THE BEET SUGAR SIDE

PRESENTED FROM THE COLORADO PRODUCER'S STANDPOINT.

Protection Must Be Maintained—Cuba Does Not Need Free Sugar, Having Thrived Under Tariff.

No better or stronger statement in behalf of the beet-sugar producer has been made than in the following, by Francis K. Carey, in the New York Evening Post. Mr. Carey says:

Independent Plant.

Our beet-sugar plant at Sugar City, Colo., about 57 miles east of Pueblo, is entirely independent of all other factories and we have no relation, direct or otherwise, with the American Beet-Sugar Company. Our factory is capable of slicing about 600 tons of beets each 24 hours, and we own 12,000 acres of irrigated land in Otero County, Colo., in the midst of which our factory is located.

Our chief supply of water for irrigating this vast tract of land comes from the Twin Lakes storage reservoirs, in which we have a large interest, which are located over 9000 feet above tide in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, over 200 miles from our factory, and which have a storage capacity of 50,000 acre feet. We have also constructed a large storage reservoir, adjoining our own land, known as Lake Henry, with a storage capacity of over 8000 acre feet. We have also acquired certain water rights in the Arkansas River, with which Lake Henry is connected by the Colorado canal. Our stored water from the Twin Lakes comes about 160 miles down the Arkansas River, passing through the Royal Gorge, and thence through our canal to Lake Henry, which is connected by a 30-inch pipe line four miles long, with our factory and farm.

When the foundations for our factory were laid two years ago they were surrounded for miles by only arid and barren prairie land as far as the eye could reach, which had never been touched by the hand of man and which was unfit for human habitation or for any agricultural purposes until the courage and enterprise of our people supplied it with water for irrigation. In less than two years we have caused the building up of the town of Sugar City, which now has about 2500 prosperous and contented inhabitants entirely dependent upon the success of our factory operations for their livelihood, but who out of the resources we have supplied them with have built themselves churches, schools, hotels, a water supply, numerous stores, etc. An up-to-date sugar factory has been put in operation, which during the present campaign has manufactured between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of standard fine white granulated sugar, which is not excelled in purity, appearance or sweetness by any sugar made. During the last 10 months we have paid out in wages and supplies and for the purchase of beets from farmers over $1000 a day. We have plowed up for our next campaign and are cultivating in one single tract 4000 acres of land, which is, I believe, the largest beet farm under a single labor organization in the world.

The Money Invested.

Our company and the irrigation and reservoir companies, which are closely allied to us, and largely dependent upon our success, have taken nearly $2,000,000 of good cash money to Colorado to accomplish these results, from which they have yet to receive the first dollar of profit. We have just taken the factory through its second campaign. It was constructed by Bartlett, Hayward & Co., of Baltimore, a high-class firm of American manufacturers, and without the Osmose or Steffins process has made a fine record in handling our beet tonnage, which this year was under 30,000 tons. In its first year the factory not only did not earn the interest on its bonds, but lost a great sum of money. This year we will earn our interest, if we can eventually obtain a fair price for our stored sugar, but we have invested nearly $75,000 in betterments, including a number of comfortable farmhouses scattered over our acreage, and a new storehouse, which was made necessary by the attack made upon us this Fall by Mr. Havemeyer. Next year, if the United States Government keeps faith with us, we expect to make a fair living, and in the future, I do not hesitate to say that we expect to make a reasonable profit as the reward of our enterprise. In the meantime we are rapidly turning a desert into one of the finest agricultural regions of this country, and adding greatly to the comfort, prosperity and happiness of perhaps 5000 people. I do not think it is rhetorical to say that we are actually "making civilization" and creating conditions of life for which the Cuban population is wholly unfitted.

The Baltimore syndicate of which I am the head was inspired to spend its money in the beet busines in Colorado by the Agricultural Department of the United States Government, and Secretary Wilson will tell you that if it had not been for his enthusiasm and the intelligent assistance given us by his department we never would have undertaken a project so far from home. Personally, I can say without any reservation that my interest in the cultivation of beets and the manufacture of beet sugar grew entirely out of the information and assurances given me by the United States Government, and I can truthfully say that I spent my own money and induced my friends to spend theirs in direct reliance upon the good faith of a Nation which I have been taught to believe treats its citizens with honesty and good business sense. If I had ever for a moment supposed that the Government would seriously consider, either for sentimental reasons or otherwise, an attack upon an industry which is the result of its own promotion, in the real or pretended interest of an island which is a foreign one both in its population and its habits, and which has neither the courage nor the enterprise to merit support, it is needless to say that the deserts of Colorado would have remained deserts, so far as our money was concerned.

