THAT LUMBER CONTRACT

INMAN, POULSEN & CO.'S ANSWER IN HAWAIIAN SUIT.

Allege That the Islanders Didn't Live Up to Their Agreement—News of the Courts.

Inman, Poulsen & Co. have filed an answer in the State Circuit Court to the suit of the Pacific Mill Company, of Honolulu, for $162,721 damages for alleged breach of contract to ship Oregon pine lumber to Honolulu. The plaintiffs also complain that the capital stock of their company was to be increased from $12,000 to $50,000 at the instance of Inman, Poulsen & Co., that a lease of certain railroad lands was effected, and it was arranged to sell Oregon pine lumber in the Hawaiian Islands, and that they sustained the damages alleged because Inman, Poulsen & Co. repudiated the contract.

The story of what occurred as related in the answer is entirely different from the allegations of the complaint. The defendants contend that they are the losers, and that the misrepresentations all came from the other side.

It is stated in the answer that in July, 1901, the Pacific Mill Company solicited Inman, Poulsen & Co. to join with it in the establishment of a lumber-yard in Honolulu, representing to Inman, Poulsen & Co. that there was the finest kind of an opening for a lumber-yard, and superior facilities for carrying the lumber from ships to the yard; that it could do so for from $1 to $1 40 per 1000 cheaper than any lumber firm in Honolulu, and it was proposed to extend the capital stock to $50,000, the shareholders to retain their $12,000 of stock, which was to be declared paid up, and the balance of $38,000 to be subscribed for by parties in Honolulu, and by Inman, Poulsen & Co. It was further proposed, so it is averred, that subscriptions for at least one-half of the stock would be secured in Honolulu, from contractors, architects and parties who would be of assistance in disposing of large quantities of lumber, all of the $38,000 to be put into the lumber business as needed.

The answer recites also that Inman, Poulsen & Co. sent an agent to Honolulu authorized to enter into negotiations with the Pacific Mill Company looking to the establishment of a lumber-yard, any and all arrangements to be conditioned upon the Pacific Mill Company having net assets of the value of $10,000, having a large and profitable business and superior facilities for handling lumber of the kind mentioned in the proposal. Inman, Poulsen & Co. were to name one employe to be elected a director, who should manage the business of the lumbering department, and it was further conditioned that plaintiff should increase the capital stock to $50,000, obtain bona fide subscriptions to its unsubscribed capital stock of $32,000, subscriptions to be obtained from contractors, architects and parties who could assist in selling large quantities of lumber, the subscribers to be responsible persons, and subscriptions to be paid in one, two, three and four months.

Inman, Poulsen & Co., it is asserted, upon compliance with these conditions, would subscribe for $15,000 of the stock, to be paid for in Oregon pine lumber, the Pacific Mill Company to pay cash for every alternate cargo shipped to it, the other cargoes to be applied to said subscription.

It is further alleged that after various investigations, Inman, Poulsen & Co. ascertained that the Pacific Mill Company did not possess $10,000 assets as claimed by it, or valuable assets in excess of its existing indebtedness, and that the company was insolvent. That it failed to obtain bona fide and responsible subscriptions to its capital stock in the sum of $22,000 before the date agreed upon, September 1, 1901, or any subscriptions save and except a small portion. It is also stated that the subscriptions were not called for or paid in one, two, three and four months, except a few, and that none of the other conditions was complied with.

Inman, Poulsen & Co. allege that consequently, on December 16, 1901, the negotiations were terminated.

For a further and separate answer it is averred that on December 19, 1901, at Honolulu, Inman, Poulsen & Co. offered the Pacific Mill Company the cargoes of the schooners Joseph Russ and G. W. Watson, consisting of 29,776 feet of redwood, 6468 feet of redwood, 500,000 cedar shingles, and considerable lumber (which is described) at certain stated prices, which were much less than the terms mentioned in previous negotiations, and the Pacific Mill Company refused to purchase the cargoes.

For the purpose of verifying the statements made by the Pacific Mill Company regarding its assets, Inman, Poulsen & Co. allege that they sent three agents at different times to Honolulu at an expense of $2500, and that, relying upon other representations made, the two schooners were sent to Honolulu. By reason of the failure of the Pacific Mill Company to comply with the conditions referred to, it is asserted that a loss was suffered on the lumber of $3000, that a loss was sustained on account of having to cancel a charter of $1500, and that, altogether, Inman, Poulsen & Co. lost $7000, for which judgment is demanded. Cake & Cake appear as attorneys for the defendants.

