referee shall be judge of the ball, shall decide when ball is in play, to whom it belongs and when a goal is scored.

After the matter of disposing of this protest was finished, the absence of the Portland Academy team was explained. The president read a letter from them announcing their withdrawal from the league. It seems that the faculty of the academy has taken the matter in its hands and sent the following letter to the captain of the team:

December 19, 1901.—Miss Marguerite Labbe, Captain of the Portland Academy Basket-Ball Team: It is our wish that you officially and immediately withdraw your team from any further participation in the contest for the A. N. Wright trophy.

Because of present conditions, we think it best that the Portland Academy team withdraw from the Girls' Interscholastic Basket-Ball League. You will therefore tender the resignation of the Portland Academy at the first meeting of the league.

J. R. WILSON,
S. R. JOHNSON,
Principals.

Acting upon this notice, Miss Labbe sent in the resignation to the league:

To the Members of the Girls' Interscholastic Basket-Ball League: We hereby announce to you the withdrawal of the Portland Academy Basket-Ball Association from the Girls' Interscholastic Basket-Ball League. Our reason for doing so you will find in the accompanying request of the principals of the Portland Academy. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we cheerfully comply with this request, that we realize that in so doing we forfeit the two remaining games, and that we relinquish all claims to the Wright trophy.

We call your attention to by-law No. 9 of the league, which reads:

"Thirty-three and one-third per cent of the net proceeds shall go to each of the contesting teams."

As you are aware, all the net proceeds of the games played are in the hands of the treasurer of the league, no division having as yet been made. We leave it to you to make whatever disposition you please of this money.

M. LABBE, Captain,
E. STRONG, Business Mgr.,
H. H. HERDMAN, Jr.,
Representatives of the Portland Academy Basket-Ball Association.

After much discussion, the resignation was accepted, the members realizing that further investigation and attempts to have the team remain in the league would be useless, considering the stand the faculty has taken in the premises. The reading of that part of the letter relating to money matters created quite a little merriment. Although the young ladies greatly appreciated the offer to do as they pleased with the money, they took such action as was probably expected of them, and ordered the money for the games played up to date to be divided equally among the three schools. There is one point, however, that has not been settled. At the close of the last game the academy girls got away with the league ball, which was to go to the team winning the trophy. In a letter the Portland Academy stated that they would forfeit the games and relinquish all claim to the trophy, but no mention was made of the ball.

The faculty of the Portland Academy gave no reason for demanding the resignation of the team from the league in its letter, and the cause is somewhat of a mystery. When seen last evening, one of the faculty would make no statement, simply saying that it was a private matter that they did not wish to make public.

The game which was to be played tomorrow between the Portland Academy and St. Mary's Academy teams was called off, and the High School team was substituted in the place of the Portland Academy team. Tonight the St. Mary's Academy players are to be guests of the High School team at a banquet at Baum & Brandes.

COME BACK, PROF. MARS.

Your Presence Much Needed to Restore Confidence.

Several of the French residents in Portland, and incidentally nearly all the French ship captains in the harbor, would very much like to see Professor A. M. Mars, artist, teacher, and legal adviser, who boarded at 66 North Seventh street, and who left this city December 12, after $835 had been paid to him by four or five French ship captains to start proceedings against sailor boarding-house keepers with whom they had a feud concerning sailors who had deserted. The whereabouts of the $835 is about as much of a mystery as Mars' present address. Lawyer James Gleason represents the belligerent ship captains, and he saw District Attorney Chamberlain to find out what action could be taken in the matter. Mr. Chamberlain said that, if a request for a warrant was made, he would issue it, but has not since heard from Mr. Gleason. The latter refused to discuss the case for publication.

Mars is about 40 years old, has a fascinating address, is good looking, is a good photographer, and also poses as a teacher of French. He is believed to have had a career at San Jose and San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle. About three weeks ago he arrived in this city from Seattle, and in making inquiries around the Terminal depot for a suitable French boarding-house, he was recommended to Alfred Vermere's house, 66 North Seventh street, and won his new friends' hearts by paying his board in advance.

