# LUMBER MOVEMENT

### In Five Years Shipments Have Increased Ten-Fold.

#### 25,000 CARLOADS LAST YEAR

This Year 600,000,000 Feet WIII Be Shipped-Industry Promises to Become the Lending One of the State,

In the past year shipments of timbe from Oregon amounted to about 25,000 car-loads, or something like 375,000,000 feet. Five years ago the shipments out of the state were only about que-tenth of this quantity. This year's shipments are running ahead of those of last year by more than 50 per cent, and it is probably that nearly 600,000,000 feet will be sent from the state in the 12 months. This includes timber of all kinds, prepared for commer-cial use-sawed lumber dimension stuff. box shooks, telegraph and telephone plies, ties, etc.-but does not include logs

sent out in rafts. The railroads handled nearly all the slipments that did not absolutely require water transportation before the beginning of this year. But last season's car fam-ine brought the marine men to the front, and a lot of lumber schooners are now plying regularly from the Columbia River to San Francisco and other Coast ports. and other ships are carrying our lumber to South America, to Europe and to the Orient. The coasting vessels can relieve the Coast railways to a darge extent, but all Eastern shipments must still go for-ward by rail, and they are so moving at a lively rate. Oregon lumber goes to California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas. Mixico, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, the Dakotas, Michigan and New York, Only recently the Grand Trunk Railroad placed a considerable order for Oregon lumber, the first time it has come West for its timber. Heretofore that rail road has been supplied entirely by the Ottawa pine in Canada. And Oregon is shipping lumber back to the great lumber

State of Michigan! The lumber industry in Oregon is now increasing faster than ever before; in-deed, it is only limited by the facilities for handling it. This growth is sure to keep up for a long time-for many years. No one can now set bounds to its future. ably the leading industry of the state,

### THE LOUISVILLE DEAL.

Further Progress Made in the Settlement of the Matter.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Further progof the Louisville & Nashville matter. George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and John W. Gates, who claims con-trol of the Louisville & Nashville, were in conference during the morning at the Morgan banking-house. It is assumed that the lines of agreement between the but on this and all matters dealing with the cituation Messis, Perkins and Gates

A semi-official statement credited to a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., to the effect that the Louisville is now a Morgan road, and that its policy will be dictated by Mr. Morgan, was discredited by one of the latter's partners this morning. "Mergan & Co. will not as trustees of Louisville & Nashville road," said s party. "That is all we have been neked to do, and we do not propose to go outside our province. We are to be the stewards of the property, and will minnage it for the best interests of the

The regular monthly meeting of the uled for tomorrow in this city. It is al. tem will cover several hundred miles. together unlikely, however, that the meeting will be held, as the directors are scattered all over the country, and it will be almost impossible to gather a quorum From the highest possible source come: the statement that no change is likely to be made in the directorate until Mr. Morgun's return from abroad. Mr. Morgan is

Spencer States the Situation.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Rallway, sent the following telegram today to S. M. Inman, one of the directors of the Southern Railway and a member of the execu

'The Louisville & Nashville situation is simply this: Mr. Gates and his associutes, apparently without any consultation with any railroad interest, in the South or elsewhere, and entirely on their own account, bought in the open market large blocks of Louisville & Nashville stock, and claim now to be a clear majority. By reason of a large short interest, grow-ing partly out of the sale by the Louisville & Nashville of 50,000 shares, an authorized additional issue of treasury stock, which was not listed, and not, therefore, a gooddelivery on the exchange, a serious corne appealed to to use their influence to vent such a disastrous condition. After two days' negotiations this has resulted in an agreement by which the Gates stock Paul in two sections with 500 passengers will be deposited with and placed under the control of J. P. Morgan & Co. as bankers, and not as representing any rallway interest, and with no purpose ex-cept to conserve in the best possible way the general financial and business situa tion and avoid the serious complications which have threatened. The Southern which have threatened. The Southern Railway Company has had no interest, directly or indirectly, present or prospective, in the purchase of stock or in its deposit as above with J. P. Morgan & Co. There is no contest for the control of the Louis-ville & Nashville by any other railway company, and not likely to be-certainly not by the Southern."