Colorado as a Sugar State.

I am perfectly willing to admit, and, in fact, claim it as an argument, that there is no better or cheaper way to make sugar than by growing sugar beets in the Arkansas Valley and treating their juices by modern American machinery with American labor on the spot. From the standpoint of soil and climate I believe the sugar conditions in Colorado are ideal. Colorado beets average nearly 18 per cent of sugar, with an average coefficient of purity of 85 per cent. We have averaged 19 tons of beets to the acre on land which, by successive years of cultivation, had been reduced to a good agricultural condition, while in special cases we have doubled and trebled that tonnage. At the same time, however, we have been obliged to content ourselves with four or five tons to the acre on sod-land. I mean by asserting these facts both to admit and claim that we will eventually manufacture and sell sugar at Sugar City in enormous quantities as cheaply as it can be manufactured and sold in any part of the civilized world, and that if we are given 10 years of protection to meet the difference in a day's labor at 25 cents per day and a day's labor at $1 75 per day, we will do our part toward producing more sugar in the United States than its population can consume, and will some day follow the footsteps of the American steel rail manufacturers and locomotive builders and sell our products in foreign ports.

But some idea of the expenses of establishing such a plant as ours in such a locality, and getting it on an economical working basis, can be inferred from the history of our property, which I have outlined above. Last year, for instance, we paid the railroad fares for half of our common laborers from distant points, and then had to pay them $1 75 per day for their services to keep them. The rough prairie land is not only very costly to plow and work down, but it costs us a small fortune to irrigate, and then refuses to produce a profitable crop its first year. In order to alternate our crops and preserve the fertility of the soil, we will have to keep our entire 12,000 acres under cultivation. Farmers are few in number, widely scattered, wholly inexperienced and easily discouraged. Every factory supply costs an exorbitant amount, and we have to pay huge sums in freight to transport it. Until Colorado and adjoining states increase in population, so as to make near-by markets for us, our sugar must be shipped at a heavy cost to distant points for sale. There is no market for our pulp, a most valuable by-product for dairy purposes, for which the German beet-sugar manufacturer obtains substantial prices, nor will there be such a market until we have promoted, as we are rapidly promoting, a settlement of the neighboring land by enterprising farmers and stockraisers. We must necessarily continue to make expensive experiments to adjust the industry to local conditions and untried situations. I could mention a multitude of other causes which contribute to the tremendous "resistance" which capital meets in establishing a new industry in such a locality as ours, and which it takes money, time and courage to overcome; but I say again, that if we are given a fair chance we will overcome this resistance, and when we do, we have created an untold source of wealth for the State of Colorado, and through that state for the entire country. But while we are engaged in the process of fighting our way, it would be a cruel and wanton attack upon our investment to change the business relations and conditions, upon the faith of which we accepted the invitation to establish the sugar industry within its jurisdiction. It would be bad policy, bad political economy, and the grossest bad faith if the United States Government now permitted the American Sugar Refining Company to buy raw sugar from Cuba at less than the present price, and left us to struggle with our "wilderness conditions" at its mercy.

