RIVERS AND HARBORS

Chairman Burton's Argument in Its Behalf.

ITS JUSTIFICATION COMPLETE

Ignorant and Prejudiced Criticism Exploded by a Plain and Business-Like Statement of Facts and Figures.

Chairman Burton's answer to the critics of the pending river and harbor bill, delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives on the 17th inst., sets forth a body of facts which make the current sneers against the "National pork barrel" ridiculous. The first misapprehension respecting this measure, Mr. Burton points out, relates to the actual amount appropriated for the ensuing fiscal year. It has been frequently stated that this bill carried a total of $60,000,000 and over, to be used during the coming year. Such is not the case. The amount included in it to be expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is a trifle over $24,000,000. In addition to that amount, there are authorizations for $36,700,000. But it is no more fair to count these authorizations as a part of the appropriation in this bill than it would be to include in the annual appropriations for the Army the wages of enlisted men who enlist under provisions in that bill for the succeeding years after the pending year for which the bill provides. It would be equally unfair to count in the postoffice appropriation bill the increased appropriations made necessary in the future by the extension of the rural free delivery service.

The act of 1896 contained authorizations for the expenditure of $59,616,404. Of that amount $12,186,801, or more than 20 per cent, after a lapse of six years, remains unappropriated, and the estimates for the ensuing year under authorizations made in that act are only a trifle over $3,200,000. The act of 1899 contained authorizations for $21,666,324. After more than three years very nearly one-half of that amount, or $10,774,000, remains unexpended and unappropriated. It is probable that of the $35,700,000 authorized under this act not more than $13,600,000 will have to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, perhaps $10,000,000 for the following year, and $7,000,000 for the succeeding year. Any estimate must be based largely upon conjecture. The amount to be appropriated will depend upon the rapidity with which plans are matured, contracts made, and the work performed.

There is another point pertaining to the amount actually appropriated, namely, that of this $24,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, not more than $18,000,000 or $19,000,000 will, in the natural course of events, be expended during the ensuing fiscal year. That will be due partly to the usual delays in taking up and completing work and partly to the fact that this is a biennial bill, and provisions for maintenance include two years. It is quite likely that of the $24,000,000 appropriated by this act not more than $15,000,000 will actually be expended between now and June 30, 1903. So much for the first misapprehension in regard to this act.

Relative Amounts of Bills Old and Recent.

Taking up the criticism that the pending bill carries much larger amounts than previous bills, Mr. Burton declared that this is not the case. "With some considerable care," he remarked in this connection, "I have prepared a statement, which will be included with my remarks, of appropriations for rivers and harbors for the fiscal years from 1879 to 1902. From this it appears that the largest river and harbor bill passed up to date was that in the year 1890, for the ensuing fiscal year, the total amount of which was $35,136,295, or more than $1,000,000 more than the amount included in this bill. The amount appropriated in the act of 1888 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was $22,397,616, or within $1,600,000 of the amount provided in this bill. But a fairer test is obtained from the appropriations for two years, as this is a biennial bill. Computed in this manner, there was appropriated for the years 1900 and 1901 something over $41,000,000.

"The total amount for rivers and harbors carried by the sundry civil bill for 1902, by this bill, which is for the year 1903, and the probable amount for sundry civil appropriations for continuing contracts in the ensuing year will aggregate $37,000,000 only for the years 1902 and 1903, or $4,000,000 less than for the preceding two years. There is also the misapprehension that the authorizations when combined with the appropriations are greater than in any preceding bill. In 1896, when expenditure exceeded revenue, and the country was in a distressed condition and ill able to bear the burdens of increased taxation, a bill was passed by this House and by the Senate and became a law appropriating and authorizing $72,000,000, or nearly $12,000,000 more than the appropriations and authorizations in this bill."

No Disproportionate Increase.

Proceeding to consideration of the charge that the demands for rivers and harbors are growing out of reason and out of bounds, Mr. Burton argued that the increase in the rivers and harbors appropriations is relatively less than that of any other of the larger departments of National outlay. For example:

The amount appropriated in 1879 for rivers and harbors was $8,201,700. The average amount for 1901 and 1902 was $11,616,115, or an increase of 42 per cent over 1879; or, if we take the average of the two successive years having the greatest appropriation, those in the sundry civil bill included, 1900 and 1901, the increase is from $8,201,700 to $20,697,822, or 152 per cent.