INJURED IN A MINE.

Charles S. Jones, of Idaho, Brings Suit for Damages.

Suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Charles S. Jones, of Idaho, against the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company for damages in the sum of $30,000, alleged to have been sustained while in the employ of the company. The complaint alleges that in February the defendant had been employed as a machine man in the Steinwinder mine, and he was called upon to work in an untimbered chamber. While so engaged in work, a mass of ore and rock fell upon him from the roof of the stope, so untimbered, and he sustained a fracture of the legs, atrophy of the muscles of the back and the hips, and other injuries. When the accident occurred the plaintiff was 42 years old, and the expectancy of his life was 26.2 years. He was a strong, robust man, was the sole supporter of his family, was earning at the time of his injury the sum of $3.50 a day, and as by the accident he lost the capacity to labor, he asks for the sum of $20,000 in damages.

Suit to Set Aside Deed.

Papers were received for service by Sheriff Storey yesterday from Linn County, in the suit of Wright, Blodgett & Co., of Saginaw, Mich., against the Astoria Company, to have a deed to 160 acres of timber land held by defendant set aside. The complaint recites that John Holland and his wife, Jennie Holland, were the owners of 160 acres of land in Linn County, and executed a deed to J. O. Collins. The deed was deposited in the bank of J. W. Cusick & Co. at Albany, and was delivered to Wright, Blodgett & Co., on November 22, 1901, and was filed for record on November 23. The consideration was $2000. It is alleged that Holland and wife sold the same land and executed a deed to it to the Astoria Company, and that this deed was recorded on November 22, 1901, at 6:25 o'clock P. M., or the day before the other deed was recorded. Both parties appear to have been anxious to obtain the land. The court is asked to decree that the deal to the Astoria Company is null and void.

Court Notes.

Sam J. Beswick, administrator of the estate of Charles W. Adams, deceased, filed his final report showing receipts of $1732 and about $325 disbursed. The heirs reside in Arkansas.

Paul S. Reeder was appointed in the County Court administrator of the estate of his father, Simon M. Reeder, deceased, consisting of lands and other property valued at $3420. The heirs are the widow, Catherine Reeder, and eight children.

Mary E. Eaton, whose husband, Jesse Eaton, died June 13, 1902, petitioned the County Court for the appointment of Margaret Eaton as administratrix of the estate, so that a mortgage for $2000, which was paid to Eaton before his death, may be canceled of record. It is stated that he neglected to do so.

Articles of incorporation of the Great Central Land Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by John W. Cook, W. L. Green and John K. Kollock, capital stock $25,000. The objects announced were to own, lease, manage and dispose of all kinds of real estate, within the State of Oregon; to collect rents, etc.

WHAT MR. AMOS DID.

Important Work at Late Sunday School Convention.

Mr. I. H. Amos has just returned from an extended business tour of the Middle Western States, his mission taking him as far East as Omaha and Chicago. Mr. Amos is more than ever impressed with the fact that the United States is a great country—"great enough," he says, "to be hopeful about and to be anxious about; so that every citizen should do all he can to advance and elevate the standard of its citizenship." Every section of the country is prosperous, according to Mr. Amos, but none looked better to him than Oregon.

Mr. Amos was in Denver during the late convention of the International Sunday School Association, and he took a prominent part in its proceedings. Indeed the Denver papers appeared to regard him as the leading agent in securing action by the convention in one or two important particulars. It is well known to everybody that knows him that Mr. Amos is particularly interested in the subject of temperance. When he arrived at Denver, he found that the association was in danger of ignoring a matter that seemed to him of great importance, and so with others he organized a sort of civic righteousness league. The league held several meetings, and considered particularly the relation of the individual to the state, and the importance of regular temperance instruction in the Sunday schools. As a result the quarterly lesson day in the Sunday schools was retained, and an additional quarterly lesson on the subject of civic righteousness was added. Just what was done may be seen from the following resolutions, the first of which was adopted by the Civic Righteousness League:

Confronted with the awful fact that our labors in behalf of the boys and girls of this and other lands are largely nullified through the agency of the saloons, the gambling-house and the brothel, which agencies exist either by the direct authority of or through the indifference of the state, and believing the crying need of our time to be such a quickening of the Christian conscience as will lead to a more Christ-like conception of civic duty, we, Sunday school workers from many states and provinces, in mass meeting assembled, do most earnestly recommend to the International Sunday school convention, now in session in this city, the institution of a department of civic righteousness as a part of its work.

