THE WAY OF THE CROSS

ROBERT J. BURDETTE PREACHES AT CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Large Congregation Hears Distinguished Speaker Plead for Higher, Nobler Living.

A congregation of about 900 people listened to the sermon by Robert J. Burdette yesterday morning in the Central Baptist Church, East Sixth and East Alder streets. The hall was hardly large enough to accommodate all who wanted to hear Mr. Burdette. Extra chairs were brought in, and when the services were opened the hall was packed from the entrance to the platform. After singing by the congregation, Rev. William E. Randall, pastor, introduced Mr. Burdette in a pleasant manner, referring to an incident long ago when he first met the distinguished guest and speaker.

As the hall was crowded and many were standing, Mr. Randall invited the boys forward on the platform at the feet of Mr. Burdette. Many responded.

"The boys may sit on the platform, if I am able to stand up all through the sermon," said Mr. Burdette, pleasantly, when introduced. His text was, "Take Up the Cross and Follow Me."

Without an attempt at oratory, the speaker made a strong appeal for higher, nobler living.

Mr. Burdette first spoke of the poverty of Christ, who laid the command upon the world, "Take Up the Cross and Follow Me." Christ had nothing, he said, and he left nothing. It was indeed a hard thing to ask of any one. It meant great sacrifice, and yet there was no service without some sacrifice in it. Mr. Burdette said that even a man who works on a salary can make a sacrifice. There was a cross in everything. The government, when it pays its soldiers only $16 per month, requires of them a sacrifice. They give everything for the flag of their country.

"Why should you follow Christ," asked Mr. Burdette, "under these conditions, when it means so great sacrifice? Why follow any man? The devil won't require such a sacrifice. Why not follow him? He won't charge you anything. But in the end he will make a heavy charge, while Christ gives the reward. This is a strange world. We don't know much about it. The man who knows everything—the man who can't learn anything—why you can sell him a gold brick on every corner of the City of Portland. We can't get through this world on our own strength. We will fail if we try this. But we don't want to copy any one. We may see men we think we would desire to be like, yet there is something about him we don't want to copy. There is no sure guide we can follow except the Christ. Any other guide will be ignorant or treacherous—no matter which, and we will be misled. When the battle of Waterloo was in progress, and the fate of the French Empire hung on a single movement, the guide told the great Napoleon that all was clear in front. So the flower of the great army was hurled to death because of the guide. False or ignorant. It made no difference, the result was the same. A man may wash the windows from a stepladder, but very few could climb the flagstaff over the tower of The Oregonian building. One might walk a plank only a few feet above the ground, but if placed high up he would be sure to fall if he looked down. There is no sure human guide. Temptations surround us on all sides, and we can't get through either by our own strength or the guidance of any one else. Hence Christ says, 'Take Up the Cross and Follow Me.' Only by doing so can we overcome the power of temptation. Alone you cannot fight against sin, overcome temptation, crush sin, be a true man. This country thought it revered the flag—that it loved the colors—but it didn't; it only liked them. But when the banner had been carried through the thick of battle and was brought back tattered and rent, then the Nation saw the beauties of the National colors and loved the flag. When Garibaldi called for volunteers to free Italy, they asked him what they might expect, and he told them the snows and storms of the mountains, the battlefield with all its horrors, wounds and death, but in the end free Italy. That was enough; they rallied around his banner. So Christ said, 'Take Up the Cross and Follow Me' with all the sacrifices, but in the end there is eternal life and peace.

"When on one of my trips I stopped at a hotel in Minnesota, the proprietor invited me out in the kitchen. He said he wanted to show me something I had never seen before. We came to an orange tree, on which were some oranges, leathery and shrunken. I had never seen oranges grow before, and, of course, I admired them very much. Then, when I first went to California, I was driven through an orange orchard. There were countless oranges growing in the beautiful sunshine. I had never seen anything so lovely as that orange grove. I thought of the poor, shriveled-up orange tree in the hotel kitchen, with the few pitiful, shriveled-up oranges. The tree in the hotel had been nurtured in the atmosphere of roast beef and cabbage, past and present, and enjoyed only the heat of a base-burner stove, and the only light the poor tree had came from a coal-oil lamp. But the oranges in the great California vineyard had been nurtured in the broad, free sunshine, and had grown to perfection and beauty under its influence. So the reward that Christ offers is the wider and more beautiful life than the narrow confines of selfdom. It is the eternal life. It is not living to live in a house from day to day—without reaching out after the ennobling, the life Christ promises when He says, 'Take Up the Cross and Follow Me'—it is merely existing. Then let us obey the command and take up the cross."