There is no foundation, moreover, for the specious arguments which have been given such wide publicity through the organ of the American Sugar Refining Company. The natural place for the production of sugar for consumption in this country is in its own territory, of the character that we are now cultivating. It will eventually be produced as cheaply in Colorado as in Cuba. The moral duty of the United States to the Cuban population is surely not as clear as its obligation to tens of thousands of its own white citizens who are directly or indirectly interested in beet-sugar culture within its own borders. If cheaper granulated sugar is aimed at, surely a ghost is being pursued. If the reduction in duty is not absorbed wholy by the trust it will at least be divided between the trust and the Cuban planters (after the reduction has enabled the trust to demoralize the market and destroy its only competitor), otherwise the claim that the reduction will enable the Cuban planter to market his crop in this country is without foundation. The reciprocity argument, apart from the fact that it is at best designed to sacrifice one industry to promote the profits of another, is surely a fallacious one, because if a market for American wares is sought let it be inquired how many agricultural implements, machines, sugar bags and countless other things are consumed as the result of the operations of 40 beet-sugar factories and the persons dependent upon them. Ask the railroads how much freight we pay them and how much passenger travel we inspire. If our own factory pays out $1000 a day, figure the money sent into productive circulation by 40 factories, some of them slicing five times the amount of beets as our own each campaign. To what proportions would these figures grow if Congress ceased to terrorize the beet-sugar investor and 100 or 200 factories are in full operation? I do not believe that any reduction will be made in the sugar tariff if President Roosevelt and his advisers will first get all the facts. Of course, what we need and ought to have is 10 years of peace, without this perpetual attack upon our credit and recurring threats of business destruction. But if we cannot be let alone at least let us have the real facts brought out by a responsible and impartial commission of the President's own selection before Congress permits itself to be hurried into unjust legislation, either at the instance of the interests which have the destruction of the beet-sugar industry as their sole purpose or under the pressure of misguided sentiment.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

E. Ware, 35, Washington County; Mary A. Maystead, 28.

W. E. Waddell, 28; Pearl Chilcote, 22.

Alf Ellinghouse, 34, San Francisco; Lillian M. Liebein, 30.

John Scricke, 23; Virginia Fontana, 19.

Michael J. O'Brien, 34, Snohomish; Ellen Rerchert, 19.

Umberto Baracco, 32; Emiglia Gracchero, 15.

Contagious Diseases.

Edward Andros, 286 Market street, scarlet fever.

Rosie Lenz, 230 Woods street, scarlatina.

Helena and Margarette Brummer, 627 Thurman street, scarlet fever.

Agnes Christensen, 209 Knott street, diphtheria.

Birth Returns.

January 27, to the wife of John P. Barton, 581 East Eighteenth street, a daughter.

January 28, to the wife of Matthew Wolff, 741 Glisan street, a daughter.

Death Returns.

January 27, Margaret A. Gorman, 475 Holladay avenue, 6 years; scarlatina anginosa.

January 28, Wilhelmine C. Mohle, 134 East Thirty-fourth street, 75 years; senility.

January 28, Edith Fay Hawkins, 655 East Morrison street, 8 years; oedeme of the lungs.

January 28, Samuel B. Jones, 415 Broadway, 70 years; pneumonia.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sheriff, for Charles Kirchner, to Charles Kirchner, lots 16, 17, block 11, Good Morning Add 3 3

Same, for F. A. Schrader, to Wm. Reid, Jr., lot 6, block 7, Mansfield 3

Portland Lone Fir Cem. Co. to Louis F. Good, lot 45, block 25, Lone Fir Cem 30

Hawthorne Estate to Chas. N. Atwood, S. ½ lots 11, 12, block 8, Hawthorne's First Add 1750

J. P. Marshall, tr., to Mrs. R. H. Birdsell, 1 2-10 interest Leland Park 1

J. P. Marshall, tr., to R. H. Birdsell, 1-15 interest Leland Park 1

M. Louise Linthicum and husband to Martha B. Birdsall, lot 12, block 299, Couch Add 1500

Mary W. Miller and husband to Charles Binder, lots 8, 9, block 9, Miller's Add 150

Rachel Campbell et al. to Charles Binder, lots 8, 9, block 9, and lot 7, block 10, Miller's Add 1

Theresa M. Prun et al. to Arnold Guesmer, lots 11, 12, block 53, Albina 1

Charles Nickell, guar., to Arnold Guesmer, lots 11, 12, block 53, Albina 1

W. H. Grindstaff and wife to W. H. Carney, lot 1, Arleta Park 100

Percy H. Blyth et al. to Portland Ry. Co., right of way, Marcus Neff D. L. C. 1

Scottish-American Inv. Co., Ltd., to Portland Ry. Co., part Marcus Neff D. L. C. 1

Sheriff, for F. W. Mallaline, to Emma L. Cole, lots 3, 4, block 118, Grover's Add 7