Now, let us take up for comparison, first, the postoffice, which is most in touch with the business development of the country and which can most naturally be compared with river and harbor appropriations. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1879 was $33,256,373; for 1902, $123,782,688, or an increase of 272 per cent as compared with 152 per cent increase in river and harbor appropriations by comparison with the two years of maximum expenditure in the latter. Let us next compare the Navy. That increased from $14,152,608 in 1879 to $78,191,791 for the fiscal year ending 1902, or an increase of 451 per cent. Let us next take up the Army. The increase in that is from $25,562,486 for the year 1879 to $115,734,049 for the year 1902, or an increase of 352 per cent. The largest increase in any of the appropriation bills is that for fortifications. The amount carried in the bill for 1879 was $275,000. In the bill for 1902 there is an appropriation of $7,364,011, or an increase of 2577 per cent, as compared with the year 1879.

Now, if you make a comparison with the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, for which a separate appropriation was first made in the year 1880, the amount has increased from $253,300 for 1881 to $4,582,420 for 1902, or an increase per cent of 1709. The Indian appropriation bill has increased somewhat less, owing to the fact that it is largely made up of appropriations for the fulfillment of existing treaties, some of which run back into the century before the last. Its amount has increased from $4,746,000 to $9,747,000 between the years 1879 and 1902, or an increase of 105 per cent.

So, to recapitulate, we have an increase of 42 per cent under the most favorable comparison for rivers and harbors and 152 per cent for the least favorable, against 272 per cent for the Postoffice, 352 per cent for the Army, 451 per cent for the Navy, 1709 per cent for agriculture, and 2577 per cent for fortifications.

The total amount appropriated in the last four years for river and harbor improvements was about $63,000,000; for the Navy—one branch merely of the military service—the total appropriations were $347,000,000, nearly four times as great; and yet there are many persons in the country who criticise this bill because of its extravagance, who uttered no sound against the appropriation of four times as much for merely one branch of our military establishment.

Small Apportionment to Minor Streams.

Taking up the familiar criticism that the pending bill and those that have preceded it carry an inordinate amount for the improvement of insignificant streams, Mr. Burton said that "not a sciolist, not a superficial critic of Government appropriations but he is prone to compare this bill in its appropriations for minor streams with those for the great commercial ports, rivers and harbors of the country, and say that the latter are neglected, while the former absorb the appropriations in the bill. Now let us see how much truth there is in this: I think it will be conceded by all that when a waterway has a tonnage of over 100,000 per annum it is worthy of attention and of the fostering care of the Government. In a few instances statistics of tonnage are not available, and in those cases I have given the total value of the commerce, including those rivers and creeks where the total value of the commerce is less than $1,000,000. I think it will be again conceded that when the value of commerce on a waterway exceeds $1,000,000 per annum it is taken out of the category of streams which are insignificant. The total number of streams having a tonnage of less than 50,000 tons is 25. The aggregate amount expended for them is $214,100 for two years. The total tonnage of these streams is 619,105. The number having a tonnage of between 50,000 and 100,000 is 24, for which there is included in this bill $202,900. According to the latest statistics the volume of commerce upon them in one year was 1,671,000 tons. So it seems that appropriations aggregating $417,000 for two years, or $208,500 per annum, provide for an annual traffic amounting to 2,230,000 tons, at a cost to the Government of between 9 and 10 cents a ton.

Appropriations Chiefly for Great Projects.

For the improvement of large rivers in the country estimates approximating $150,000,000 have been made by the engineers of the War Department, a large share of which would be for locks and dams. One of the questions to be decided is whether those rivers should be improved on so extensive a scale. The improvement of the harbors of the country is largely made necessary by the adoption of deeper draft boats. Of late in the construction of ocean-going freight carriers the truss model has been adopted for hulls, and boats drawing 40 feet are in sight if channels are available. Not only is there a demand for deeper draft boats, but traffic has increased enormously, and there is every indication of a continued increase.

Of the sixty millions included in this bill nearly fifty millions is for great projects. The committee thought best, as far as possible, to push the great improvements of the country, which are essential to the development of its commerce, to completion. Even where there are two projects of equal merit, it has seemed best in many instances to select one and finish it, rather than to go on with piecemeal appropriations for two, three or more. That is the most business-like policy, and it is the most economical policy.

We could have brought in a bill here which would have carried in the aggregate, including these authorizations, not more than $40,000,000. Instead of authorizing $2,750,000 for the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, we might have brought in an authorization of $1,250,000. But it would not have been in accordance with business-like or economical policy.