At the conclusion of the services Mr. Burdette stood on the platform and shook hands with several hundred members of the congregation. For 20 minutes he held a reception, and fairly bubbled over with good humor.

"THE POWER OF SYMPATHY."

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette Addresses Y. W. C. A. Audiences.

"The Power of Sympathy" formed the basis of an interesting address given to the members of the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Robert T. Burdette, and the room and adjoining hall were crowded with listeners. Two lone men were present. Mrs. Max M. Shillock sang two enjoyable solos and Mrs. Warren E. Thomas was accompanist.

Mrs. Burdette spoke in an easy, conversational way, and illustrated her meaning now and then with apt anecdotes taken from her recent visit to the Holy Land. She said in part: "You are doing the real work of the world, for yourselves and its uplifting. The motto of the seal of the Baptist Missionary Society is 'For Service or Sacrifice.' Are you not all conscious, when speaking of service and sacrifice, of asking yourselves, what shall I give up to do this? In your life and mine, as in the plowed land, the seed has been dropped, but we have not turned the soil. The Master said: 'I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' No life is great except that life which is made great through service. In your loving service you do not need money, you do not need to learn a language. It is the service of the human heart, and cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. A pat of the hand and a smile make bearable the burdens of the day, the world is hungry for them. There is no woman but needs the sympathy of the human heart. While recently visiting the Young Women's Christian Association at Rome, Italy, I found the young women in charge there in a joyous frame of mind. Not because they had received the gifts of a library or a new building, but because the civil authorities of that city had graciously permitted them, for the first time in six years, to place the sign of their association on the corner of their building.

"Once in the city of Damascus, that place of no sewerage, I had occasion to go to a Turkish bath, and was escorted there by a Mohammedan woman, closely veiled. I was not taken into the bath, for some reason I don't know, and I could not find out why, as I did not understand one word my guide said to me, and I'm sure she did not understand one word of what I said to her. On our way home several boys surrounded us and behaved in a very objectionable manner. My guide protected me from their violence, and, although she could not give me one intelligible word of encouragement, once she lifted a portion of her veil and smiled at me in such a loving way that I was sure of her sympathy. I knew instinctively that she was my friend." In closing, Mrs. Burdette told of the noble example set by Dr. Palmer, who, after he had lost his wife, child and property by the Galveston flood, forgot his private sorrow and ministered to the needs of others. The speaker made an effective plea for cheerful service.

St. Johns Church Rededicated.

The United Evangelical Church of St. Johns was reopened and rededicated yesterday in an all-day service. In the morning Rev. H. L. Pratt, presiding elder of the Portland district, delivered the sermon. He also preached in the evening. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon another largely attended service was conducted by Rev. L. M. Booser, formerly pastor. At all these services large congregations were present.

Rev. L. Fisher is the regular pastor in charge. Recently the church edifice was moved from the lower portion of St. Johns to the elevated ground near the schoolhouse at a cost of about $150. Money for the expenses was provided so that the society opens its work in its new location practically free from debt.

A very happy spirit pervaded the congregations yesterday, and the rededication was an occasion of rejoicing among the members. This is now the only church in the upper portion of the new city of St. Johns.

Fifty Years a Church.

At the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church, East Tenth and East Grant streets, yesterday, Rev. Owe Hagoes, who just returned from the East, gave an address on "Fifty Years of Work." He spoke of the progress of the Scandinavian Church, and showed how it had expanded from six pastors to a membership of 144,000. Mr. Hagoes attended the 50th jubilee of the synod of the United States while in the East.

HE ASKS ABOUT BATS.

Subscriber Thirsts for Knowledge About an Interesting Animal.