Seaboard Air Line in It.

/ BALTIMORE, April 16,-It was learned today from a semi-official source that the Seaboard Air Line Railway figures in the general understanding reached in New York in connection with the Louis ville & Nashville sale. This, it is stated, assures the continuance of the friendly relations existing between the Scabourd and the Louisville & Nashville

SETTLERS' MOVEMENT CONTINUES Fifteen Hundred Left St. Paul Yesterday for the West.

The movement of settlers westward holds up beyond they expectations of the rallroad men. Yesterday was the 46th day the rates had been running, and or all the trains leaving St. Paul a heavy rush of business was reported. The North ern Pacific train leaving in the morning was an unusually heavy one, and the evening train was in two sections. Gen eral Passenger Agent Fee reports to Assistant General Passenger Agent Charlton that 900 persons with settlers' tickets for the West left on the three trains. Many of these were bound for Oregon points.

Western Passenger Agent Denniston, of the Great Northern, yesterday advised Agent Dickson in this city that the Great Northern train from St. Paul yesterday ran in two sections and carried 600 pas-sengers for Washington and Oregon. Through Omaha come similar reports and all trains arriving from the East yes terday brought numbers of settlers.

Banker Haines, of Forest Grove, was in Portland yesterday, and he said the movement of settlers to that locality this Spring was beyond comparison with any

previous record. And all the newcomers bring money with them, and most of the families buy farms and immediately come identified with the community. er localities of the Willamette Valley are

undergoing similar experiences.

Banker Hirschberg, of Independence, says some of the people of that section who sold to settlers this Spring are already looking around for farms in their respective neighborhoods, and would b glad to buy back the land they sold for the price they received. But the price of farms has advanced with the influx of newcomers, and land cannot be bought now for the same money it brought last

NEW ROAD FOR ALASKA. Project Launched by Prominent Se-

attle Promoter, SEATTLE, April 16.—Men prominent in business and political affairs of this city and state have announced their intention to construct a railroad through Central Alaska. It is proposed to build a highway from a point on Resurrection Bay by the most feasible and the shortest route possible to Rampart City, on the Yukor The length of the proposed line is 574

is undertaken as a business venture, are:
John H. McGraw, ex-Governor of this
state; United States Senator George
Turner, George W. Dickinson, Charles F.
Peck, J. W. Goodwin, John E. Baliaine,
Captain E. E. Caine, Charles L. Denny and
C. M. Anderson, All except Senator Turner C. M. Anderson. All except Senator Turner and Mr. Peck, whose homes are in Spo-kane and Omaha, respectively, are residents of Seattle. They have incorporated as the Alaskan Central Railway, articles being filed today at Olympia following the approval of the preliminary survey as shown by maps and field notes sub-mitted to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington. The survey was made in 1887-8 by Anderson, who is designated as the chief engineer of the road.

### CONVENTION RATES.

Fixed by the Transcontinental Pas-

senger Association. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 16.-The Transcontinental Passenger Association trans-acted considerable business at its session today. The rate to the Elks' Grand Lodge in Salt Lake next August was fixed at one limited first-class fare for the round

trip from Pacific Coast points,

The matter of the refusal of certain lines to sell tickets to the Women's Clubs' onvention at Los Angeles was taken up The roads in question base their refusal on the ground that they are not properly pro-rated. After discussion the associa tion declined to recede from the arrange ments previously made,

The question of rates for clergymen was referred to a committee, to report at the In regard to rates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress in St. Paul next August, a special committee was appointed, with power to act. The same course was taken in reference to the Grand Eyrle of Eagles, to be held at Minneapolis in June.

Cuts Export Flour Rate. ST. PAUL, April 16.-The Milwaukee St. Paul road has created a sensation by

taking independent action on the question of export flour rates from Minneapolis to the seaboard. It published a through tariff of 15% cents by way of Lake Michl-gan ports in connection with all boat lipes running between Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Erie ports and all Eastern trunk lines. The tariff is effective immediately

and expires on April 30.