It is best for the Government that these great projects be pressed to completion as rapidly as possible, and that the commercial interests should know what to depend upon; second, appropriations should be large enough to provide for large contracts. Thus economy can be secured in construction. There is another objection. If we had brought in a bill for only a small amount upon these authorizations we should have been guilty of cowardice. We believe it is best that this growing commerce of ours should be well provided for in the great ports of the country and that the finishing of these projects should be in sight. When there are great projects before us which must be completed, by which we can accomplish salutary results, and the amounts are under $1,000,000, the full amount required for them is set forth in our bill.

If there is any one who desires to cut down these authorizations, I cannot agree with him, because these amounts will be required before the work is done. Why fail to recognize that fact? Why make the declaration to the country that we are content with the dribbling policy which was pursued for many years? I can cite improvements in this country that cost $4,000,000 where the work was scattered over more than 20 years before completed, where every stone laid in place throughout this improvement was absolutely unavailable until the last item of the work was completed; but yet under the policy pursued for years these great improvements were allowed to linger 20 years between beginning and completion. The committee does not think that to be good policy, nor do we believe it is the most economical.

Filipino Illiteracy.

Atlantic Monthly.

Aside from the public schools and the churches, there have been no other important resources of enlightenment. A person may know how to read and write, and yet possess not even the rudiments of culture. The assertion is made that "80 per cent can read and write," thus leaving only 20 per cent who cannot. If this refers to the total Philippine population of 7,500,000, and to "read" means to understand the material one is reading, and to "write," more than the writing of one's name, then I am willing to venture an opinion that the amount of literacy would be nearer the reverse of the above. It is commonly stated that 5 per cent of the inhabitants can speak and understand Spanish. Public libraries, lecture courses, broad commercial relations with foreign countries, widespread daily press to give publicity to all affairs of state and society, modern theaters, active political discussions—these and other agencies of such essential importance for the general advance of culture have been almost entirely lacking. Traveling libraries, in the form of supplementary English reading and illustrated lectures on American life and government, are being organized by the school department.

Date for Completion of Tacoma.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Navy Department has set forward the date of completion for the protected cruiser Tacoma to May 1, 1903.

Thousand Cholera Deaths at Mecca.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 27.—It is said here that nearly 1000 deaths from cholera have occurred at Mecca since March 23.

MR. DOOLEY AGAIN.

This Time He Writes on the Capture of Methuen.

Mr. Dooley will be in next Sunday's Oregonian. Because of his trip abroad, he has been absent for two weeks, but he promises to have a letter every week which he will send across the Atlantic. In next Sunday's letter he deals with the capture of Methuen. His criticisms are not altogether what one would term military. They are strictly Dooleyesque, and in form exactly like his previous opinions expressed to Mr. Hennessy.

GERMANY AND OPEN DOOR

SHE WILL NOT OPPOSE RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Sounded by the United States as to How Far She Would Go—Russia in Manchuria.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Associated Press has high authority for saying that the Government of the United States has been sounding Germany as to how far the latter country would go toward maintaining the "open door" in China. This inquiry, which was initiated prior to the trip of Prince Henry to the United States, was not made with the object of eliciting well-phrased writings on the subject, nor general assurances, nor even so-called guarantees, as the Administration at Washington, according to information here, thinks there has been quite enough of such diplomatic interchange. But the purpose of this inquiry was to learn, for the guidance of Washington, whether Germany, in any event, would take a resolute stand for equal trade opportunities.

This inquiry resulted in obtaining, from the very head of the German Empire, the impression that Germany, while willing to take an identical attitude with the other powers for the "open door," would not, in a final instance, oppose something that Russia really desired. This is the first principle of Germany's exterior policy, and it applies fully to the East Asian question.

RUSSIA'S HOLD ON MANCHURIA.

With One Excuse or Another, She Will Not Give Up.

LONDON, March 28.—In a dispatch from Moscow, the correspondent of the Daily Graphic gives an interview with a Russian staff officer who had returned from Amur, Siberia. The officer is quoted as saying that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has sealed the political destiny of Manchuria, which, says the officer, will never pass out of Russia's possession. The brigandage rampant there will be used as a justification for the retention of a powerful Russian army. After the brigands have been suppressed, the Russians will remain in Manchuria to protect their railway and secure peace in Northern China.

The correspondent says the officer declared that to his certain knowledge a fully-detailed plan for the civil and military administration of Manchuria has already been elaborated, and will receive the Czar's approval in due course.