OSTRANDER, Wash., July 17.—(To the Editor.)—Please allow me space in your paper for a few questions: To what class does the bat belong, the animal or the fowl? Is a fowl an animal, or is a fowl classed as an animal?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The bat is an animal; not a bird or fowl. But birds and fowls belong to the animal kingdom; not being vegetables. Many in all ages have considered it neither a bird nor a beast, but a cross between them, being birdlike in possessing the power of flight, and also like many a four-footed animal in having a coat of fur and jaws provided with teeth.

The peculiar habits of bats prevent the same observations given to most other animals, as they are hidden away during the Winter months, and only seen in warmer weather on dusky evenings. Subscriber's lack of knowledge about them is, therefore, excusable.

The bat was a puzzle to the ancients. Pliny, the elder, a Roman naturalist, born A. D. 23, and who fell a victim to his curiosity by advancing within range of the thickly falling ashes from the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, did not know exactly where to place it in his classification of the animal kingdom, and so described it neither under the head of beast nor bird, but gave it a small chapter to itself, in which he says:

"Among the winged animals the only one that brings forth its young alone is the bat. It is the only one, too, that has wings formed of a membrane, and is the only winged creature that feeds its young with milk from its breast."

His Natural History in 37 books is the most ancient encyclopedia; so he was no slouch of a naturalist, but, of course, he knew nothing of the large bats of Australia and the isles of the Indian Ocean.

No difficulty is experienced nowadays in giving the bat a precise place among the other members of the animal kingdom. Since it suckles its young, it belongs to the family of Mammalia, and bats of all sorts are included in the order of Chiroptera or hand-winged animals, as when its arms and fingers are stretched out a webllke membrane is seen to extend between each of the fingers and from arm to leg and leg to tail.

Some bats live on insects, some suck blood, as the vampire, and some live on fruits. The bats found in this country live on insects, and in the Winter they have a long sleep, hanging by their hind legs, head downward, in caves, attics and other places where not likely to be disturbed.

About 160 species of bats are known, distributed over every quarter of the globe, the larger kinds in the warmer regions of the earth, and extending northward to about latitude 60. The fruit-eating bats are confined to tropical regions. Among these are the largest, the "kaling" of Java measuring five feet between the tips of its wings. A common name of the bat in England is "Flitter-Mouse."

In islands of the Sumatra archipelago is a family of fruit-eating bats called "flying foxes," the largest of all, measuring a foot in length, with five feet spread of wings. The flesh of these is esteemed a delicacy, but does not pay for the fruit they eat. There is also the "flying cat," or "flying lemur." Twenty to 25 species of such large bats, all considered delicacies, are found in Central Sumatra, where they dwell in thousands in limestone caves. They feed at night, hanging suspended, head downwards, during the day from trees, resembling clusters of fruit, and are easily caught or knocked down with sticks, the natives carrying them home by basketfuls. As they eat only fruit, they do great injury to cocoanut plantations and mango gardens. They are also very intemperate "animals," and often pass the night drinking the toddy from dishes placed by the natives beside tapped palm trees, which results either in their going reeling home in the morning in a state of extreme and riotous intoxication, or being found next day lying at the foot of the trees sleeping off the effects of their midnight debauch, much the same as man, the king of animals, sometimes does, when he has been "on a bat." Their fruit diet and toddy beverage accounts for the delicate flavor of their flesh, and when they are cooked with an abundance of spices, they are really very good eating, something like frogs' legs.

If the people of Sumatra desire to get rid of them, they might put a cold-storage plant in one of the ships going over there with flour and send back a cargo of their big bats on ice. They would find a ready market at the various clubs and the Portland Hotel, as the supply of frogs' legs, soft-shell crabs, sweet breads and other "delicatessen" is never equal to the demand.

If these lines do not satisfy Mr. Subscriber's thirst for information in regard to bats, he may 'cut and come again."

Will Operate Old Magnolia Mill.

ALBANY, Or., July 19.—(Special.)—The Albany Canal & Water Company has leased the old Magnolia Flouring Mills, in Albany, and will conduct them this season. The company is composed of a number of Albany's leading business men.

For all troubles arising from urinary irritation, take Oregon Kidney Tea.

GENERAL STAFF OF NAVY

ONE OF URGENT NEEDS TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS.