John Holmes to Henry R. Long, tr., lots 7, 8, block 29, Sellwood 1

W. W. Cotton et al. to D. C. Bruere, lot 6, block 2, Goldsmith's Add 1500

John Doun to Enos Swan, lot 11, block 13, Taborside 300

Fannie E. Brown and husband to Anna M. McMillan, lots 24 to 26, block 77, University Park 1200

Portland Trust Co. to F. W. Prahl, lot 8, block 8, Williams-Ave. Add 385

W. H. Grindstaff and wife to W. O. Miller, lot 2, Arleta Park 100

M. V. Crocker et al. to O. A. H. U. Rosenberg, lots 1, 4, block 40, Woodstock 1

M. V. Crocker et al. to P. A. Cormack, lot 2, block 39, Woodlawn 1

P. H. Marlay and wife to C. O. and C. D. Hudson, lot 1, block 2, Park Add 125

Sheriff, for W. E. Lippincott, to Carrie B. Stearns, lots 18, 19, block 5, Maegley Highland 5

Hawthorne Estate to Mahl I. Doty, lot 10, block 16, Hawthorne's First Add 350

Elizabeth K. Wynkoop to Edward Reuter, lots 9, 10, block 1, Wynkoop Villa 500

Charlotte E. Parker and husband to Chas. D. and Chas. O. Hudson, lots 2, 3, block 2, Park Add 225

Sheriff, for Mary J. Walling et al., to Alliance Trust Co., lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 119, city 6557

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DEFENDS GEN. WHEATON

GENERAL SUMMERS TELLS ABOUT THE "CHARITY BOY."

Honorable and Able Officer Foully Maligned by the Frothy Senator From Idaho.

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—(To the Editor.)—I was much surprised to read in the Washington dispatches of the "tempest in the teapot" raised by our honorable friend, Senator Dubois, of Idaho, which showed a great deal of gross ignorance on his part and neglect, when making a public statement without first making a careful investigation of the military standing of General Wheaton, whom he saw fit to censure in the ungentlemanly manner which appeared in the press.

When a United States Senator will rise on the floor and make the following statement against one of the bravest and best officers now in the Philippine Islands, or that served during the Civil War, it is all outrageous and indecent:

"I do not know who General Wheaton is, but he is probably some charity boy appointed to West Point by a Senator or Representative and since supported by the Government."

For the information of the public and to show properly the inexcusable ignorance of the worthy Senator from Idaho, I quote the following from Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography, volume No. 7, page 280, which Senator Dubois could have referred to for information concerning the reputation and standing of General Wheaton as a patriotic gentleman and soldier:

General Lloyd Wheaton, soldier; born in Fairfield, Calhoun County, Michigan, July 15, 1838; at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as First Sergeant in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, April 20, 1861. He was commissioned First Lieutenant July 25 following, and was promoted Captain on March 25, 1862; Major, August 28, 1863, and Lieutenant-Colonel on November 25, 1864. He was mustered out on May 4, 1866, and July following he was commissioned Captain of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, and in September was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry. He was promoted Major in October, 1891; Lieutenant-Colonel on May 21, 1895, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain, Brigadier-General of Volunteers on May 27, 1898, and placed in command of the Seventh Army Corps, being present in Havana when the American flag was first unfurled in July, 1899. He sailed with the Twentieth United States Infantry for Manila, and during the war participated in many Philippine battles. General Wheaton received several brevets, and was awarded a medal of honor by Congress for gallantry in leading the assault upon Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 19, 1865.

And this is the record of the man that our honorable Senator from Idaho styled "a charity boy." It would be a very creditable thing for this Senator if a careful retrospection of his life would reveal as much honest merit as that of General Wheaton, who has devoted all his life to his country's service.

I had the honor to serve under him during the severe campaign in the Philippines, and integrity and justice bids me declare of this brave and worthy soldier, who has been so foully and indecently maligned, that no braver or more conservative officer, or one more respected or beloved by those under him, served in the war than General Wheaton. His whole career in the Philippines has been such as would best serve his country's cause and to restore peace and harmony to the people, and I consider it an outrage that a man that bears in his body the bullets which he received in defending his country can be subjected to such vicious and malevolent criticisms as were spoken yesterday in the Senate of the United States.