Vermere is a well-known French cook here, and when Mars asked to be taken to Lawyer William Foley, whom he said he knew in San Francisco, Vermere found out that Mr. Foley was sick at St. Vincent's hospital. Mr. Foley received Mars cordially, and knowing that Frenchmen like to meet each other, he introduced Mars to Monsignore Blanchett, the administrative head of the hospital. Mars spoke excellent French and English, and told how he came to Oregon to write a book on the diversified products of this state. He also spoke of the interest felt in the French community as to the success of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. Mars was treated as a welcome guest, and he took several excellent photographs of pupils in Catholic educational institutions in this city.

It so happened at this time that most of the captains of French ships then in the harbor got into a wordy war with the proprietors of a sailor boarding-house in Whitechapel, because several of their sailors had been induced to leave their ships, and they applied to a leading Catholic clergyman to find them a person they could trust, who spoke English and French, to start a legal campaign against the boarding-house bosses. Here was an opportunity for an enterprising man like Mars. He was introduced as the required article, and so much confidence had the captains in their newly-found countryman that soon afterward they found the sinews of war in the shape of a pool amounting to $835, which he said he would place in a well-known bank, to pay the expenses of the forthcoming legal battle. That night the captains breathed easier.

The captains waited for legal developments, but none came. Inquiries about Mars were made at his boarding-house last Sunday, and the French captain who called was astonished to learn that Mars had left the place and had taken his baggage with him, two days previously. Lawyers were then consulted to learn of the whereabouts of Mars and the $835, but without success.

Mars lived very quietly while in this city. He dressed well, but wore no jewelry, and his habits were of the best, as became a gentleman from France. Once, an acquaintance asked him, in St. Vincent's Hospital: "M'sieu Mars, is it true that you are a French Count?"

"I'm no account. I'm simply Mr. Mars," said the person addressed, laughing heartily. He also said that he was a correspondent for a French newspaper called L'Echo de Paris, and that he was writing articles for the Encyclopaedia Russe. He also showed a book he had written on the rose fete at San Jose, Cal., and another book in which he compared France with California, as to the fruit-raising industry.

C. H. Labbe, the French Consul, said he had met Mars, but had had no business dealings with him.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The transport McClellan sailed from Bermuda for New York.

Lord Marcus Beresford has been appointed to manage the stable of King Edward.

Fire in the McConnell block, Clarksville, Ark., destroyed property valued at $100,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling are to sail from London for South Africa tomorrow.

The Atlantic Rubber Shoe Company, capital $10,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

Fire in the Riddle Moser building, Baltimore, caused a loss of $210,000, fully covered by insurance.

Cecil Rhodes has suffered from a heat stroke, and has abandoned his trip from Cairo to Khartoum.

Fire at Huntington, Pa., destroyed the Opera-House block, including several stores. Loss $150,000.

There have been further fights at Barcelonia between striking ironworkers and laborers who refused to strike.

Harry Dewindt, who will attempt to reach New York overland, started from Paris on his way to Behring Straits.

A heavy gale swept over Lisbon. A Portuguese ship was wrecked in the harbor and 15 of her crew were drowned.

The grand jury at Denver indicted the proprietors of 17 gambling-houses and 12 owners of buildings used for gambling.

Charles Gordon, a sheepherder, was instantly killed at Dillon, Mont., by the accidental discharge of a revolver he was carrying.

The Colonial Brewing Company, of New York, assigned. The company was incorporated in 1897 with a capital of $1,200,000.

Indian Territory officials have identified Sam Roper, who escaped recently from Arkansas, after murdering a Sheriff, as a member of the Bill Cook gang.

Rev. Charles Henry Brent, of St. Stephen's Church, Boston, was consecrated the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Philippines.

The Coroner's jury which investigated the Great Northern wreck at Essex, Mont., found that trainwreckers loosened spikes and angle bars connecting the rails.

The California Mining Company, of New Haven, was incorporated at Hartford. The capital stock is $3,000,000. Philadelphia men are the incorporators.

James H. Gifford, prominent in the baseball world as manager of the Washington "Senators," St. Louis "Browns," and Cincinnati "Reds," died at Columbus, O.

Miss Emily Carew, cousin of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who has been living in Genoa, has arrived in New York, en route to Washington to be the guest of the President.