No Talk of Cabinet Changes.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Says the Tribune's London correspondent:

Talk about Cabinet reconstruction has died out. No Cabinet changes are probable this year. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, are intimate and loyal friends, and neither is disposed to supplant or stand in the way of the other. The understanding among Mr. Chamberlain's friends is that he is not anxious to succeed Lord Salisbury nor lead the Commons, but expects to remain in the Colonial Office and work out the settlement of the South African question after the war. His friends assert that he has no ambition at present, except to make a tour of the British colonies when he can leave the Colonial Office for a period of eight or ten months, and visit Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The Easter Exodus.

LONDON, March 27.—King Edward, with scores of thousands of other Easter holidaymakers, left London this afternoon. His Majesty will embark on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth and spend a few days at Cowes. Thence he will go on a week's cruise off the coast. There was an extraordinary exodus to the Continent. Several extra passenger steamers had to be requisitioned to carry the holiday crowds.

It is understood that the departure from Marlborough House of King Edward today and Queen Alexandra yesterday marks their final going away from the house they have so long occupied, that on returning to England after the Easter holidays the King and Queen will take up their residence at Buckingham Palace, and that the house they lived in for 40 years will hereafter be inhabited by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Feet-Washing at the Hofburg.

VIENNA, March 27.—Emperor Francis Joseph this morning performed at the Hofburg the traditional ceremony of washing the feet of 12 aged men. The nobility and the diplomatic corps, including United States Minister Robert S. McCormick, Chandler Hale, the secretary of the United States Legation; Captain Floy W. Harris, military attache, and Mrs. Harris, witnessed the ceermony, after which His Majesty hung bags of money on the necks of the participants, who aggregate age was 1019 years. The old men wore ancient Dutch costumes. The ages of 12 women, recipients of the imperial gifts, aggregated 1182 years.

America Profits by England's War.

LONDON, March 28.—In an editorial this morning on the American invasion and the shrinkage of British investments in the United States, the Daily News says:

"We are assuredly not trying to make out a case for protection or the boycotting of American wares. But it is a matter of serious import that, while we are wasting our wealth, energies and manhood in the South African desert, the Americans are steadily securing control of our industries. It is time the nation arouses itself to a sense of the gravity of its position."

Princess Radziwill Held for Trial.

CAPE TOWN, March 27.—The hearing of the charges against Princess Radziwill (who is accused of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been signed by Cecil Rhodes) was resumed today. The Princess testified in her own behalf. She was committed for trial, and her bond fixed at £2500. It was furnished by herself and two securities. The indictments against the Princess include 17 counts for forgery and fraud, and a charge of contravention of the telegraph act.

Monetary Grant for West Indies.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily Mail this morning says it understands the government contemplates a monetary grant to tide the British West Indies over the period prior to the operation of the sugar bounties agreement. There is a divergence of opinion among the Ministers, continues the Daily Mail, on the question of ways and means.

Interference With Americans' Rights

SHANGHAI, March 27.—The Chinese Government has instructed the Viceroy of Canton to suspend negotiations with the French syndicate for the Canton-Fatshan Railway, as this project is calculated to affect the rights of the American syndicate, under the Washington contract of 1898.

Delarey Still Has the Guns.

PRETORIA, March 26.—The four guns taken by the Boers when General Methuen was captured are still in General Delarey's hands. Those recaptured by Colonel Kekewich are the guns lost at the time of the Vondolop convoy disaster.

Dr. Martin Recalled.

LONDON, March 27.—Cabling from Shanghai, the correspondent of the Standard says that Dr. W. A. P. Martin, ex-president of the Imperial University at Pekin, having left China after his dismissal from the Pekin University, Chang Chi Tung will send a telegram tomorrow to Dr. Martin, at Vancouver, requesting him to return as president of the university at Wu Chang and foreign adviser to all the Chinese high officials in the province of Hupeh and Hunan.

Population of Berlin.

BERLIN, March 27.—A census of this city gives the population at 1,901,567. The increase in population in the last year is only 12,857, as against an increase of 42,493 for the preceding year. This falling off in the year is attributed to the movement of the inhabitants to suburbs, as a result of electric traction.

The Hohenzollern at Home.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern arrived at Brunsbuttel today. She will proceed to Kiel.

FOR M'NEIL ISLAND PRISON

Foster Will Ask for Appropriation for Wharf and Prison Wall.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Foster has prepared a statement which he proposes to offer in support of a request he will make for an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of an additional building, wharf, prison wall, etc., at the United States penintentiary at McNeil's Island. He points out that the prison labor can be used in making these improvements, and that a large quantity of brick made by the prisoners is now available for use in the building and wall.