And we further ask that it provide, through the lesson committee, or a special committee, for four quarterly lessons each year in accordance therewith, to the end that all under instruction in our Sunday schools may be led so to apply the lessons of Scripture, history, literature and current events as they bear upon the responsibility, opportunity and duty of citizenship that the day may soon come when the flags of the Christian world shall float over nations, exalted not by conquest, but by civic righteousness.

Upon this as a basis of action, the Sunday school convention adopted the following:

Whereas, This association stands for Christ and country; be it

Resolved, That we gladly recognize the increasing tendency to make our Sunday schools nurseries of Christian patriotism; that we recommend that the teaching of Christian citizenship be combined with that of temperance on the Sunday known as the "world's temperance Sunday."

FROM MR. GARDNER.

He Makes a Statement in Regard to the Hixson Children.

PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—In justice to the County Court as well as the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, I wish to say a few words in explanation of the case of the three Hixson children, as the editorial in last Sunday's issue would lead readers to believe that it was too easy for delinquent parents to shirk their responsibilities. The cause of this was, I believe, the fact that the first report as it appeared in The Oregonian did not include the entire facts.

These parents had persistently for some time importuned me to take charge of the children, but their applications were refused. I instituted minute inquiries into the case and found that the mother cared nothing for the children, had left her husband, who was in poor physical condition, and the children were not receiving the care and attention they needed; further that the oldest girl was in sore need of medical care, and their fate, if the protecting arm of charity were not outstretched to them, would be a state of neglect and want. Therefore, when this couple appeared in court, and the evidence was adduced, it proved conclusively that the children would be on the streets without protection, and it was not a question of making the parents do their duty, as they had been guilty of gross neglect and abuse of parental authority, and the only remedy is a law on the statute books to compel such persons to contribute a given amount for the support of their offspring or be placed at work where their wages would be paid to the County Court and used for the maintenance of their children.

Therefore, under the circumstances, the best interests of the children demanded that they should be removed from such parents, and placed in families where they would receive the care and attention they so much needed.

As a representative of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, I wish to state emphatically that I always discourage the surrendering of children by parents, and only in extreme cases do I accept such, and then after a hearing in court.

W. T. GARDNER,
Supt. Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

Who Named It "Old Glory"?

PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Who Gave You the Name of Old Glory?" in The Oregonian recently, revived the same question in my own mind, and with it the impression that it was Miss Eliza D. Keith, one of the most public-spirited women and most successful teachers in San Francisco. I wrote to her to ascertain the truth of the impression. It appears that I was mistaken as to the actual authorship of the phrase, but confirms Miss Keith's connection with the practice of saluting "Old Glory" by the schools. I subjoin her reply:

"Dear Mrs. Victor: The honor of 'Old Glory' is not mine. I do not know to whom it belongs. To me belongs the honor of having introduced the daily salute to the flag in the public schools of San Francisco. I taught it as early as 1891. Through my efforts it was adopted by the Board of Education in 1892. Later I learned that Colonel Balch had introduced it in New York some time in 1892. We still have daily salute in public schools.

"Emma Frances Dawson wrote a poem, 'Old Glory,' one of the finest in the English language. It has been published many times. It is perhaps 10 years old. Sincerely, ELIZA D. KEITH."

I have written again to Miss Keith to learn something further about Miss Dawson, another California woman, who possibly may have originated the name. Every child in the "land of the free and the home of the brave" should be made familiar with these poems. Their educational influence would certainly be more elevating than ragtime songs.

FRANCES F. VICTOR.

TO ENLARGE WOOLEN MILL

SELLWOOD PLANT OVERCROWDED WITH ORDERS.

Extensive Addition to Capacity Is Planned—Affairs of a Day on the East Side.

W. P. Olds, president of the Portland Woolen Mill at Sellwood, is authority for the statement that the company contemplates enlarging the plant, and that in the course of a few months over 300 hands will be employed. The success that has come to the woolen mill from the start has been almost phenomenal and beyond the expectation of the most hopeful. Although the mill has been in operation only a few months, it cannot begin to fill orders with its present facilities. The details of the additions are not yet worked out, but more buildings and machinery will be required.

The route of the new line of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, beginning at the terminal grounds on the East Side, passes a short distance south of the grounds of the Portland Woolen Mill, as it swings eastward through Sellwood and Willsburg, on to Mount Scott and Gresham, thus providing a railway at its backdoor. This will be an immense advantage to the enterprise.