The St. Paul road is understood to have made a large' amount of contracts prior to the cancellation of the low rate, and desired to fulfill them. The trunk lines, it is said, have refused positively to protect the 19% cents tariff,

Electric Lines in Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The end of the year 1902 will see all the important cities of Northern Illinois connected by electric rallways, representing a cost of \$3,000,000. The Rock River Valley Electric Rallway will extend from Rock Falla to Rock for 1909 peoples of the Poort of the Rockford, 50 miles, passing through Ster-ling and Dixon. Another road is being planned from Dixon to DeKaib and from DeKalb to Sycamore. Plans are under way to build an electric road from Rock-ford to Janesville. Wis. The entire sys-

Freight Cars Wrecked.

ROSEBURG, April 16 .- An engine five cars of a northbound extra freight train were derailed and badly wrecked at Salt Creek, 55 miles south of here, yesterday. The cars were telescoped and the engine badly demolished, Engineer Glass and Fireman Francis miraculously escaping from beneath the wreckage practi-cally unburt. The track was badly torn up, and a water tank at the roadside pletely demolished. The cause of the

Road to Top of Pike's Peak. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 18. Henry C. Hall, one of the directors of the Seven Lakes-Pike's Peak Rallway

Company, which was organized last Fal to build an electric railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak, announces that the work will be started as soon as the snow has sufficiently melted on the south side of the peak. The road, when completed, will cost approximately \$250,000, and it is expected to have the road in operation within a year.

Colonists for the Northwest. BUTTE, Mont., April 16.-Major J. E. Dawson, of the Great Northern, was adfor Montana and Western points. Tues-day night No. 3 left in two sections with 100 passengers for North Dakota, and today No. 3 left with 700 passengers for

Bought by the Burlington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.-The re port of the sale of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Rallroad to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was today stated upon good authority to be true. The runs from Jacksonville to Centrali The road distance of 111 miles. It is understood the onsideration was \$1,000,000.

New York Central Election. ALBANY, April 16.-The stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company met here today in annual session. The old board of directors was re-elected. Authority was given to increase the capital stock of the company from \$115,000,000 to \$150,000,-

New President of Galveston Road NEW YORK, April 16 .- F. P. Olcott, of this city, has been elected president of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Bailroad Company, and George J. Gould and H. C. Rouse were elected directors.

McKinley Memorial Fund. CHICAGO, April 16.-Contributions to the McKinley National Memorial Associa-tion monument fund continue to come in so rapidly that Chairman Revell, of the Illinois auxiliary, is hopeful that the state will be the first to raise its quota of the required amount. The total subscriptions received by the Illinois auxiliary to date

Liberty Statue Will Be Lighted. WASHINGTON, April 16.-Secretary Root has made arrangements to maintain a light in the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor.

Well Brought Up. The increase of Moet & Chandour Champagne for 1901 over 1900 is equal to more than 100 per cent of the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses. Moet & Chandon White Seal, Eperany, France, is of the celebrated Vintage of 1803, popular threaghout the world.—Adv.

UNIQUE PROPOSITION WHICH CON-GRESS HAS BEFORE IT.

Money Can Be Transformed Into Indorsable Checks-Plan Offered to the Government Free of Cost.

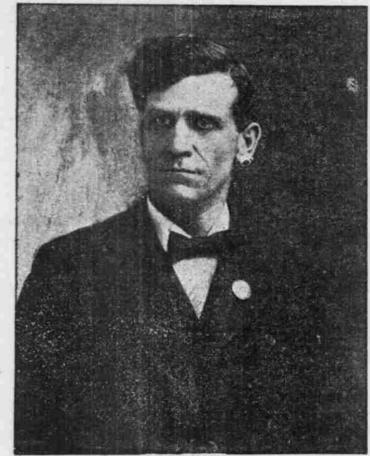
A unique feature in Congressional legishas the approval of many officials, and is indersed by a long list of manufacturers

ociver, and to that extent, perhaps, creditor is unjustly defrauded, innocently it may be by the debtor. Under the new system these troublesome and unfair methods of making remittances would be done away with, owing to the simplicity and convenience of the post checks, and the cost of sending the remittance would be placed where it properly belongs-with the sending debtor or the person making the purchase.

Always at Hand.