The Treasury Department extends the prohibition against the importation of meat cattle from Australia and New Zealand into the United States so as to include Hawaii.

The police of Berlin are seeking for a young American, Harry Marshall, who disappeared Tuesday. Marshall obtained several thousand marks in cash and jewelry from American residents.

Troops at Scenita, Upper Albania, who had long been unpaid, surrounded the citadel, imprisoned the civil and military commanders and threatened them with death unless the pay was forthcoming. They were paid.

Baring the Feet at Worship.

Athenaeum.

In India Hindus and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes, (slippers,) and the latter boots also. The sandal (the word is Persian) was evidently the original covering for the feet over all Southern and Eastern Asia, while the shoe was probably introduced into India by the Persians, Afghans, and Mo(n)gols, together with the "tip-tilted" (Hittite and Etruscan) boot. Both are usually made in India of leather, but never of pigskins; and while the shoes are always colored red or yellow, the boots are generally brightly parti-colored; both, among the upper classes, being also richly embroidered in gold and silver and variegated silk thread, and with bangles, bugles, and seed pearls, after the manner of the ancient Persian boots represented on Greek vases. But, of however rare and costly elaboration, the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house, just when stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. They must be cast off—the right boot or shoe first—before the worshipper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod. But the domestic habit arose out of its obvious propriety, and the religious ritual of "the Shoes of the Faithful," now and for centuries past observed throughout Islam, can be demonstrated to have been dictated by, if indeed it be not derived directly from, the universal social etiquette of the East.

To Stop Rate-Cutting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Presidents and executive officers met today to put a stop to the indiscriminate rate-cutting that has been going on west o fthe Missouri River. It was deemed inadvisable to take any concerted action that might be construed as a violation of the anti-trust law, so each road pledges itself individually strictly to maintain tariff rates after January 1. Shippers have been notified that no more cut-rate contracts will be made. All the old contracts, it is believed, will be disposed of by January 1.

Death of Mrs. J. W. Pillman.

Mrs. J. W. Pillman, mother of Mamie, James and John Pillman and Mrs. Sumner Shaw, died at her residence, 173 Sixteenth street, this morning.

Thomas County, Kansas, has a dug-out schoolhouse, in which seven scholars are taught daily by a young woman.

ARCHITECTS' DAY IN COURT

OTTO KLEEMAN SUES RUDOLPH KISSLING FOR $25.

Question at Issue Is Whether Charge May Be Legally Made for Preliminary Plans.

It was architects' day in Justice Vreeland's court on the East Side yesterday. The plaintiff was an architect, and all but one of the witnesses were architects. The great question of what are reasonable architects' charges, and if at a certain stage of proceedings he may charge at all, was thoroughly threshed out.

The case was one wherein Otto Kleeman, architect, sued Rudolph Kissling, baker, for $25 for drawing preliminary plans for two houses to be built on the East Side, and to cost about $2500. Mr. Kleeman testified that Kissling called on him last March, and outlined what kind of houses he wanted, and took him around in his baker's cart to show him the kind of houses he wanted. The architect told the baker that the regular charge for drawing the plans and superintending the work would be 5 per cent of the total cost, but that he would let him off at 3½ per cent. Kleeman prepared preliminary plans and left them with Mr. Kissling, who returned them after ten days, and telephoned that he had secured the services of another architect at a lower rate. Mr. Kleeman wrote the baker two letters asking $25 in payment for plans, but never received any answer. It was customary, Mr. Kleeman said, for architects to charge 1 per cent on estimated cost for preliminary plans, where farther work was not done by the same architect.

Mr. Kleeman exhibited the preliminary plans he had made, and said that a reasonable charge for the work would be $25.

Counsel for the defendant tried to show that the two sketches were of only one house, and an incipient wrangle, nipped in the bud by the court, was started over technicalities and conversations and dickers that occurred and did not occur.

"If you were an architect you would not ask so many questions," said Mr. Kleeman to defendant's attorney. The latter was about to make business for the express companies by having the chitect's books brought from his office, so as to see what charges had been made against other men, but the court thought it unnecessary, and then S. W. Marks, the well-known bill collector, volunteered a few words of wisdom, sandwiched with as much professional dignity as could be found before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kleeman testified that the making of the preliminary plans had spoiled the best part of two days for him, and that the work was reasonably worth $25.