I write this without any fear of contradiction as to matters and facts, knowing this officer to be what he is, and having so richly merited the love and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

I feel that a few remarks on this occasion will be doing justice to this brave and efficient officer. O. SUMMERS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, former Colonel commanding Second Oregon United States Volunteers.

A Protest.

WALLA WALLA, Jan 28.—(To the Editor.)—The United States Congress is asked by a bill now being considered in that body to make a present of $250,000,000 to the richest and most prosperous shipowners and shipbuilders, nearly all belonging to the Atlantic, or Eastern States, thus practically leaving out of consideration the varied interests of the Pacific Coast and the great Inland Empire. We trust that Congress will not give away this vast sum without exicting the condition that the shipbuilders and shipowners receiving it shall never charge a higher tonnage rate from the Pacific Coast to our market than that from New York to Liverpool. Then, with the Columbia and Snake Rivers open to navigation, the farmers of the Inland Empire will have a chance with the rest of their brothers of the United States. Congress will never help us, however, unless we ask for help.

Nearly three-quarters of a million of citizens of this Inland Empire, together with many millions of citizens of other portions of this country, believe that Congress should grant our petition for the opening of our great waterway, thereby placing this great agricultural and mining section on equal terms with the East and Mississippi Valley. As soon as Congress is made to realize that our wheat, as good as grown anywhere, will pay our farmers only about half the Eastern farmers' price simply because of extortionate freight rates, and that these freight rates could be cut in two by an open river, we believe there will be help for us.

The pioneers of this Coast have proved the wealth of the country, and have added hundreds of millions to the treasure of the Nation. All we ask in return is fair play, and no favor in the appropriations for the increase of commerce. Before this vast sum of $250,000,000 is given away we ask for the paltry sum of $4,000,000 needed to make the Columbia River the great commercial route that it was destined to be by the Creator who placed it here.

HOLLON PARKER,

ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCE OTTO

WHO WERE RECENTLY WEDDED.

In order to wed the man of her choice, Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, granddaughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, and only child of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, and Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King of Belgium, renounced all claims to the throne of Austria, because she married a man not of the blood royal, Prince Otto von Windisch-Graetz. He is of the junior branch of the noble house of that name, and a lieutenant in the Ohlen regiment.

The Archduchess is in her 19th year. Her husband is 10 years older. It is generally believed that the marriage is a love affair. The couple met at a ball about a year ago, and fell in love with each other. The Archduchess, after much persuasion, succeeded in securing the consent of the Emperor on condition that she renounced her right to the throne. This action was taken in a solemn ceremonial, during which she knelt before crucifix and took the required oath.

The Emperor made his granddaughter many magnificent presents, including securities valued at $1,600,000, a yearly allowance of $250,000, jewelry valued at $1,000,000, a gold dinner service, and a number of residences.

The family history of the bride is a sad one. Her father is supposed to have committed suicide when she was about 6 years old. Her grandmother, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was assassinated by an Italian anarchist a few years ago. Her grandaunt, Carlotta, was the wife of the ill-fated Maximilian of Mexico, and is now insane. Her aunt, the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, was divorced by the Prince after she had eloped with an Austrian officer, and is now hopelessly insane.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Matter of Salary Payments Seems to Have Part in It.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly allow space in your valuable paper for a few comments on an article which appeared in the issue of January 29 under the caption, "Credit System Must Go."

Being more or less connected with the retail grocery business, and familiar with the disadvantages and many unpleasant conditions with which the retail grocers have to contend, I read the article with more than passing interest.

We are told that "dealers on Front street have formed an organization to be known as the Produce Merchants' Protective Association. Its avowed object is that of mutual protection of dealers against deadbeats. City buyers will have to pay their bills every week, and outside buyers once a month."

After such an introduction as this, the most natural inference would be that the members of the Produce Merchants' Protective Association are dealing with two classes of "deadbeats"; one class, the city grocers, so utterly bad as to be worthy of weekly credit only, the other class, the country merchants, less advanced in the science of "trickery," to receive one month's credit.

I believe I express the sentiment of the majority of the retail grocers in agreeing with the produce merchants, that the credit system has become a great abuse in this city. It is also true that no class of merchants is called upon to stand a greater amount of this abuse than is the retail grocer.

We believe the place to begin the correction of this evil is with the employers who are paying their employes monthly, and in many instances keeping back 15 days' salary as a standing account.