There are confined in the prison anywhere from 125 to 150 prisoners, and, as a rule, these prisoners are unoccupied, which is undesirable. This would be obviated by setting aside $15,000 asked for, and would result in the further operation of the brick plant in the construction of buildings, prison walls and wharves.

Major Frank Strong, general agent of the Department of Justice, who recently made an examination and inspection of the prison states in a report that: "If it shall be decided to continue the present prison at McNeil Island it must be enlarged at once. This can possibly be effected by prison labor, at comparatively small expense, by using the brick on hand, and those which may be made hereafter, in construction of the addition."

Major Strong suggests that it will be necessary to provide a well-built wharf, at which the regular steamers on Puget Sound may land. A suitable Government steam launch to be used for transportation of supplies, etc., is needed. A suitable wall of brick, or a strong high fence or stockade, will have to be built solid to inclose the buildings and the prison yards. The leasing of adjacent grounds on which clay for brickmaking is found, and where the manufacture of brick can be carried on, is also recommended.

A Cold Snap in Illinois.

Alton Telegraph.

A cold snap is as bad as the fishing season for making liars. A West Alton man says that a citizen of that town threw a cupful of water at a cat one cold morning this Winter. The water froze into a chunk of ice in the air, hit the cat on the head and broke his skull.

The he ells about a Flint Hill woman who left a lamp burning all night in the kitchen, and when she tried to blow it out in the morning found the flame frozen hard. She broke it off and threw it into the woodshed, where later it thawed out and set the shed on fire.

As if those two were not enough, he winds up with the story of a St. Charles doctor, who, just before he started out on a drive, took half a dozen good-sized drinks of fine old bourbon. It was a cold night, and his breath was frozen into chunks. He put the chunks into a pail when he got home and thawed them out, and had a quart of pretty fair whisky.

Major Thomas Reports Florida Find.

Nashville American.

Major John W. Thomas, on a recent trip to Florida, was shown a great curiosity in the way of a tombstone and epitaph. The stones mark the spot where an Indian chief if buried, and are at St. Augustine, near the "Ancient Gate." Three blocks of stone, about 18 inches square, are placed about a foot apart. These have two others resting on them, with an open space between. Another block is above the two, the whole being surmounted by a smaller block, and being about 5½ feet in height. The head of an Indian is cut on the topmost stone, and the next one below has inscribed on it this unique epitaph:

NOTIS
THIS WERRY ELABORATE
PILE
IS ERECKTED IN MEMORY OF
TOLOMATO

A Seminole Ingine Cheef whose wigwarm stood on this spot and sirroundings. Wee cherish his memery as he was a good harted cheef. He would knot take your scalp without you begged him to do so or pade him sum munny. He allways akted more like a Christian gentleman than a savage Ingine.

LET HIM
R. I. P.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

I Brum, Chicago
C W Higgins, city
E Oystrander
Ned Morris, Minnpls
R J Prince, Boston
E H Lyon, Minnpls
W H A T Wallace, Seattle
Mrs S S McMillan, Hoquiam
J D Adams, Boston
G S Dillman, San Fr
W W Trigg & wf, NY
Oscar Hayter, Dallas
C E Irwin, Rochester
C G Jacobs, Oreg City
H Harris, San Fran
W J Carney, w & boy, Chicago
C V Nafe, Ill
J A Velten, Milwk
F E Cryder, N Y
L A Jiser, N Y
Geo H Bradley, Spokn
W J Murphy, Omaha
I P Channing, N Y
W E Ransom, N Y
J H Payne, N Y
G A Mitchell, N Y
S Willner, San Fran
F B Sadler, San Fr
H N Turrell, Boston
Le Van G Peck & valet, N Y
C H Frye, Seattle
Geo Ashley, San Fr
L R Prince, Boston
Geo L Stevenson, N Y
F R Culbertson, wf & boy, Spokane
Miss G Glidden, do
Mr & Mrs Ben Davis, Salt Lake
Jos Levitt, Kansas Cy
Miss Bessie Goodynsky, Seattle
M Mitchell, N Y
Mr & Mrs G H Chatillon, N Y
Miss Chattillon, N Y
Miss E Chattillon, N Y
T T Maloney, Boston
J R Theise, N Y
J D Clark, San Fran
Miss M M Bryan, S F
Mrs A H Heisey, Newark
Miss Heisey, Newark
F W Malcolm, Kan Cy
Mrs G Mayer, San Fr
Mr & Mrs A Fowler
W F Huntling, McGregor, Ia
J A Ramage, do
Mr & Mrs F V Lee, San Francisco
Mrs E Tempies, Victoria, B C
G I Kinney, Seattle
W T Stott, Spokane
A H Steul, San Fran
W W Hoadland, N Y
C F Fischer, San Fran
G W Grayson, San Fr
Warren Wiley, San Fr
Chas K Garey, Troy
Mrs J T Ross, Astoria
Geo Rodeck, Honolulu
C M Dimmick, Chgo

THE PERKINS.