All difficulties over the water power of Johnson Creek, which at one time threatened to be serious, have been satisfactorily adjusted. John Adolphson and Nels A. Pearson have both transferred the disputed water rights to the Portland Woolen Mills for $1150—the former receiving $550 and the latter $600. At a critical time J. W. Nickum, a prominent member of the Sellwood Board of Trade, came forward and obligated himself to pay in full all the claims of Adolphson and Pearson, and the recent recording of the deeds of the water rights of these two men completes that transaction.

Sellwood has benefited largely by the woolen mill, and the citizens who subscribed to the $5000 subsidy have been more than compensated. Over 50 dwellings have already been built in Sellwood as the direct result of the location of the mill.

The enterprise is backed by some of the strongest financiers of Portland, and they can make any enlargement that they think is required.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Pleasant Home Post and Relief Corps Complete Arrangements.

A meeting of the M. A. Ross Post and Woman's Relief Corps, of Pleasant Home, was held in the G. A. R. Hall of that place Saturday, and all arrangements for the encampment of 1902, next month between the 11th and 16th, were completed. A contract for building a good road to the grounds was authorized, and Robert Pool instructed to look after the road. He has already hired men to build this road. M. Ball will have a restaurant on the grounds so that meals can be had by any one attending during the week.

J. G. Stephens, chairman of the committee on privileges, reported that the stands were being engaged. The committee on speakers reported that Mrs. A. S. Dunlway had accepted an invitation to be on the ground three days and deliver two addresses.

M. L. Pratt, commander of the Department of Oregon, and Judge John E. Mayo, assistant adjutant-general of the department, will be the speakers on G. A. R. day. Judge John F. Caples will be one of the main speakers, and Rev. Frank E. Coulter will deliver an address. It was decided that no exercises would be held in the forenoon, but the programmes should be rendered in the afternoon. The Woman's Relief Corps will also have a part in the exercises. Robert Pool, who attended the post meeting from Portland, says that the outlook for a successful reunion is encouraging. Everybody in the neighborhood is prosperous.

CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

Many Thousands of Feet of This Material Is Being Used.

Concrete sidewalks are to be laid on the principal streets between Belmont street and Hawthorne avenue and East Twelfth and East Sixteenth streets, in the Hawthorne tract. On East Fourteenth, improved between Belmont and Hawthorne avenue, the sidewalks are concrete. Contracts have been let for the improvement of East Main and East Madison between East Twelfth and East Sixteenth. Concrete will be used for sidewalks.

The preliminaries for the widening to 70 feet of Hawthorne avenue, between East Eleventh and East Twenty-first streets, are well advanced. When this is accomplished Hawthorne avenue will be uniformly 70 feet wide from the Madison-street bridge to Mount Tabor.

In Stephens' Addition grading on Stephens and Mill streets is well under way. East Harrison and East Lincoln streets are also to be improved between Grand avenue and East Twelfth street. On East Burnside street work is progressing slowly but surely, and perhaps this improvement will be completed the last of August.

WITHOUT FIRE PROTECTION.

Highland Chemical Engine Has Been Taken Out of Service.

Chemical engine No. 4, located at Highland, was taken out of service Saturday for lack of funds to provide horses. "Harry," one of the horses of the chemical, died Saturday, and yesterday the other animal had to be shot. This is a serious matter for Highland and a wide district surrounding Highland in all directions. There is now no fire protection of any sort. There are a few hydrants, but they are far apart. East of Union avenue is a district that is largely built up. Here there are no fire hydrants and no fire protection. Toward Woodlawn through Piedmont the condition is practically the same. The chemical could reach most of these points. Hose wagons and the fire engines can do very little in that portion of the city. A house burns down before the apparatus can get out there. Discontinuing the chemical uncovered a large and growing district, leaving it without fire protection.

Slight Fire in a Cottage.

Fire broke out in the roof of the dwelling of Hans Olsen, 627 East Ninth street, yesterday afternoon during the high wind, but it was discovered before it got under headway. An alarm was struck from box 259. Mr. Olsen climbed on the roof and chopped around the fire, and it was extinguished with little damage. There is no hydrant in the neighborhood, the closest being on East Eleventh street, and had the fire got started several cottages might have been burned. A hydrant was ordered placed on the corner of East Ninth and Beacon streets several months ago, but it is not there yet.

Pioneer Dwelling Repaired.

The carpenters are rapidly transforming the old home of James B. Stephens, on the corner of East Mill and East Twelfth streets, into a modern dwelling. Mrs. Rosa Wallace, owner, had the building moved to the present location. A wide porch has been built around the front and south sides. When the repairs are completed the pioneer's dwelling will be a modern colonial dwelling, a style that never goes out of fashion and always looks attractive.