The main difficulty with the present noney-order system is that less than ball he postoffices in the country are moneyorder offices, and even at these such evi dences of money can only be obtained at the expenditure of much time and trouble lation is presented in the promotion of a -the expenditure of much time and trouble postal currency, says the Washington and during certain specified hours. With Star. The system was devised, perfected a post check note in his possession and during certain specified hours. With and patented by a private citizen, who one has but to fill in the blank spaces for offers the result of his efforts to the Government free of all cost. The system cel it, inclose it in an envelope, place in a has the approval of many officials, and is mail box, and the transaction is finished. Unquestionably the intent of the postal and business houses throughout the coun-try. Publishers and farmers are especial-ly interested, in that the new currency free delivery service. The adoption of promises an easy way for a man in the the post check notes will afford a most

> WILL SUCCEED NOYES AS DISTRICT JUDGE IN ALASKA



OGDEN, Utah., April 15.-H. A. Hayes, of this city, who, it is announced from Washington, will be appointed District Judge in Ataska, to succeed Judge Arthur H. Noyes, is the present District Attorney for Weber, Morgan and Davis counties, this state. He was elected 18 months ago on the Republican ticket by a majority of 300, while a Democratic Judge was elected by a majority of 1000.

Mr. Hayes is 42 years of age, having been born at Knoxville, Is., November 18, 1859. At an early age, with his parents, he went to Fostoria, O. He received his education in the common and high schools of that city, and later took course at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He taught school and wrote for the local newspapers in Fostoria during early manhood, and at the same time studied law in the office of Henry & Sheffleburger. The senior member of this firm, George E. Henry, was then Congressman from the district. At the age of 24 Mr. Hayes moved to Iowa, and a year later went to Nebraska. At Lincoln, Neb., he became telegraph editor of the Nebraska State Journal, and was suc-cessively editorial writer and managing editor of that paper. In 1800 he came to Ogden, and for 11 years was the representative here of the Salt Lake Tribune, at the same time engaging in the practice of law. He is connected with several mining and industrial enterprises. He married an Ogden lady, Mrs. Avery, in

his favorite publication. Under the present | cultural communities, by inconvenient money order system the individual desiring to send a smail sum of
money through the mail is met by the
necessity for a time-killing journey to the
postoffice to obtain safe money. This
sets up a barrier to the prompt transaction of business and results in much loss
the feet that many people never.

A somewhat unusual feature of the post from the fact that many people never carry out their original intention to subscribe or purchase. The need is for money

safely and instantly sent by letter. The provisions of the "post check" cur-rency bill, now before Congress, intro-duced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan, and to send one in the mails the blanks are filled in with the name of the payee, his city and state, a 2-cent postage stamp is placed in another blank space and canceled with the initials of the sender in ink, the name of the senden is signed on the back, and, presto! his money has suddenly censed to exist as currency and has been transformed into a check on the United States Government, having all the safety of any bank check, and ready for inclosure in his letter. When the payee receives this check he treats it just as he would any other check-Indorto the nearest bank or postoffice and deosits it or has it cashed.

The paid check finally reaches the

Treasury Department, when it is replaced by a new one with the spaces unfilled. This keeps the circulation at par. No change whatever is made in the financial policy of the Government, the only change being in the character of the printing on

the bills of \$5 and under.

The bill also provides for the issue of \$75,000,000 of fractional currency, with blank spaces similar to the larger denominations, in place of an equal amount of money of larger denominations, presum-ably \$20 and \$50 bills. The provision under the new system for a continual reis-sue insures clean money, both in the frac-tional currency and in the larger bills. The Government fee on the 5-, 10-, 15-, 25-, and 50-cent pieces is to be 1 cent each.