H F Davidson, Hood R
G H Hancock, Vancvr
Chas Grissen, McMinn
T H Fallett, Tekoa
Thos Wilson, Meyers' Falls, Wash
Frank Dana, Seattle
M F Dickson, Palmer
Fannie Mamhoff, N Y
Josie Haywood, do
K C Massey, Fargo
Mrs Massey, do
A T Kelliher, Salem
Emmett Shackleford, N Y
Miss Braham, N Y
J W Mitchell, N Y
Denman Mabay, N Y
Miss Anthorin, N Y
A C Israel, Chicago
H C Melson, Silverton
D W Dobbins, Scappoose
R E Gibson, Corvallis
W R Winans, Hood R
H M Smartwood, Winnebago City
Mrs Lewis F Wilson, Corvallis
A N Sargent, N Yakm
J P Anderson, Tacoma
A Anderson, San Fr
Mrs O Eastman, Arlington
T W Spain, Seattle
T H McGreer, Antelop
Miss H Rodgers, S F
C H Taft, Petaluma
G Winehill, Seattle
L Bauer, Kelso
W W Percival, Indp
W O Marrion, city
C J Greenleaf, Pendltn
Mrs Greenleaf, do
Geo Brush, Vancouver
E Charplot, S Omaha
Mrs Charplot, do
W Burgermaster, Palla
J W Spaulding, Juneau
Lillian McNary, Salem
Margaret McNary, do
Mrs M McKune
Mrs Buckman
C A Prior, Chicago
W K Johnson, Elma
H Wanault, Wash
Mrs Wanault, do
W H Carter, Seattle
J H Von Vorten, Wis
B Lindenberger, Astoria
T N Rogers, Salem

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

M E Everlit, Hillsb
A Gaygnas, city
H T Prael, Astoria
B M Montelli, Tacoma
D A McLean, Astoria
T O Trullinger, do
J S Cook, Tacoma
A H Townley, Sidney
M Wooster, Spokane
G Stern, N Y
W O Patterson, city
W E Murphy, do
M B Parks, Eureka
F W Chausse, Grant's Pass
T Cameron, Jacksonv
W Henderson, Seattle
J C Effinger, S F
F H Caldwell, Newbg
Mrs Caldwell, do
M P Callender, Knptn
Mrs O M Keelm, Alby
I L Patterson, Salem
B Van Dusen, Astoria
J D Mancett, do
Howard Heath, Tacom
Mrs F D Reames, Klamath Falls
J M Sponsel, St Paul
O L Willoughby, Pt Townsend
Ben Young, Astoria
C Peterson, St Paul
Mrs E Dishum, N J
M N Dishum, N J
W M Putman, Boston
R E Sullivan, Seattle
Mrs Sullivan, do
Mrs J M Filloon, The Dalles
Mrs M M Archangelsky, Sitka
Miss Anne Vanderbilt, Sitka
Miss Ava Crott, Oakld
J D Jones & fam, Boise
E P Marshall, Pendleton
C A Johns, Baker City
O M Dodson, do
C Duncan, Chicago
F L Wolfe, S F
Thos McClelland, Goldsburg
Dr C S White, Gervais
Mrs White, do
J S Bouck, Los Angeles
W D Johnson, Seattle
Walter Lyon, Salem
Mrs Patrick Sha, Asto
T Webster, S F
M P Watson, Seattle

THE ST. CHARLES.