Orient Officers Installed.

Orient Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., has elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term: D. K. Iliff, noble grand; James E. Currier, vice-grand; A. K. Currier, treasurer; W. W. Terry, recording secretary; J. S. Foss, financial secretary (hold over); S. A. Star, district deputy noble grand, was installing officer. Repairs to the Odd Fellows' Hall have been completed, and the new uniforms purchased.

THAT SENATE SCRAP.

Southron Warmly Roasts the Anonymous "Morality" for His Article.

CORVALLIS, Or., July 10.—(To the Editor.—If you will allow space I should like to reply to the communication in your columns of July 1, headed: "Force in the South," and signed "Morality," in regard to the Bailey-Beveridge tilt in the Senate. It always seems cowardly for any one who wishes to vent his feelings and spew out of his mouth his venom on the public against another person or class and has not the courage to sign his true name to his own writings, as in this instance.

From the bitter tone of that article good people are led to ask if "Morality" has any regard for truth, or is possessed of any morality. We are lead to surmise that "Morality" is some old-time sore-headed, disgruntled politician who has forgotten, or not yet learned that the war of 40 years ago is over, and who is yet so blinded and embittered by the prejudices of his own soul, if he has one, that he cannot believe and has failed to learn that there are morality, justice, honesty and humanity in the Southern people and in the Democratic party, North or South. He exposes his supreme ignorance or betrays his want of honesty and sincerity when he charges the people of the South and their friends in the North indiscriminately with fraud, corruption and overriding the law because of a little misunderstanding between two Senators.

When he makes the false charges that the Southern Senators procure their positions through fraud, force and intimidation, he attempts to mislead the public and arouse the prejudices of the people in an endeavor to rekindle the smouldering flames of a hatred between the North and South, now almost extinct, and shows the want of good judgment and betrays a deep-seated prejudice of his own, mixed with a lot of political claptrap, intent upon waiving the bloody shirt. Is this not tinged with the need of a little morality and common sense?

Of course, it is to be regretted that our prominent leading men in high position in the councils of their country should so far forget themselves as to give an insult or provocation for resentment, but such has always been the case, and is the result of heated debate in discussing public questions, nor should the entire people be charged with the want of morality, with bad faith, fraud and dishonesty, etc., on account of it.

Thinking people will justly condemn such hypocrisy.

Any man in public or private life is justifiable in resenting an insult when offered, and it is human nature to do so, even in refined Washington, and he would betray his own cowardice and the want of self-respect and manhood not to do so, whether he be a "hot-blood" from the South, or a "cold-blood" from the North.

I am from the South, and Southern raised, am from Texas, and am proud of my country and kin. I know the spirit of the Southern people. They are noted for their magnanimity, liberality, charity and hospitality, sociability, etc.

They are as a rule as moral, cultured, educated, refined and high-minded as in any other part of the country, and I resent the false charges and insinuations against the Southern people by morality or any other source. I have the honor to know personally the Hon. Joseph Bailey, of Texas. There is no more cultured, refined, high-minded Christian gentleman in the United States Senate than he—affable and able.

Left an orphan boy in the Mississippi Valley, after the war, he, with a widowed mother, took Greeley's advice, took his dollar and went West, locating in Cook County, Texas, where he was reared, battling his way against adversity in a new, sparsely settled country, with its disadvantages, but with the vim and energy to overcome all difficulties, he succeeded in educating himself, was admitted to the bar on arriving at majority—and by his industry, eloquence, ability and sagacity soon pushed to the front, and won distinction as a lawyer. At 26 he announced himself as a candidate for Congress against Judge Hare, of Sherman, Texas, one of the best and ablest men in Congress from Texas at that time, who had served with distinction for 12 years. By many it was considered presumptuous for young Bailey, the "boy," to offer himself as a candidate against Judge Hare. But when the nominating convention came, Bailey went in by a good majority of the instructed delegates, so able and eloquent did he prove himself that he captivated his hearers everywhere, and was elected overwhelmingly. After serving two terms he declined to run again in 1896, but the people of his district at the primaries sent a large majority of the delegates instructed for Joe Bailey unconditionally. He again declined to offer his name in the convention, or to accept if nominated, but notwithstanding was unanimously nominated over his protest and overwhelmingly elected at the Fall election. In due deference to his constituency he served them, until he has been elevated to the Senatorship. Mr. Bailey is the idol of the Texas people today, and won his distinction by his honesty, sincerity and faithful service.