E. M. Lazarus, architect, testified that under the scale adopted by the American Association of Architects, and the United States Government, the usual charges for preliminary sketches were 1 per cent on structures costing $10,000 or over; on smaller sums, a higher rate. A reasonable compensation for the two days' work on Mr. Kleeman's sketches, on witness scale would be $25 to $50. It was cutomary to pay for preliminary sketches where they were not used. These sketches of Mr. Kleeman's were scale drawings, and went further than preliminary sketches.

R. Martin, Jr., architect, said that a reasonable compensation for Kleeman's sketches would be $35—they were studies, and nearly working drawings.

William Franklin, Emil Schacht and Joseph Jacobberger, all architects, testified that Mr. Kleeman's charges for making the preliminary sketches were low enough. In such matters they tried to follow the scale of the American Architects' Association, although none of them were members of that organization, which had only three members in the state.

Berthold Breithaupt testified that he was a draughtsman, and while not a professional architect, he made plans, specifications, contracts, etc. His charges for preliminary sketches depend on the agreement made. If selected from studies he made no charge. Plans for plain work, such as Mr. Kissling's houses called for, and which he planned and supervised, he charged 2½ per cent on total cost.

James Foley, contractor and builder, testified that charges for preliminary plans depended on circumstances. The rule was to charge 1 per cent, if plans are made and the job is then given to another architect.

Rudolph Kissling, the defendant, testified that he went to Mr. Kleeman's office and looked at plans there, but found nothing to suit him. Mr. Kleeman said he would get up some plans and furnish them. The regular rate for all the work would be 5 per cent, but he would let defendant off at 3½ per cent. Mr. Kissling continued:

"I received the pencil sketches from Mr. Kleeman. I recognize parts of these plans in court as the same ones, but do not recognize the yellow parts. Two days after I received the plans I telephoned Mr. Kleeman that I would return his plans, as I had found something I liked better. I kept his sketches 10 days. There was no agreement on account of the sketches. Mr. Kleeman did not tell me that he would not charge for them. I was to pay him 3½ per cent for the entire job if I accepted his plans. I told him that if his sketch suited I would make a contract. Otherwise would return it. The sketch was not suitable, because it was too long for the lot. I engaged Mr. Breithaupt at his offer of 2½ per cent for the entire job."

Mr. Kleeman was recalled and said that the preliminary plans had not been changed, and that there was no express agreement that he was not to charge for them.

The trial consumed the entire afternoon, and the court took the matter under advisement.

A decision is expected today. W. J. Makelim conducted the defense and R. A. Leiter was attorney for plaintiff.

NEWLY ELECTED MAYOR OF ASHLAND.

D. B. GRANT.

ASHLAND, Or., Dec. 19.—D. B. Grant, who has just been elected Mayor of Ashland, is a native of Ohio and 46 years of age. He came West from his native state 17 years ago, and for five years was a commercial traveler, with headquarters at Portland. About 12 years ago he engaged in business at Genessee, Idaho, where he was prominently identified for 10 years and was twice elected Mayor of that city. In September, 1900, he removed to Ashland, built a nice home and purchased a hardware business, which he successfully conducts.

Ashland has been a prohibition town for a year past, but Mr. Grant was elected upon the Citizens ticket, which declared in favor of the license system for the control of the liquor traffic. Two Councilmen of his ticket were elected, but two Councilmen were also elected upon the Independent or Prohibition ticket. Two hold-over Republican Councilmen were elected last year, when prohibition carried the day. What stand they will take, now that the people have declared for high license, cannot be learned at this time. Whether Ashland will be a "dry" or "wet" town the coming year will not be known until the first meeting of the new Council, which will be held early next month.

WILL BE SETTLED PEACEABLY

Negotiations Between Chile and the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 19.—Senor Concha Subercaseaux, the Chilean Minister here, has reiterated to a friend his assurance that the dispute between Chile and Argentina will be settled peaceably. The Argentine Government is sending to Senor Portela, the Minister of Argentina at Santiago, fresh instructions which will facilitate the efforts being made to come to an agreement. A dispatch received here from Santiago says Senor Portela and Senor Yanez, the Chilean Ministers of Foreign Affairs, have had another long conference, at which they discussed the changes which Argentina desires Chile to make in the latter's last note regarding the ultima esperansa feature of the negotiations between the two countries. The dispatch adds that the belief prevails at Santiago that a definite result will be reached before Sunday.