If the credit system is so unsafe for the wholesale dealers who are dealing with people, possessing, with few exceptions, some capital, it certainly can be no safer for the retail grocers, who are compelled to carry monthly accounts with customers, many of whom have little or nothing except their daily earnings.

Let every employer pay his help weekly, then the employe can pay his grocer and butcher weekly, and there will be no cause for complaint, and the city grocer will have no legitimate excuse for being blacklisted as a deadbeat.

Perhaps a state law making weekly payment of salaries compulsory would have a wholesome effect. GROCER.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grimett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan County, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists.

Do not purge or weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WOMEN WILL TAKE A HAND

SELLWOOD IMPROVEMENT TO BE DISCUSSED TONIGHT.

Object of the Meeting Is to Form Woman's Auxiliary and to Improve the Suburbs.

The women of Sellwood are invited to attend the regular meeting of the Sellwood Board of Trade this evening at Firemen's Hall. It is their night, and the entire evening will be devoted to matters in which they are interested. The preliminary steps will be taken for the organization of a women's auxiliary, whose object is to promote rose planting and beautifying the homes of that part of the city. G. M. Hyland and Mrs. M. E. Shafford have agreed to be present and make short talks on the objects of the American League for Civic Improvement, of which this auxiliary will be a part when a central organization shall have been perfected. "We will make Sellwood bloom with roses before the year is out," said an enthusiastic member of the board yesterday.

A central branch of the American League for Civic Improvements will probably be organized next week in Portland. The push clubs will be asked to send delegates to aid in the organization. There is considerable interest being taken in this movement, especially among members of the local push clubs. Nearly all have indorsed the purposes of the league and have appointed committees to co-operate. In Holladay's Addition G. M. Hyland will aid in starting a club. An effort will be made to organize in every community.

These clubs are popular in many cities, and have done much to beautify homes. They have various names, but all have the same object. At Spokane there is what is called the Floral Association, which has been in existence for six years. At first its object was merely to cultivate a love for flowers and a taste for floriculture, but gradually its lines have been broadened until they include various forms of civic improvements. During the time it has existed it has distributed gratuitously thousands of flower seeds, besides quantities of shrubs, small trees and fruits to the deserving poor. It has aroused an interest among the children, and there is quite a rivalry among them as to the winning of prizes at the annual flower show. It is proposed to organize an auxiliary at Sellwood and in other communities along the lines of the Spokane Club.

FOR UNIVERSITY RALLY.

Dr. W. F. McDowell Will Preach in Taylor-Street Church.

Rev. L. E. Rockwell, D. D., of Portland district, yesterday received a message by wire from Bishop Earl Cranston which necessitates some changes in the educational programme at Portland for relief of Willamette University. Rev. W. F. McDowell, D. D., Rev. E. M. Mills and President J. H. Coleman, D. D., the latter the new president of Willamette University, will pass through Portland on the way to Salem to take part in the educational convention to be held there in the interest of the university. Dr. McDowell will arrive in Portland Sunday morning, and will preach in Taylor-Street Church in the morning and in Centenary Church in the evening. This is one of the changes. Dr. Mills was to be in Portland over Sunday, but he is expected to reach here with Bishop Cranston tomorrow, and go on to Salem.

Bishop Cranston wired Dr. Rockwell yesterday that Dr. Coleman, new president of Willamette University, had been delayed, and it is not known when he will arrive. The presiding elder, who has charge of arrangements for Portland, said yesterday that he was unable to account for the delay of Dr. Coleman, but said he certainly would arrive by Sunday to be present at the opening of the educational convention at Salem Monday.

Dr. McDowell, who will be in Portland Sunday, is secretary of the educational interests of the Methodist Church, and a very prominent minister. Dr. Mills, who also comes to take part in the convention, is secretary of the 20th century fund, a movement to raise $20,000,000. Bishop Cranston was instrumental in getting these men to come to Oregon. Interest is centered in the coming of Dr. Coleman, the new president of Willamette University. He comes from New York, where he bears a high reputation.

After the educational convention at Salem the Portland Methodist Association will hold a rally at Taylor-Street Methodist Church, Monday, February 10. Dr. Rockwell is making the arrangements. The distinguished ministers are expected to be present at that time, and the ministers of Portland and the surroundings will be invited.