As Navy Has Grown, Duties of Bureau of Navigation Have Increased Beyond Its Ability to Perform.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 19.—The United States Navy wants and needs a general staff patterned on much the same lines as the general staff of the Army that becomes effective in August. Secretary Moody thinks the Navy has reached such a stage of development that it can best be handled by a general staff, which will act as advisor of the Secretary of the Navy, yet always be subordinate to him. The great navies of foreign countries are many of them controlled in a similar manner, and in view of the size and importance of the American Navy today, and the greater importance that it is annually assuming, it is quite reasonable to assume that Congress, at an early day, will accord it the same treatment as was extended to the Army in the last session.

Just how far a naval staff, if authorized, will resemble the general staff of the Army remains for Congress to decide. It is naturally supposed by those familiar with naval affairs that the two bodies would be created along similar lines, and that the naval staff, in addition to directing the affairs of the commissioned Navy, would also have a considerable say as to the design of new vessels, the rapidity of increasing the Navy, and the work of construction and equipment. But right here enters a point that is in dispute in the Navy Department, and there is quite a serious division of opinion among naval officers as to the duties that should rightfully devolve upon a general staff.

To divert a little, it should be explained that under recent administrations a peculiar situation has grown up in both the War and Navy Departments, under which a single bureau in either department has assumed responsibilities not intended for it, and has, to a large extent, usurped authority that should be widely distributed throughout the service. In the War Department it was the Adjutant-General's department that grew up under Alger to become by far the most important bureau in the service, and during the Spanish War, and afterwards, the Adjutant-General was by far the most influential official in the War Department, excepting the Secretary, who almost entirely relied upon the Adjutant-General when important questions arose. In the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation has forged to the front, and during the Spanish War, and since, has had practically complete say as to the assignment of ships, the movement of squadrons, the enlistment of men, appointment and promotion of officers, and in fact has been "the whole thing," except as to the construction and equipment of naval vessels. The Navigation Bureau has been all powerful.

Now that there is a possibility, if not probability, of the establishment of a naval staff, the officers of the Navigation Bureau expect to dominate such a body, and to a man they are in favor of a staff that will consider only questions affecting the ships in commission. In fact, they want the General Staff to perform just about the duty that the Navigation Bureau is at this time assuming. They prefer that the respective bureaus be allowed to continue in control of the construction and equipment of naval vessels, and, in fact, do not want the General Staff to even consider questions of future naval policy, such as the determination as to the needs of the service in the way of new ships, or the kind of ships.

But this is one of the most important questions that confront the Navy Department at any time. There is no discounting the advantage of having the General Staff devote its careful consideration to problems of strategy, tactics and the general management of the commissioned Navy, but if the General Staff is to be created, there are other officers who believe it should stand in readiness to consider all legitimate problems that may come before the Navy Department. In time of war, the General Staff might well be relieved of problems of construction and equipment, but in times of peace there would be ample time for the staff to assist the Secretary in other branches of his duties.

The present system of bureau control in the Navy (always subject to the approval of the Secretary, of course), was in every way adequate when the Navy was small, and the ships few and old-fashioned. But during the past 20 years the American Navy has been steadily growing in importance and size, and today has assumed large proportions. The General Staff scheme has been considered for ten years or more, but the sentiment never yet crystallized in such form as to attract the serious attention of Congress. True, the Secretary, to meet temporary needs, created the Naval War College, a body of naval officers performing duties such as some would exact of a General Staff, duties pertaining absolutely to the manipulation of the fleets. The plan, so far as it goes, has been a success, but the War College, as was true of the Army War College, is only a temporary expedient, and cannot last. Secretary Moody has become convinced that a better system of management should be provided for the Navy, and a strong recommendation for General Staff legislation is looked for at the opening of the next regular session of Congress.

The Bureau of Navigation has so expanded itself that it needs relief. Since before the Spanish War this one bureau has managed all the affairs of the fleets, made the war plans, studied foreign navies, trained officers and men, done all the recruiting, governed the War College and the office of the Naval Intelligence, and during the war, executed all the plans of campaign. Clearly, all this is too much for a single bureau to attend to, and these affairs, with or without matters of construction and equipment, as Congress shall determine, will eventually be placed in the hands of a general staff, just as the problems of the Army will eventually fall into the hands of the new Army staff. It is expected that the Chief of Staff will direct, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, the military affairs of the fleet, and will be responsible to him for its condition and effectiveness. In time of peace, the General Staff will make arrangements for proper naval defenses; in time of war, the staff will be responsible for the successful conduct of the campaign.

