

GLERIE, HAPPY

Port of Portland Votes Him Good Salary.

HIGH PRICE FOR BRAZEE LAND

Commissioner Thinks \$15,000 Amount Asked, Is 50 Per Cent Too Much for Five Hundred Feet of River Frontage.

A burst of oratory enlivened the usually dull proceedings of the Port of Portland meeting yesterday. The occasion of it all was whether the new clerk is to receive \$100 or \$125 a month for his services. After arguing the matter in every possible light, a vote was finally taken, to settle the question, and it resulted in a vote of 4 to 2 in favor of the larger compensation.

At the close of business, the time came to choose a new clerk. Commissioner Willis moved, as a first consideration, that his salary be fixed at \$100. He said that for all the work that is to be done, the port's competitors can be found to the commissioner's employ at that figure.

Vice-President Thomas took the other view of the case and delivered an address on the increased cost of living and the natural upward tendency of wages. "It is not becoming for the Port of Portland," he said, "to put down wages at that figure. The work of the port is worth \$125, and the man we are going to vote for is worth that much."

Mr. Willis saw no reason to change his opinion, and a vote became necessary on his motion. His vote and that of Captain Spencer were the only ones for it. Captain Adams, Driscoll and Thomas voted against it. Captain Adams was not present.

Mr. Thomas then nominated Dan J. Maher to be clerk of the board, and his election was confirmed by the same vote as on Mr. Willis' motion.

Most of the time of the meeting was spent in considering Ellis G. Hughes' offer of the Brazee property adjoining the drydock site. Mr. Hughes asks \$15,000 for the property, which is a strip of river frontage. No one dissented from Mr. Driscoll's opinion that the price is excessive. Mr. Willis believing the figure to be at least a fair one, moved that the majority of the commissioners, however, think that more land is needed there, for the drydock proper, but to afford facilities for shops and the like, which will make the dock available for ship repairing.

The only question left before the board was whether it would be justified in paying more than the land is worth in order to make the drydock succeed. Captain Spencer and Mr. Driscoll both expressed themselves strongly as opposed to paying that amount. Mr. Adams was in favor of accepting the Hughes offer, but Mr. Thomas insisted on more time for consideration, saying that if he were to vote now he would certainly vote against it. At his request the matter was put off until the next meeting.

D. C. Bush, a farmer at Ladue, Wash., sent in another communication to the board. A week ago he filed a claim for \$200 damages to his property caused by the mooring of the dredge Columbia. The board then, acting on the recommendation of Superintendent Groves, dismissed the claim. Mr. Bush threatens now to put the matter in the hands of lawyers, if a settlement is not made. The clerk was authorized to inform the Ladue man that his case will be investigated as soon as the water goes down.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS OUTING.

Jolly Times in Camp at the Cascades.

CAMP CASCADIA, Wash., July 9. (Special.)—The annual Y. M. C. A. boys' camp left on the Regular Tuesday morning for a ten days' outing at the Cascades, Washington. The party was in charge of Mr. C. J. Smith, director of the association, and included the following: Joe and Roy Richardson, Clifford and Harry Moore, Fred and Chester Switzer, Frank Guild, E. Fred, Chester Hurler, Roy Hurler, Charles Olsen, Wal Nasser, George Knox, E. L. Loevey, Tom Esser, F. M. White, Leon Lorrer, Harry Lofgren, Harry Dalsell, George Lattimer, H. Williams, George Green and W. E. Wright, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Camp was pitched about one-half mile from Moffitt's farm, on the high bank of the Columbia, on an ideal spot. The boys have a first-class cook along, and after the first meal in camp, three cheers and a tiger were given for George Green. The regular camp routine was followed last night, whereby each boy in known by a number, and must serve as a waiter for two days, carry water for the following day, and be on duty at camp and visit the boat for two successive days.

The boys work in shifts of three each, with a leader, and the experience will prove very helpful. Baseball and basketball teams will be organized, and special events are scheduled as follows: Field day, country circuit, minstrel show, Indian pow-wow, Camp Rock, etc.

The daily schedule is as follows: Rise, 6 A. M.; getting-up drill, 6:30; breakfast, 7; camp duty, 8; games, 9 to 11; swimming, 11; dinner, 12; tramp and excursion, 2 P. M.; swimming, 4; supper, 8; camp fire, 8:30; evening service, 9:15; lights out, 10.

The first night in camp was spent as follows: A cabinet meeting of the boys' department was called by Professor Ringler, with Dalsell, Knox, Richardson, Moore and Wright, and camp details outlined. Then a camp fire was started, and the crowd crowded in a peanut match. The boy who told the best story or joke was awarded a handful of the double-dimpled variety. It is needless to say that the peanuts gave out very early.

KOCH THEORY BORNE OUT

Experiments Show Danger From Animal Tuberculosis Not Great.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Berlin Medical Society yesterday evening assembled to hear Professor Koch's report on the results of the prolonged experiments of the tuberculosis commission in infecting calves with human tuberculosis. Professor Koch's observations, prior to the celebrated London address, caused the health officers to appoint a commission to make systematic experiments. Yesterday's paper was in the nature of a preliminary report.

The commission investigations cover three forms of introducing tubercle bacilli in calves: First, subcutaneous injections; second, in food; and third, by inhalation. The preliminary report covers only the first form, but the experiments with the other forms continue. The commission decided to attempt the inoculation of calves with matter taken directly from human victims, but with cultures made therefrom. The experimentation covered 20 separate cul-

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Perish the thought and the thinker! But travelers from remote regions outside of Multnomah County assert that all other great metropolitan centers of the world have car service until 1 A. M., and many even much later. "But what's the use of running a car when there's nothing in it—that is, pecuniarily," they say. "It's a waste of money. The car knows it can go home at 1 A. M. instead of 11:35 P. M. it will only hang around down town that extra hour and perhaps go home less sober for it. It's only a few more nickels in it for us and a lot of dollars out."

Yet a good many voices are lifted up from the hundred-thousand-thousand General Public. Suburban people, particularly, are anxious for better service. "I'd like to feel free of this horrible anxiety about catching the last car," said the head of an East Side family. "If the theater lets me go at 11 o'clock, and I have to get a car, I'm in a bad way. I'm in a bad way, and my father-in-law is breathless, while I'm in danger of apoplexy before we have reached Third street. We'd all like to stop and get a little ice-cream soda, or something, but we never can without worrying over 'that car.'"

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The directors of the Milwaukee School District have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year, which will open in September next: Principal, L. A. Read; assistants, Emma E. Cato, and Charles E. Cato. Mr. Read was principal last year, and his work was satisfactory to the district, which has just reduced its debt from \$500 to \$300 and will pay this debt next year.

The matter of school consolidation with surrounding districts did not succeed, for the reason that the Milwaukee District carries a debt. This district offered to carry its own debt, and not to have any of the other districts to share the burden, but this promise was not sufficient to bring about consolidation. However, Consolidation will be made in the seventh, eighth and ninth grade pupils to the Milwaukee School the coming year, which is one step in the direction of final consolidation. After the debt is worked out, the plan of consolidation, as advocated by State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman may be made a reality.

Milwaukee School attracted attention last term by its history of researches regarding the early days of Milwaukee. Its principal, Professor Read, who encouraged and directed the graduating class in its work, along this line, has been invited to prepare a history of Milwaukee for the quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society.