PUSH CLUB REORGANIZED.

Clinton Kelly Board of Trade Asks Residents to Become Members.

At the last meeting of the Clinton Kelly Board of Trade, held in the W. C. T. U. Hall, East Twenty-seventh and East Powell streets, W. W. Bretherton, presiding, it was decided to reorganize the club and drop the use of the word "sub," in line with the action of the other push clubs. W. W. Bretherton and G. C. Sutherland were appointed a committee on reorganization. It was also decided to address a circular letter to the residents of that district, asking them to become members of the club and to help along the work it has undertaken in the community. It has been found that a considerable portion of the district has not been represented on the board. Every citizen will be urged to become a member.

The committee on free mail delivery reported that the district will be furnished with free delivery, beginning the first of the month. On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Postmaster Croasman and Superintendent Barrett, of the free delivery service, for their assistance in securing free delivery for that portion of the city. A report was received from the committee appointed to ask the privilege for school children of using the trestle north of Kenilworth of the City & Suburban Railway Company, to the effect that the privilege was granted. The board extended a vote of thanks to the company for this privilege. It was also reported that this company would double track the Woodstock and Waverly branch to East Twenty-sixth street some time during the year.

SMALLPOX SCARE OVER.

Pleasant Home School Closed—It Will Resume Monday.

The school at Pleasant Home has been closed for the past two weeks on account of the smallpox scare. One of the teachers employed in the school had been exposed to smallpox, and she feared that the disease might be spread among the pupils, and hence it was thought best to close the school for two weeks. There is yet no indication that the teacher will have smallpox, and probably no danger to the school.

The Maccabees have installed the following officers: Knight commander, Charles DeHaven; lieutenant commander, Carlus Moak; record-keeper, Joe Hall; financial keeper, J. N. Campbell; sergeant, Alfred Hayworth; physician, Dr. J. M. Short; first master of the guards, John Lauderbeck; sentinel, Fred Wagner; picket, Walter Spears; chaplain, Rev. Mr. Childs.

STEPHENS SCHOOL LIBRARY.

List Contains 1200 Volumes Selected by Principal and Teachers.

The list of books for the grammar school library for the Stephens School is nearly ready, and the order for the volumes will soon be sent. Principal Hadley said yesterday that the shelves for the library are completed, and everything is in readiness for the books when they come. There will be about 1200 books in the new library. They have been selected with great care by the principal with the assistance of the teachers and principals of the other schools, and the advice of the city superintendent.

It will probably be one of the best, if not the best, grammar school libraries in the city. The district will spend about $600 for the present, although there are more funds for the purpose derived from the sale of a lot in Stephens Addition. At the Stephens School already is $100 worth of books, bought by the pupils and teachers. In this collection are some valuable histories and reference books.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL ADDITION.

Improvement Association Opposes Use of Hosehouse for Schoolroom.

At a well-attended meeting of the Brooklyn Improvement Association, held Tuesday evening in the Webfoot Hose Company's quarters, on East Eighteenth and Powell streets, the main business was consideration of the addition asked for the Brooklyn schoolhouse. President F. S. White presided, and Secretary F. G. Urfer read the minutes of a former meeting. The proposition to convert the building on Powell and East Eighteenth streets, occupied by the hose company, into a schoolhouse adjunct, has aroused a good deal of opposition, and at this meeting it assumed concrete form. There was no one at this meeting favorable to this proposal. Remarks were made by President White, Waldemar Seton and F. G. Urfer on the subject.

On motion it was decided to change the name of the organization to the Brooklyn Improvement Association. There was some discussion of the proposed American Civic Improvement League to be started in the city. While approving its purposes, it was considered best to postpone action for the present. Later the association will send delegates and participate in the work of the league.

MISS OGILBEE'S CONDITION.

She Underwent Serious Surgical Operation at Hospital.

The condition of Miss Edna Ogilbee, who underwent a serious surgical operation in St. Vincent's Hospital Monday, was considered slightly improved yesterday, but she is not out of danger. This is the second operation. Up to yesterday her condition was regarded as critical. She is the daughter of W. E. Ogilbee, janitor of the Brooklyn Schoolhouse.