Bees Not Using Their Stings.

Spectator.

There are a number of honeymaking bees which apparently do not use their stings, or in which the stings are atrophied and too blunt to hurt. Some are very small, so diminutive that they are called mosquito-bees. They gather quantities of honey, of which Bates, in one of the forests on the Amazon, took two quarts from one of the nests. In Jamaica, where some of these amiable bees are also found, they are called "angelitos," a name given them by the original Spanish settlers in honor of their good temper. Some Australian dwarf bees—also "angelitos" so far as human beings are concerned—do not use their stings, perhaps because they are not sharp enough to hurt, but deal with their enemies something after the manner of the Quaker on board ship who refused to use a gun, but threw the Frenchman overboard. An enemy is held down by several of the bees, who gradually put him on the rack by pulling his limbs out tight and keeping them so, for as long as an hour, by which time the prisoner "dies a natural death." Bumblebees are popularly supposed not to sting. The males have no stings, but the females have, at any rate in the common bumblebee. There are so many sizes in a bumblebee's nest, large females, small females, and males, that it is a safe speculation not to take the risk, though bumblebees are very easy-going creatures and only sting when pressed or hurt.

Siberian Railroad Expensive.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reticence is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the trans-Siberian Railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun, 10 years ago, was estimated to cost 350,000,000 rubles ($180,250,000), but the difference estimated and actual, up to a year ago, was over 430,000,000 rubles. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reaso nto believe that the total cost will be over 1,000,000,000 rubles ($515,000,000).

FEATURES FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S OREGONIAN.

CHRISTMAS SERMONS BY LAITY. To this symposium Mrs. T. L. Eliot, Hon. George H. Williams, Professor Frank Strong and Hon. D. Solis Cohen contribute.

A CALL TO SIMPLICITY. A Christmas sermon without a text, by Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren).

SANTA CLAUS AND TWO JACK-KNIVES. A Christmas story, by Mary E. Wilkins, interesting alike for youth and grown folk.

THE OTHER RUTH. A Christmas story by Miss Hazel Mills Dolph, of Portland, which won a prize in competition from the San Francisco Post.

KING EDWARD'S MILLION-DOLLAR CHRISTMAS. London letter describing what promises to be the greatest royal Christmas celebration in this generation.

GEORGE ADE'S CHRISTMAS FABLE. How a young man snatched victory from defeat.

ORIGIN OF SANTA CLAUS. Some facts about St. Nicholas and the foundation of many Christmas customs.

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM. Original Christmas story of the Idaho mines, by W. J. Cuddy.

COLLEGE WOMEN, PAST AND PRESENT. A thoughtful article by Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College.

TWO CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., tells of the crowning of Charlemagne and of the first Christmas of the Pilgrim Fathers.

BIG EAST SIDE BUILDING

FOUR-STORY STRUCTURE IS GOING UP FOR STUDEBAKER BROS.

Cost Will Be $30,000—Site Is at East Second and Morrison Streets—Deering Warehouse.

Preliminary work on the erection of a building for Studebaker Bros., on East Second, between East Morrison and Belmont streets, to cost about $30,000, is now under way. It will be practically a four-story structure, 100x200 feet, and will stand alongside the Second-street side-track of the O. R. & N. Railway. It will be one of the most elaborate and largest buildings of the sort on the Pacific Coast. The front, which will face East Morrison street, will have an attractive finish, with large plate-glass windows. For the office in the front part a space about 50x60 feet has been reserved, which will be handsomely celled and finished. At the entrances in the front of the building there will be recesses which will be floored with tiling. There will be a large elevator for lifting vehicles to the upper floors, and also a stairway.

At present the ground on which the big structure will be erected is occupied by a large building. The wagons and buggies are now being removed preparatory to demolishing the structure and clearing away the place for the foundation. The structure will rest on concrete footings well sunk in the ground, which is the favorite method employed for foundations in the low district. Heavy timbers are being delivered.