It is insisted that had there been a General Staff in the Navy during the Spanish War, many of the blunders of that conflict could have been avoided. A body of the best naval experts in the service would then have acted in concert in directing movements that were actually controlled by one or two men. The object of the General Staff is to distribute the authority, and to avail the entire Navy of the best judgment of its highest and most efficient officers, whenever points of vital importance may be at issue. Where one officer now directs the movements of the several fleets, under a General Staff the entire board would be consulted, and where one man now orders promotions the entire staff would take a hand in making recommendations to the Secretary. At all times, the staff, if created, will be subordinate to the Secretary of the Navy, and will act as his advisor.

There is said to be a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of a naval staff, particularly since the creation of the General Staff of the Army, and if so, it is not improbable that the looked-for legislation may be enacted at the coming session.

Oregon Red Men to Convene.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 19.—(Special.)—The annual convention of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red men of the Reservation of Oregon will be held in this city Wednesday, July 29, and continue probably for three days. One hundred delegates are expected to attend, and for their entertainment the members of Wacheno Tribe, No. 13, of this city, are making adequate arrangements.

FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA.

Careful Study Being Made as Guide to Legislature.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 19.—With the intention of fixing upon a proper forest policy, California has undertaken this year, with the help of the Bureau of Forestry, a comprehensive and detailed study of its forests. The State Legislature recently appriated $15,000 for the study, the condition being that it should be carried out by the Bureau of Forestry, and that the bureau should bear half the expense.

The state desires to know those facts about its forests that will guide it in passing wise forest laws. It desires to know, for instance, what disposal should be made of the state forest lands, what should be done to regulate the cutting of timber on them, how forest fires may best be restrained, whether tree-planting in denuded areas will pay, etc.

The task of securing all the information necessary for a forest policy for California the Bureau of Forestry has begun this Summer. The work is of such magnitude that several years will be required to complete it, but valuable and suggestive results will be secured each year.

The work has been begun on a large scale. Six men are now examining public lands in the state to determine what parts of them are suitable for National forest reserves, and similar studies will be made of lands for state reserves. A study will be made of all lands owned by the state in order to determine the uses to which they may best be put, who should administer them, and what sort of administration they should have. A forest map of California will be made, showing the location of all forest areas and distinguishing between the different kinds of forest. In connection with the forest map will be a study of important trees, in order to learn with exactness the commercial range of the valuable species. An investigation will be made of the effects of lumbering on the forest in order to determine what ought to be done to cut-over lands. It is of great importance to know what happens to the land in different parts of the timbered regions after it is cut over by the lumberman—whether it comes up again in timber or whether it becomes waste land.

The effects of fire on the forest, especially after lumbering, and what may be done by the state to prevent fire, are subjects that will take a long time to work out. In September E. A. Sterling, of the bureau, will try to determine what is the cheapest and most effective method of protecting from fire land that has been lumbered.

The bureau will also make a study of the chaparral lands of Southern California, in order to learn whether it will pay to plant them with timber trees. A very interesting question has been raised as to whether chaparral—which includes a great variety of scrub trees, such as manzanita, scrub oak, valley mahogany and scrub cherry—will retain the moisture in the soil as well as timber trees. Chaparral grows denser than timber trees, and often reaches a height of 20 to 25 feet and a diameter of 16 to 18 inches. L. C. Miller, who has charge of this work, is now making a study of the conditions under which chaparral grows in the San Gabriel Mountains, near Pasadena, where the bureau has been planting pines and cedars for several years.

The results of these separate investigations will be gathered together by William C. Hodge, of the bureau, who has general charge of the California work, and will be presented to the state in a formal report, accompanied by maps.

EXPENSIVE LETTERS.