Jas Manary, Marshfd
Jno Robison, N Yamh
S D Springer, Dalles
C L Wheeler, do
Z Sandberg, Kalama
Jas Carter, do
J T Haffey, Washougl
S Allingham, Salem
S J Davis, Cathlamet
J Anderson, Tacoma
Chas Olson, Toledo
J B Lovegren, Quincy
Frank Talbert, Clackamas
A D Morrill, Wis
E Harsell, do
O Holven, S D
Jno Foster, S F
Wm L Axtell, Clatska
D S Dunbar, Cleone
W J Slater, Newberg
N M Ford, Champoeg
E Brock, Stella
E Hoover, Cal
J B Presnall, Kalama
Wm Blessing, city
Mrs J A Burke, Kala
Mrs S P Bertle, do
F E Burke, do
Frank Williamson, do
W H Daugherty, Gresham
C J Littlepage, Latourell
G R Shaw, Cleone
O Schomperler, Sacto
H Parker, Cripple Ck
J B Yeon, Rainier
C H Lane, Kalama
T O Sands, Iowa
Wm Blackford, do
R P Fitzgerald, N Y
T W Morris, N Y
Thos Hayden, N Y
P Wynne, N Y
D Rodegeb, Ariel
W A Bonesteel, Hartline
M E Reitzel, do
Jas Duncan and fam, The Dalles
Wm Shipman, Scappoose
W L Stone, Kelso
A L Bogarth and sons, Woodlawn
H J Farrington, Dalles
C C Bauerstock, Blockhouse
Frank Gates, Wis
G W Kenney & wf, Gresham
B J Perry, S F
A L Hazelton, Creswell
F A Berry & wf, Eufaula
A B Daly, city
Wm Schmitz, Ft Stev
Orin Abel, Sauvies
W F Yeck, Kalama
Geo Hisel, do
G W Girard, Rainier
L Girard, do
I B Yeon, Plantagenet
Chas Walker, Wis
John Wallace, do
L E Jones, city
J D Wolf, Kalama
W J Stute, do
Mrs M Williams, S F
Clyde E Finch, S F
B S Quinn & wf, Butteville
J F Quinn, do
E B Brown, Grant's P
M McCrockey and fam, Albany
H W Davis, Halsey

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.

European plan. Popular rates. Modern improvements. Business center. Near depot.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

European plan. Rates 50c and up.

GREAT SALE OF DRUMMERS' SAMPLES

Our New York buyers shipped us over $19,000 worth of Clothing and Shoes and they were bought at a fraction of former cost! They represent the newest styles and highest quality of materials and we place them on sale this morning,—Convinced of the fact that they are the greatest bargains ever presented! This store is progressive—Its forward march will ever continue—and the more we sell the cheaper you can buy! Three carloads of merchandise opened yesterday—Canadian money taken at par. Read on:

GREATEST CLOTHING SALE

In Portland's history begins today! Over 3000 suits in men's, boys' and youths' — Sizes to fit ALL of this city's population.

Boys' 2-piece suits, latest styles, all sizes, worth $1.00, for **50c**

Boys' 2-piece suits, neat patterns, fine material, worth $2.00, for **$1.00**

Young men's three-piece suits, in cheviots, worsteds and serge; over 750 patterns to choose from; worth $10 and $12, for $5.85 and **$4.90**

Men's gray and brown mixed cheviot suit; 312 suits in the lot; every suit worth from $10 to $12, for **$5.00**

Men's Fine Black Clay Worsted Suits
Worth $12.50 for $ 6.50
Worth $15.00 for $ 8.00
Worth $20.00 for $10.00
Worth $25.00 for $12.50

Men's extra good quality blue serge suits, worth $20; latest style for **$10.00**

Men's fancy worsted and cheviot suit, very latest patterns and styles, finely finished, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, for **$8.00**

A glance at the garments themselves will prove to you that they are the greatest clothing bargains ever offered.

See Special Clothing Window Tomorrow.

785 pair men's $2.50 and $3.00 all-wool pants for **$1.50**

SUPREME SHOE SELLING

Every item an unparalleled bargain—Every shoe warranted to be the best value you have ever seen. All sizes and widths—Stocks totally complete.

Children's fine Dongola shoes, flexible soles, worth 60c, for **39c**

Children's dongola and kangaroo shoes in lace and button, worth $1.00, at **63c**

Boys' school shoes, worth $1.75, for **$1.35**

193 pair ladies' fine dongola lace shoes, new shapes, wide and medium coin toes, worth $2.50, for **$1.98**

Misses' dongola lace shoes, new toe, light and heavy soles, worth $1.75, for **$1.33**

682 pair ladies' fine vici kid lace shoes in turn and welted soles, new toe shapes, all sizes and widths, worth $4.00, for **$2.95**

327 pair ladies' fine vici kid shoes in lace and button, new coin toe shapes, neat, durable and fine fitting, worth $3.00, for **$2.45**