As to the charge that he is a 200-pound bully this is false. Unless he has grown wonderfully the past few years, he never saw the day he would weigh more than 170 pounds. Mr. Beveridge denies having been choked by Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Bailey never charged Mr. Beveridge until after the Senate adjourned. All this talk and criticism about the Texas Senator is hotch-potch and done for effect.

True, he may have been in the wrong. It is not the purpose of this article to protect or to justify him if he was wrong, but to give to the public a true statement of facts concerning the Texas Senator, and to correct the unjust imputations against the Southern people.

No one will be more ready to apologize for a wrong done than Senator Joseph Bailey when he sees his wrong. As to fraud and corruption, I know of no Southern Senator who has yet been charged with procuring his seat in the Senate by bribery in the Legislature. Can you say as much for some of the Northern Senators? But enough for this time. Let us call a halt on this bloody shirt cry and give all sides justice. Respectfully,

F. P. MORGAN.

IS THIS FAIR?

A Championship Given to the Second Best Man.

One of the clearest cases of awarding an athletic championship to the second best man was witnessed at the all-around championship meeting of the American Athletic Union, held at Celtic Park, Long Island, last Friday, says the Chicago Record-Herald. There were three competitors, Myer Prinstein, formerly of Syracuse University, holder of the American record of 24 feet 7¼ inches for the running broad jump; Adam B. Gunn, known as Boston's physician-athlete, who won the all-around championship at the Stadium, Buffalo, last year, and E. S. Merrill, of Beloit College, who represented the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

The nature of the contest and the relative ability of the three contestants are best shown in the following summary of points awarded in each event:

	Gunn.	Merrill.	Prinstein.
100-yard run	755	874	811
16-pound shot	644	690½	195
High jump	544	544	576
880-yard walk	700	628	646
16-pound hammer	498½	0	63
Pole vault	700	0	449
120-yard hurdle	690	700	590
56-pound weight	295	564	0
Broad jump	736	708	788
One-mile run	621	764	0
Total	6,200½	5,532½	4,079

Although Merrill is shown to be nearly 700 points behind Gunn in this summary, an analysis of the table shows that he was first in five of the events, Gunn winning only three, and that Gunn only won two firsts of the eight where Merrill scored at all. Moreover, the events which Merrill won—namely, 100-yard run, 16-pound shot, 120-yard hurdle, 56-pound shot and one-mile run—are infinitely better tests of physical power than the 880-yard walk, which is a freak performance, the 16-pound hammer throwing and the pole vault.

There is a story behind Merrill's failure to score in the hammer throwing which completely turns the scale of points in his favor. The score by which Gunn won his 490-odd feet in this event was a throw of only 166 feet 3 inches. One of Merrill's throws measured better than 170 feet, but all his throws were declared foul for reasons not stated in any of the New York accounts of the contest. Granting his superiority in this event, the score would have stood six events to three in Merrill's favor over Gunn.

Friends of the Western athlete will be interested to see how he performed in comparison with his rival, to whom the championship was awarded:

	Gunn.	Merrill.
100-yard run	beaten 2 yds.	10 2-5 secs.
16-pound shot	39 ft. 7 in.	40 ft. 6⅝ in.
Running high jump	5 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 2 in.
880-yard walk	4m. 1 4-5s.	4m. 16 4-5s.
16-pound hammer	165 ft. 3½ in.	120 ft.
Pole vault	10 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 6 in.
120-yard hurdle	beaten 14 ft.	17 1-5 secs.
56-pound weight	20 ft. 6½ in.	26 ft. 9 in.
Broad jump	20 ft. 9½ in.	20 ft. 6 in.
One-mile run	5m. 25 3-5s.	5m. 5s.

It matters not what a system of points may decide or judges declare, the above table will satisfy any one at all familiar with athletic sports that Merrill is by far a greater athlete than Gunn. Eliminate the half-mile walk and the pole vault, which are athletic anomalies, and Gunn would be practically eliminated from the comparison. It is a great showing for the Beloit athlete.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

F. S. Tenney, 34; Kate Campbell, 26.
Bert Long, 19; Myrtle Sloan, 17.

Contagious Diseases.

July 12, Roy Pittenger, 434 Alder street; diphtheria.

July 11, Miss Emma Evans, 403½ Third street; scarlet fever.

Births.

July 6, girl to the wife of Ernest L. Ross, 80 North Ninth street.