Business Advantage. Perhaps in no better way can the reader ome to understand the pressing need for postal currency than to recall the times without number when he himself has been desirous of sending a small sum of money through the mails with safety. Always in such cases comes up the barrier, and only the persistent one will carry out his purin pieces of pasteboard, or risking loose money. The average person will not expend the valuable time required for the journey to the postoffice for a money or-der. Only the pressure of necessity in the absence of a simple convenient system brings to the money-order system its pres-ent patronage. Statistics show that from 10 to 20 times the number of letters received by business houses, publishers, and others who do a large business through the mails, contain stamps, loose money or some other representative of money, than contain money orders, a clear enough matter of the disapproval of the public. While it is not thought that, if adopted the proposed system would entirely supersede the money-order system, because fo

e by using stamps, coin placed in holes amounts over \$50 the money order would be slightly cheaper, it is thought by the advocates of the pending bills that such a system of post checks would prove a great convenience to those desiring to send small amounts of money through mails, and would result in gain to mer-chants, publishers and busidess firms who now receive such remittances in the form of stamps (often torn and mutilated), drafts on small banks, or loose coin in letters—always a temptation to postal em-ployes. All of these forms of remittance entail some loss, in many cases to the re-

country to promptly send remittance for convenient and safe money for the agri-

A somewhat unusual feature of the post check proposition is the fact that th ventor is a successful business man, who in the hands of the people that can be has for years realized the urgent necessity for a simpler way of making small remistances in the mails, and who has devoted a great deal of his time and means to the perfection of the idea, and offers, in case of its adoption, to turn the patents, and all rights under them, over to the in the House by Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, provides for printing the one, two and five-dollar bills in the future with blank spaces on the face. These bills, of course, pass from hand to hand before the blanks are filled. When it is desired the blanks are filled. When it is desired the blanks are filled the blanks are filled the blanks are filled. When it is desired the consciousness of having accomplished a reform of such imfor his time and trouble. Congress can best judge of the wants of the people by secure legislation of this sort, involving a departure from present methods, unless there be a pronounced demand by the per ple, Postal currency can be secured if those whom it would benefit will write personal letters to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking them to favor and work for the McMillan-Gardner post check currency bill.

MORE ROOM IS NEEDED.

Boys' and Girls' Aid Society Must Have Enlarged Quarters.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Boys' and Girls Aid Society of Oregon was held yesterday afternoon in the chambers of United States Judge Gilbert. There were present Judge Williams, Judge Gilbert, F. E. Beach, A. H. Breyman, Mrs. C. R. Tem-pleton and Superintendent Gardner. Superintendent Gardner's report stated that there had been considerable sickness at the Home among the children furing the month of March, which is usually the case, but that colds and coughs were the principal atiments. Dr. John M. Brooke, the sociéty's physician, had been unremitting in his attention. The report further stated that the march of progress shows plainly that in a short time the Receiving Home will be entirely surrounded by dwellings, and that it will be highly essential to acquire more land. A cottage for hospital purposes is also recommended, and the board requested to take steps as speedily as possible for its erection

The number of children received and cared for for the month of March is as follows: From Multnomah County, 18; Baker County, 2; Lane County, 2; Uma-tilla County, 1; Wasco County, 2; returned or recalled, 16; total, 35.

Disposed of—To work for wages, 3; for

board, clothes and schooling, 13; returned to parents or relatives, 12; total, 29. Recapitulation-On hand March 1, 1902. Zi; received during the month, 35; total, 72; disposed of during the month, 29; on hand

National Home for Elks.

ROANOKE, Va., April 16.-It is announced that the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks has purchased the Hotel Bedford, at Bedford City, and will convert the building into a National Elks' Home. The price is said to have been \$11,000,

SMITH'S DANDRUFF CURE

Positively cures dandruff, itching scalp, eczema, and stops falling hair. Price, 50c at all druggists. Sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

# OREGON AND ROOSEVELT

MR. DOSCH TELLS OF PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

Beautiful Gold Nugget From Baker County Presented to Him for Miss Robsevelt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.-The President came, saw and conquered. Charleston and South Carolina did themives proud. It seemed as if half of the state's population poured into the exposition yesterday to greet the Nation's Chie. Magistrate, and right royally and most oyally it was done. They cheered him to the finish, and the President was in a very happy frame of mind, for every South Carolinian had constituted himself a special guard and exerted himself to the utmost to obliterate as far as possible the Tillman episode, and I believe they succeeded. When, at the beginning of his ad-dress in the Auditorium, a big six-footer from Arizona yelled out from the back seats, "Hoorah for our Teddy, the only cow-punching President that ever waltzed over the carpets in the White House," the applause was simply deafening, and even the President himself joined in the