Contractors have submitted bids, but it is understood that no contracts have yet been let, and that the structure may be put up by day's work. The intention is to push construction as rapidly as possible while the season is slack. It is also stated that the building occupied at present has been leased by another firm and will not remain vacant.

The outlook for a considerable building movement in this district is considered encouraging. The Deering Plow Company has secured a half block on East Yamhill street, and, it is announced, will put up a warehouse in the Spring.

TO FINISH SCHOOLHOUSE.

Last Work Will Be Done on Gresham's New Building.

GRESHAM, Or., Dec. 19.—The finishing touches will be given Gresham's new schoolhouse this week, if the weather permits. Although school has been in session for two months there has still been some details to finish, among which were a cement coating to the foundation and some work on the heater and ventilator. Contractor Brown will attend to the cement work, while W. H. Moore, who is in charge of the heater, has been here the past week, completing his job. Arrangements are being made to grade and otherwise beautify the grounds and to put a new fence around the block. A serious drawback is the scarcity of water for use in the school, as several wells which have been dug have been filled up again because the water is unfit for use. It is necessary to carry water about two blocks for all purposes. Just why the school wells do not yield good water is not known, as all the other wells here are supplying excellent quality.

Bob White's Increase.

A small flock of Bob White quail was turned loose in the timber near the Beaver Creek schoolhouse last March. They were brought from Ohio by C. E. Fritz, who saw that they were protected from hunters during the Summer and Fall, and he says they have made a substantial increase during the season. The lot comprised six hens and five cocks, and was divided into two separate colonies, about a mile apart. They are thriving, and seem to be perfectly at home in the fir timber where they were first liberated.

The Tie Industry.

Tie-hauling has been resumed to Fairview, the teams now coming down the Base Line as far as Terry since the grade at Baker's Hill has been cut down. Loading of cars continues at Troutdale, and will be kept up at that place until the yard is empty, when operations will begin at Fairview, at which place there are now about 150,000 ties awaiting shipment.

Notes of Eastern Multnomah.

A. H. Bell's new store building at Rockwood was finished on Saturday last, at a cost of nearly $2000.

Shattuck Bros.' new store at this place is about ready for occupancy. It is much more roomy and convenient than the one destroyed by fire.

Rockwood public school will give a free entertainment on Christmas eve, and close the exercises with a tree. An excellent programme is being prepared for the occasion.

Clarence Stevens was seriously kicked by a horse at his home south of Powell Valley yesterday. His shoulder was dislocated and his leg badly bruised.

BUILD SHIPS AT NAVY-YARD.

G. A. R. Post Passes Resolutions on Construction of the Navy.

At the last meeting of M. A. Ross Post, No. 23, G. A. R., department of Oregon, at Pleasant Home, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic to aid comrades in every manner possible; and,

Whereas, The building of our naval vessels in the Government navy-yards by the Government employes will largely increase the sources of employment for all veterans by reason of the preference that is given them in the employment of mechanics and laborers at all naval yards; therefore be it

Resolved, That Representatives in Congress are requested to use all the means in their power to have a law enacted directing the construction of a naval vessel at each of the Government naval yards having the necessary facilities to perform the work; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the various G. A. R. posts, requesting co-operation with us in securing the passage of such a law.

MASONIC ELECTION AND REUNION.

Washington Lodge Holds an Interesting Meeting.

At a meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., held Wednesday night in Masonic Hall in the Burkhard building on East Burnside street, the annual election of officers was held, followed by a general reunion of the members. First the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Worshipful master, Harry Richmond; senior warden, W. G. Sellingbarger; junior warden, Charles R. Frazier; treasurer, R. B. McClung; secretary, J. A. Newell.

There was a large attendance. Many of the old members who had not been present for a long time were there. A banquet was spread in the banquet hall which was partaken of with speeches, and the best of feeling prevailed.

TO WIDEN HAWTHORNE AVENUE.

An Effort Is Being Made to Make It Uniformly Seventy Feet.

An effort is being made to widen Hawthorne avenue to 70 feet between East Twelfth and East Twenty-first streets, so as to correspond to the remainder of that street. Hawthorne avenue was widened several years ago as far out as East Twelfth to 70 feet, each side giving five feet. From East Twenty-first it has also been widened, and the fences set back, but between East Twelfth and East Twenty-first it is still a narrow street.