SPECIAL MENTION

Imported "DeAuche" French satin, elegant patterns, worth 50c, at, per yard, **39c**

Percales, large assortment, worth 12½c, at, per yard, **8c**

5280 yards of standard prints, worth 6½c per yard, **2c**

SPECIAL SAMPLE SALES ALL OVER THE STORE

Millinery

A very beautiful hat, made of white chiffon and liberty silk, trimmed in black velvet ribbon and pearl ornaments, with two large ostrich plumes, having the turned side front effect; regular price, $18; now **$10.50**

We have also a very swell hat, made up of lace, straw and liberty satin, and tucked chiffon under the brim, trimmed in Oriental lace, studded over with pearl beads, and beautiful white velvet foliage and wide white liberty satin; regular $12; now **$7.90**

Then we have a very pretty shape, made up of a dark corn color straw braid, interlaced with blue ribbon and trimmed in a most delicate shade of salmon pink roses, with the under brim faced with a beautiful shade of blue; regular price, $10.00; now **$6.45**

MILLINERY—Continued.

A very dainty shape, made up of cream straw, with tam o' shanter crown and puffed, brim made of the straw, trimmed in applique and steel buckles, and a large bunch of pink roses and green foliage; regular price, $7.00; marked down to **$4.95**

Gloves

Today, special sale on gloves, newest shades. A three-clasp glove, sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price, $1.25.

All the new shades in $1.25 values, today, $1.00.

Ribbons

FROM 9 TO 10 A. M.

Fancy neck ribbons, in all the latest shades. Today, 10c values, 5c; 17c values, 12c; 25c values, 17c.

Hosiery

Boys' heavy ribbed extra elastic hose, double heel and sole..19c and 35c
Ladies' fast black cotton hose, extra high spliced heel and double sole..30c
Ladies' fast black cotton hose, full-fashioned front, extra elastic top, two for..25c
Ladies' fine ribbed hose, spliced heel and double sole, real Maco..25c
Ladies' fast black white-foot hose, the regular 35c kind..23c
Misses' fine ribbed hose, high spliced heel and double sole..23c
Misses' drop-stitch hose, lisle thread, high spliced heel and double soles..20c
Infants' fine ribbed cashmere hose, silk heel and toe..25c
Infants' fine ribbed lisle-thread hose, full-fashioned foot..20c
Infants' fine ribbed cotton hose, high spliced heel and double sole..15c

Little Things

Clothespins, per dozen..1c
Market baskets..25c, 20c, 15c, 8c, 5c, 3c
Century playing cards..17c
Bicycle playing cards..20c
The Bee playing cards..13c
Steamboat playing cards..10c
Envelopes, per package....3c, 4c and 5c
Box writing paper..12c, 25c and 35c
Ink, Thomas' black, per bottle..4c
Lead pencils..1c, 2c, 3c and 4c
Shelf paper, colored, 10 yards, 2 sheets for..10c
Shelf Oilcloth, per yard..5c
Note books..5c
Monthly time books..5c
Pen and holder..3c
Pens, per dozen..8c
Pencil erasers..1c and 2c

Crystal Crepe Paper
Worth 10c; between 8:30 and 9 A. M., today **3c**

Ladies' 15c Handkerchiefs
4500 Drummer's Samples, all worth 15c, from 10c down to . . **4c**

Novelties in Neckwear
Silk Ties, with fancy braiding, worth from 35c to 50c . . . **23c**

We Are Selling More
Because we are selling cheaper, and we are selling cheaper because we are selling more.

O.M.C.

Prices Are Lower
Here now than when we first started, and the more you buy the cheaper we can sell.

LOCATION: SEVENTH BETWEEN ALDER AND MORRISON STS.

Men Only

Dr. Talcott & Co.

Contracted Disorders

To but partially cure a contracted disease is almost as dangerous as to allow it to go untreated. Unless every particle of infection and inflammation is removed, the probability exists that the disease will gradually work its way into the general system. Still greater is the danger of the prostate gland becoming chronically inflamed, which always brings partial or complete loss of power. Perhaps 25 per cent of the cases of so-called "weakness" are a direct result of some improperly treated contracted disease. During the past five years we have treated over 6500 cases of contracted disorders, and have effected an absolutely thorough and safe cure in each instance. There have been no relapses or undesirable developments whatever, and our patients have been cured in less time than other and less thorough forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results.

PORTLAND OFFICE:
250½ Alder St., Cor. Third
San Francisco Office, 997 Market St.