Oregon had its full share in the proceedings, and we had the honor to sit with the high officials on the platform. But we had a trump card to play, and to make a winning required a good deal of dislogacy. diplomacy. It will be remembered that the Geiser Bros., of Baker City, sent the magnificent collection of the Gem mine gold quartz specimens, valued at \$10,000, to me quartz specimens, valued at \$10,000, to me for the President's inspection, and invited him to select a fine piece for Miss Alice Roosevelt, with the compliments of the miners of Oregon. Now, this is a good deal easier said than done, for, as a rule, Presidents are railroaded through the exposition buildings, with little chance of seeing anything; but I was determined to carry out the wishes of our people. to carry out the wishes of our people; bence I first wrote to our representatives at Washington, requesting them to acquaint the President with these facts. Then I wrote another letter to the committee showing the President through the buildings, with the request to bring into the Agricultural Hall, and still other letter to the President himself, which I handed to Mr. Cortelyou, his private secretary, again to call the Presi-dent's attention to it. And, finally, I stationed myself at the entrance to our build-ing, to see that my plans would not miscarry. When the party came into the South Carolina building, from which entrance is had to our building, headed by President Roosevelt and Captain Wagener, president of the exposition, seeing a desire to pass by. I stepped up and invited them into our building. Captain Wagener pro-tested, for want of time, but I gently took the President's arm-a nervy thing to do-explaining that we would detain him but a few minutes, and, flanked by Mrs. Weatherred and Mr. Johnson, we led

him, a willing captive, to our exhibits.

Mr. Reed had previously spread most of
this valuable gold exhibit on the plateglass showcase, and there I explained the wishes of the miners of Oregon. The President replied that he was more than delighted, but requested me to select a piece for him, which, of course, I politely declined, as it was to be his and not my choice. He then picked up the very piece, a most beautiful specimen, which I should have selected for him, and said: "I will he greatly obliged to you, Mr. Dosch, if you will forward it to me at Washington." He then took a look at the rest of our exhibits, and, as he passed out, said to us:
"This is a wonderful exhibit of a wonderful state, of most wonderful resources, and, at our invitation, he said he expected to visit Oregon next year, and was looking forward even now with great pleasure to his visit. I assured him that a hearty welcome awaited him; that we considered him one of us of the very far West, and that the latchstring always hung out in Oregon for him to enter, which seemed to please him very much. Shaking hands with us, he again thanked us for the good feeling and wishes of Oregen's people, and passed on through the other buildings. ry to promptly send remittance for convenient and safe money for the agri-vortice publication. Under the present cultural communities, by whom banks, with their facilities and safeguards, can-net desiring to send a small sum of pot be utilized with the smalled, nodded and waved his hand to

me, showing that he had not forgotten us.

The weather was at its best, and his three days' stay was one round of pleasure, and he can go home feeling, as the Governor of South Carolina remarked in his welcoming speech, that there was a time when we used to say "the people of the South" and "the people of the North," and "while there is still a South and a

North, the people are of one flag and one HENRY E. DOSCH. country.'

PLANT SHADE TREES.

Landscape Gardener's Idea of Civic Improvement. FULTON, Or., April 11 .- (To the Editor, having accomplished a reform of such imhaving accomplished a reform of such importance to the general public and business men will more than compensate him
for his time and trouble. Congress can
best judge of the wants of the people by
direct word from them. It is difficult to

reference to the general public and business men will more than compensate him
association, held on the 19th inst. but
my absence from the cuty prevented me
from appearing at the meeting. The redirect word from them. It is difficult to orable association are as follows: Civic improvements are a matter of per-sonal taste; neither meetings nor speeches will avail much if a community is not an-

imuted with a spirit of self-respect. Beau-tifying a home and its surroundings is attributive to good breeding, good taste and refinement; it ought to be second nature to the inhabitants of a city. The character of the inhabitants of a home can be judged according to its surroundings.
A worn-out suit can be kept clean, no
matter how old it is; and there should be no reason why even a humble home shoul not be made pleasant within and withoutnside with some suitable pictures and out ide with a green lawn and some fragrant dide with a green lawn and some fragrant lowers. A German proverb says: "Wo trething, It soothes the child, softens the grown dem Hause Blumen bluhen und innen allays all pain cures wind colic and diarri