Would Not Evict Them.

Constable Cox, of the East Side Justice Court, performed a worthy act yesterday, although not exactly in line with his business. Papers for the eviction of the family of H. S. Chase, at 479 East Tenth street, Stephens Addition, from the house were placed in his hands Tuesday to serve that evening, but he found two of the children sick and he would not set them out with the furniture into the street. Yesterday conditions were not improved, and he would not carry out the harsh orders of the papers. However, he succeeded in finding a place on East Stark street into which they may move.

Funeral of John Holmes.

The funeral of the late John Holmes, a California pioneer of 1849 and a well-known citizen of Portland, was held Wednesday afternoon from the home of H. R. Long, corner East Sixth and Wasco streets. Mr. Holmes was past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and the services were under the auspices of Americus Lodge No. 1. Interment was in Riverview cemetery.

East Side Notes.

The funeral and interment of the late Samuel B. Jones, of Cascades, Wash., will not take place until the Columbia River can be crossed at the Cascades.

The Montavilla cannery committee will hold a meeting in the office of Secretary William Deveny tomorrow evening, further to consider propositions to establish a cannery.

S. F. White, president of the Brooklyn Improvement Association, says that the organization will hold a mass meeting of the people of Brooklyn on the school addition question in about two weeks.

Members of Sumner Relief Corps and Sumner Post, G. A. R., will hold a social at the home of I. McGowan, North Mount Tabor, this evening. A considerable number of the members will attend. The post and corps are holding socials at the various homes of the members.

There is but little more to do to complete the Brooklyn branch of the City & Suburban Railway. The track has been ballasted to Milwaukie street, and along Powell street the space between the rails has been planked. On East Twenty-first the track is yet to be ballasted, when it will be ready for the cars. That portion of the city will then be well served, as it already has the Portland City & Oregon Railway company, giving quick service, and soon this branch will be in operation.

Temple Beth Israel.

The series of addresses on "Seekers After God" will be continued this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. Wise speaking on "Marcus Aurelius, Stoic and Saint."

Principal J. Burnham will address the pupils of the religious school Sunday morning at 11:30 o'clock. The altar guild meets Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Much interest is manifested in the forthcoming meeting of the Young People's Culture Union, which is to be in the nature of a Lincoln celebration on Lincoln's birthday, February 12. The address on Lincoln is to be given by Hon. G. H. Williams.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will set forth the aims and principles of Zionism at a meeting of the newly-formed "Lovers of Zion," at the Talmud Torah Synagogue, Sunday afternoon, February 2, at 3 o'clock.

Swift's Classic Calendar.

What is conceded to be one of the most artistic calendars of the season has been issued by Swift & Co., of Chicago. "Swift's Classic Calendar" is its title, and it consists of four art panels, each leaf 7x16½ inches, reproductions of paintings by Jules Delaroche, the famous French artist. The subjects represent "Lusty Spring, Freshly Budden," "Sweet Summer, the Summer of Youth," "Autumn, Harbinger of Health and Prosperity," "Winter, Frosty and Joyous." The calendar will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps or money. Address Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

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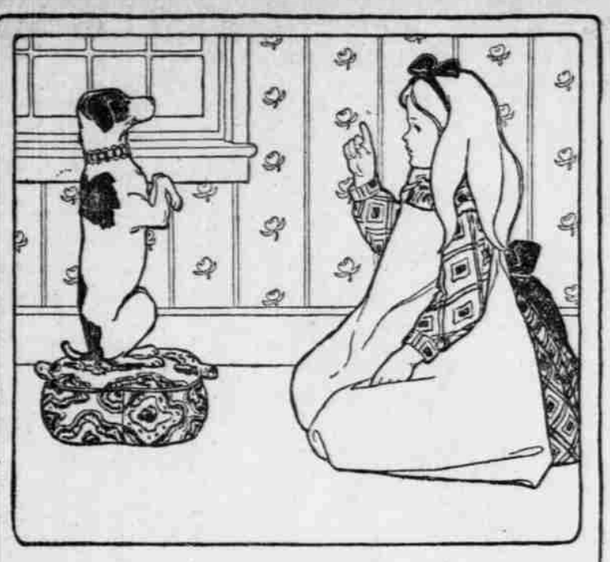

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