The object sought is to get the avenue well improved through to Mount Tabor, but the first steps will be to make the width uniform. Prospects are good that it can be accomplished. Some very handsome residences have been put up on the avenue beyond East Twenty-first, and if it were improved, as contemplated, it would be one of the most popular highways on the East Side.

INSPECTOR HURLBURT HOME.

He Has Been Where a Slice of Bacon Was a Great Luxury.

Thomas M. Hurlburt, Government Inspector of Surveys, is at home from Idaho, and will remain through the holidays, during which time he will make his report for his last work. Mr. Hurlburt said that on some of his expeditions in the interior there were times when his party could get no meat for weeks but trout. They caught the finest trout in the world in the streams they crossed and camped on, but they would get so tired of trout that a piece of bacon was considered a luxury. Mr. Hurlburt has been Government inspector for several years, and has traversed New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and other territory until he knows the country like a book.

COMPLETING BROOKLYN RAILWAY.

Track Is Being Ballasted Between East Harrison and Milwaukie.

The work of completing the Brooklyn branch of the City & Suburban Railway was resumed yesterday. A considerable force of men started to ballast the track, which is finished between the intersection of Grand avenue and East Harrison and Milwaukie streets. Two electric gravel cars were put in service hauling gravel from the North Mount Tabor pit. The heaviest part of the work is finished. The bridge over Stephens' Slough is repaired, and the iron extended over. Near Milwaukie some more track will have to be laid before reaching that street, but this will not take much time.

New Street Signs Wanted.

New street signs are wanted all over the East Side, so that a stranger can find his way through this portion of the city. It is found that nearly all tin signs are so badly worn and blurred by exposure that they cannot be read. H. H. Newhall, chairman of the street committee of the Push Club, will address a communication to the City Council, asking that steps be taken to replace the street signs where obliterated and put up others where needed.

City Engineer Chase says that first-class signs for the entire city will cost not less than $1000. He thinks that better signs than tin should be used.

Kindergarten Exercises.

The kindergarten class of Miss Mattie Webb will observe the Christmas season with appropriate exercises this morning at 10 o'clock in the primary room of the Second Baptist Church, East Seventh and Ankeny streets. A programme of songs and recitations will be given by the children. There will also be a Christmas tree loaded with the articles made by the children. Parents and friends are invited.

East Side Notes.

Mrs. M. J. Armstrong died at her home in Montavilla on December 18. She was 57 years old. The funeral will be held today, and the interment will be in Gresham cemetery.

Mrs. Henry Ingram, who had been unconscious at the Good Samaritan Hospital since last Sunday evening, was reported more rational yesterday. She was able to talk at times. Her condition warrants the belief that she will recover.

The German Police.

Independent.

A stranger in Germany soon makes the acquaintance of the police, little as he may desire it. A German Socialist once said: "It takes half of all the Germans to control the other half," and one who sees Germany's immense army, her cloud of officials, great and small, and her omniscient policemen, is inclined to believe that the Socialist was right. You have been in Germany a week, more or less, when the policeman calls. At first you cannot believe that he is really after you, and then your mind runs back guiltily over your past. He takes out his little book—one of a small library of little books which he carries in his blouse—and inquires your age, your nationality, and how long you intend to stay. You learn subsequently that a record of every person in the empire is carefully kept, with full details as to his occupation, material wealth and social standing. If you move into a new house, you must notify the police; if you move out, you must notify the police; if you hire a servant girl, you must purchase a yellow blank and report the fact, the girl also making a report. When she leaves you must send in a green blank stating why she is dismissed, where she is going, and so on. If you fail in any one of these multitudinous requirements of the government—and I have mentioned only a few of them—there is a fine to pay, each fine graduated to the enormity of the offense. There are offenses graded as low as 2 cents.

Suit Against Great Northern Railway

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 19.—An interim injunction has been issued here enjoining the Great Northern Railway from using a section of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway in the boundary country of British Columbia, used by the Great Northern to get around a section of the State of Washington, through which it was next to impossible to build.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved That Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam delved, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide at all druggists. It is the only destroyer of dandruff.