July 2, boy to the wife of George E. Jackson, 623 Sixth street.

Building Permits.

T. F. Magher, two-story flat, Eleventh, between Salmon and Main; $2500.

Millard & Easterby, 1½-story shop, Ankeny, between Fifth and Sixth; $150.

John Everson, repairs, Albina avenue, at the corner of Loring; $80.

A. Johnson, repairs, northeast corner of Clackamas and Benton; $300.

Real Estate Transfers.

Olive Madison to Jennie Hamilton, 10 acres, section 8	$ 550
Jessie D. Belknap et al. to Annie Downs, 5 acres, section 1, T. 1 N., R. 1 W.; also lot 3, block 15, and fractional block 3, J. John's Addition to St. Johns	1
Mabel L. Doty and husband to R. C. Brooks, lot 10, block 16, Hawthorne's First Addition	500
Annie Downs to Marian Graves, lot 13, block 15, James John's Addition to St. Johns	1
Dan J. Malarkey and wife to Laura M. Gammans, 10 acres, Emanuel Hammon's D. L. C.; also property in Fairlawn and North Fairlawn	1
P. H. Marlay to Mrs. E. M. Hughes, lot 12, block 11, Hawthorne's First Addition	1
Nancy A. Windle to W. H. Monahan, lots 16 and 17, block B, Portsmouth Villa Extension	1
H. G. Platt and wife to George H. Durham, lots 7 and 8, block 13; lot 17, block 21; lot 6, block 36; lot 1, block 14, Woodlawn	1
Betsy L. Russ to Ben B. Rogers, lots 19 and 20, block 5, Park Addition to Albina	325
Louise Hawthorne Boise et al. to S. C. Jaggar, W. ½ of lots 7 and 8, block 288, Hawthorne Park	900
B. M. Lombard to C. J. Decker, part of lot 7, block 179, Couch's Addition	6500
C. and T. G. Deandorff to the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, SE. ¼ section 15, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., W. M. King, and part of William Cason donation land claim	80
J. H. Page and wife to Charles A. Good and wife, lots 7 and 8, block 1, Central Albina	600
Title Guarantee & Trust Company to Julia A. Clark, lots 36 and 37, block 4, Stanley, No. 2	50
Edna B. Haight to William H. Wilton et ux., lots 4 and 5, block 1, Orchard Place	1000

PLANS FOR NEW QUARTERS

Buildings at Vancouver Barracks Will Be Commodious.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, architectural plans for improvements at the Army headquarters are now under way. Plans and specifications are being drawn up by a local architect. It is not probable that contracts will be let for three or four weeks. The cost of the improvements will be $142,000, the amount allowed by the War Department several days ago.

The needs of the post for enlarged quarters are urgent, and must be met before Winter. One battery company is now in tents, and troops will be coming from Manila to increase the number of men to be quartered. The alterations are necessary also because of a new law which requires 720 cubic feet of air space, or 85 square feet of floor space, for each soldier.

Eight barracks buildings are to be remodeled so as to accommodate 80 men each, the present size of companies of infantry. The old buildings are to be generally overhauled and repaired. Two buildings for two companies of field artillery, each of 120 men, will be built, also a mess hall and one two-story double house for officers. The old library and band barracks will be made into regular men's quarters.

Could Not Lie Down, Sit Up or Stand Without Experiencing the Most Excruciating Pain.

Paine's Celery Compound

After the Failures of Physicians, Special Medicines and Electric Battery, Banishes Pain and Tortures and Restores Health.

In the ranks of sick, tortured and diseased sufferers, many men and women have become hopeless because of the failures of physicians and their medicines.

We would have all such dejected and despairing mortals take comfort this very day. We would impress upon them the blessed truth that Paine's Celery Compound is abundantly able to save and cure even at the eleventh hour. Paine's Celery Compound accomplishes its life-saving work for the old and young when all other medical treatment fails. A multitude of people have furnished strong and incontroverible testimony in su port of the statement that "Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well." Mr. John W. Boyd, of Mishawaka, Ind., refers to his own case as follows:

"Last Winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half-hour each day for ten days without any relief. Finally I concluded to try Paine's Celery Compound, and to my surprise, after using one-half of a bottle I was able to get out, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since. I have gained 20 pounds in weight, and am feeling first rate."

HELLEN MAY DIE.

Wound Received in Accident Takes Serious Turn.

The condition of Frank Hellen, who was accidentally wounded while sitting in his office in the Portland Club Sunday night, had so far improved yesterday morning that his physicians had him removed to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment. Last night his condition was critical, and while hopes for his recovery are entertained, it is thought that his chances are not of the best.