singt manleider, da lasst euch nelder; bose Menschen haben weder Blumen noch

There are yet too many empty blocks and lots in Portland that deserve some improvements, but are used for deposits of some kind of refuse, half torn-down fences and haif rotten sidewalks. Owners of such property ought to have enough self-respect to improve it a little, have it graded, sown in grass and plant some trees; a triffe of expense would be paid back to them tenfold. It is a matter which we owe to ourselves and to our neighbors; if only each citizen would do his share of civic improvement the asso

ciation would have a light task, Another object which deserves attention is the poplar trees, which ought to be banished from the sidewalks. They are for many reasons improper shade trees for sidewalks in a city; the acer pseudo platanus or Oregon maple, with their heavy leaves, are a nulsance in the Summertime, when charged with dust, and by the dropping of the leaves in the Fall. There are plenty of shade trees, with elegant light foliage and fragrant flowers which could be substituted. Shade trees ought to be submitted to uniform treatment. Very often it can be seen that sidewalk shade trees are trimmed with an ax, and the bark of the

branches torn off along the stem. Such mutilators, together with the owners of the trees, deserve to be punished, for they are a disgrace to the city. Keeping shade trees in good order belongs to the sphere of the Park Commissioners; a man ought to be engaged who has some knowledge of physiology and anatomy of plant life, and is capable of treating trees scientifically, at a salary of \$900 a year, and who could be assisted by ordinary help when required. Property-owners, with shade trees on their premises, could be charged 25 cents an hour to have their trees trimmed, and have by these means, a uniformity of treatment which, instead of being a disgrace, would prove an orna-ment to the city. Shade trees ought not to be allowed to accumulate a superflu-ous growth; if well treated, they would never need any radical trimming. The planting of shade trees along the side-walks of the residence quarters, as well as on all vacant lots in the city, ought to be encouraged, because shade trees, through the instrumentality of their leaves, play a great role in the household of nature by purifying the atmosphere which we breathe.

M. SCHEYDECKER.

# DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. P. G. Nealond, 28; Annie Davis, 22. Raphael Ferretti, 25; Jennie Cuneo, 17, Amos L. Bigham, 31; Terzah Sheak, 24. Birth Return.

Death Returns. April 9, J. Wesley Bain, 56 years, corner pring street and Base Line road; enlargement

April 10, Sarah Henry, 84 years, Lents; old April 14, Ashford Clayton, 76 years, Good Saparitan Hospital; uraemia. April 18, Margaret Wall, 44 years, Astoria; April 12, Bella Fitzgerald, 18 years, Duns-

Contagious Diseases. Frank Ordway, 630 East Madison; typhoid Jacob Bjerkvig, 710 East Eighteenth; scarlet J. Daniels, 183 Grant street; smallpox

A. Tyo, 441 Beech street; sm Building Permits. N. P. Olsen, two-story dwelling, East First, setween Haisey and Weldler; \$1200. H. Weinhard, five-story brick, southeast cor-ter Fourth and Alder; \$45,000. G. W. Thomas, 14-story dwelling, Williams avenue and Ivy street; \$1000.

Thomas Kelly, cottage, Sellwood street, between Mississippi and Albina avenues; \$1000.

B. Pollay, two-story dwelling, northwest corner Seventh and Jackson; \$4500. L. Kayser, cottage, X street, between Twen-y-second and Twenty-third; \$1000.

Real Estate Transfers. George W. Bates and wife to J. W. Men-nies, parcel land, sections 35, 36, T. 1 N. R. 3 E., 13.66 acres; section 36, T. 1 N. B. 3 E., 185\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres, B. and E. M. Hall D. L. C.

H. G. Sahlistrom and wife to M. C. Sedg-\$ 500 block 51, Sunnyside E. F. D. Edwards, administrator, to W. F. Edwards, lots 15, 16, block 307 C

lots 11, 12, 13, 14, block 10, Santa Rose Park
R. Lea Barnes, trustee, to Frank Marrion,
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