The wound was more dangerous than the first examination of the physicians, made while Hellen was very weak, showed. The examination yesterday showed that the bullet had struck the vertebra and that portions of the bone had been driven into the kidneys. An operation to drain the kidneys was performed, and Dr. A. E. Rockey said it proved successful.

The fears that Hellen will not recover are based upon his weakened condition. Only recently he recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and he has suffered from constitutional troubles for a number of years. He had maintained his health only by adhering to a rigid diet prescribed by his physicians, and as the wound is very serious, his friends think his chances of recovery are very slender.

To Drill for Oil Near Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Or., July 14.—Thomas Wilkinson, recently from Bradford, Pa., an expert oil operator, has discovered what he believes to be traces of the certain existence of petroleum on the farm of Mrs. E. E. Warner, in the foothills, 11 miles east of this city. He will form a stock company and begin the work of drilling in a few days.

One Hundred Dollars Saved on a Piano

This seems like a big amount on a single piano purchase, yet this is what you can save this month by taking advantage of our cut price. We don't mean that we are making that much of a cut from our regular prices, for we could not do that, but with our saving over what the same quality of an instrument would cost elsewhere would leave you a clean-cut $100 in your pocket. We have a very large stock of pianos on hand of the very latest styles of our standard makes, and have concluded to turn an otherwise dull month into one of the busiest of the year by offering such prices and terms to almost compel people to take advantage of it. Among our stock we have a number of sample pianos of good makes that we will close out at $200, $226, $238 and $256, worth from $300 to $375. If you want a second-hand piano, the following might interest you: Feurich, good, $90; Hallett & Cumston, $40; Wheelock, $75; Hinze, almost new, $90; Gabler, $125; Kingsbury, rented awhile, $226. If you want an organ, you will find our prices very little higher than you have to pay for second-hand organs elsewhere.

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WILEY B. ALLEN CO.
209-211 First St.
Portland, Oregon.

The Royal Fruit Jar

BY EVERY TEST THE BEST

MADE IN FINE FLINT GLASS WITH GLASS COVER

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HAZELWOOD BRICKS

Made from our pure and delicious ice cream, are just the thing for picnics and excursions. See us before placing your orders, as we are sure to please you.

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Something New

See our window display of Umbrella Handles with attachment for carrying carfare. Cost no more than others.

JOHN ALLESINA

TWO STORES:
286 Washington St. Near Woodard, Clarke & Co. — 209 Morrison St., Near Meier & Frank Co.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 14.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 77; minimum temperature, 55; river reading at 11 A. M., 15.0 feet; change in the past 24 hours, —0.4 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., trace; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 40.80 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 46.07 inches; deficiency, 5.27 inches; total sunshine July 13, 11:20; possible sunshine July 13, 15:30.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction	State of weather
Astoria	72	T	*1	S		Cloudy
Baker City	88	0.00	18	SW		Cloudy
Bismarck	82	0.00	6	NW		Clear
Boise	100	0.00	14	SW		Pt. cldy
Eureka	66	0.00	16	W		Clear
Helena	86	0.00	*8			Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	88	0.00	00	Clm		Cloudy
Pocatello	94	0.00	14	SE		Clear
Portland	77	T	8	SW		Pt. cldy
Roseburg	76	0.00	26	SW		Pt. cldy
Salt Lake	96	0.00	*8	SE		Clear
Spokane	86	0.00	*8	SW		Cloudy
Walla Walla	90	0.00	6	N		Pt. cldy

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A disturbance of marked energy made its appearance off the mouth of the Columbia River this morning, and during the afternoon moved rapidly inland. It has caused threatening weather, with small showers, in the Willamette Valley, and cloudy and threatening weather generally east of the Cascade Mountains. The reports from San Francisco and Seattle are missing.

The indications are for showers in this district Tuesday, followed by cooler weather.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, July 15:

Portland and vicinity—Showers and cooler, with brisk westerly winds.

Oregon—Fair in south, showers and cooler in north portion; westerly winds, with squalls.

Washington—Showers; cooler in east portion; westerly winds and squalls.

Idaho—Cloudy and threatening in south, showers in north portion; cooler; south to west winds, with squalls.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Baker's auction rooms, cor. Alder and Park. Sale at 10 A. M. Geo. Baker & Co., auctioneers.

At Gilman's auction rooms, 411-413 Washington st., at 10 o'clock A. M. S