What It Costs to Bring Them From Point Barrow.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 18.—The recent receipt by the Postoffice Department of an official report from the postmaster at Point Barrow, the northernmost office in Alaska, aroused some little interest in postal circles, and one official, handling mail contracts, undertook to compute the actual cost of transporting a batch of mail from Point Barrow to Washington, a distance of 6904 miles. The transportation of mail over this great distance required just five months, the report having been mailed February 10 and received by the department on July 10. According to the estimate of the postal official, from Point Barrow to Kotzebue is 650 miles, and this part of the journey is covered by means of reindeer. From Kotzebue to Nome is 400 miles, a stretch on which both reindeer and dogs are utilized. From Nome to Unalakik is 230 miles, where dogs furnish the motive power. From Unalakik to Tanana is 363 miles, and Tanana to Eagle is 567 miles, both of these stretches being covered by means of dogs. This makes a total of 2210 miles traveled in Alaska alone. The next stage is 594 miles from Eagle to Skagway, via Dawson, of which 572 miles is in Canada and 22 in Alaska, 460 miles of the distance being by horses and dogs and 112 by railroad. The 1000 miles of distance between Skagway and Seattle is covered by steamer, and the 3100 miles from Seattle to this city by railroad, of course. This completes the 6904 miles.

Mr. Stone, who made these interesting calculations today, summarizes the various methods of transportation of mail between these points as follows:

By reindeer, 650 miles; by dogs, 1630 miles; by horses, 412 miles; by steamer, 1000 miles; by railroad, 3212 miles; total, 6904.

Cost of the Trip $2320.

It is figured that the total cost of one mail trip, regardless of the weight carried, from Point Barrow to this city is $2320. This is based on the fact that the round-trip rate for carrying the mail from Point Barrow to Kotzebue, according to the contract, is $750, making the single trip $375, one-half the round-trip rate, and the other stages of the trip are similarly computed. Thus the cost, whether there is one letter or a big bulk of mail, from Kotzebue to Nome is $350, Nome to Unalakik $263, Unalakik to Tanana $462, and Tanana to Eagle $529. The transit across Canada does not count, as that is paid by the British government, and the steamboat trip from Skagway to Seattle is $160. These figures for Alaska are absolute, and the remainder of the $2320 is $341, which is approximate and adopted on the basis of 11 cents a mile as the average railroad rate for the United States.

Week in London Stock Market.

LONDON, July 19.—The week in the stock exchange closed with a healthier feeling in the American market and the easier monetary conditions had a steadying effect all around. The weakness of Americans had an unfavorable influence on all speculative stocks and the feeling is still exceedingly nervous, principally owing to the unprecedented and inexplicable nature of the slump. A hopeful aspect of the situation, however, is the fact that low prices of Americans, particularly of the better class of these securities, attracted numerous investors. The other markets were almost inactive. The rumors of trouble in the Far East have had so far little effect on Russian or Japanese securities.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

A DeLand, New York
J Smith and family, Cleveland
Mrs D F Gope, Syrcse
Mrs R B Rich, Auburn
Miss A S Hoshizu, do
W B Gray, St Paul
H A Meyers, N Y
F Buford, St Louis
Mrs C B Cox and son, Pennsylvania
A E Esher, New York
W E Knapp Chehalis
K C Schmidt, S F
W R Lott, San Fran
W C Haseltine and wf, city
Mrs F B Goudey, city
H N Anderson, Abrdeen
J McPherson, do
A W Middleton, do
C M Hollub, San Fran
Miss J Sinkler, Phila
Miss Sinkler, S C
Miss A Sinkler, do
Dr A S Larkey and wife, Oakland
W S Furnish and wife, San Antonio
Mrs R Pendleton, do
Master T F Smith, do
A Pellegrin del Molina, San Francisco
C R Davis, city
Mrs J B Ross, Astoria
M Stiepel, Chicago
A E Raneome, Seattle
E A Braniff, Wash
L Cohen and wife, Pendleton
R J Burdette and wife, Pasadena
H C Locke, wife and child, New Orleans
W W Locke, Jr, do
Mrs A T Moss, do
Mrs C L Tutt, Colorado Springs
E W Brigham, Boston
C A Wertheimer, St Louis
A B Hohny, Boise
G Macintosh, N Y
O R Comine, N Y
Miss A Hollub, city
Miss C May, city
W H Ledbetter, city
W S Miller and wife, San Francisco
M C Isaacs and wife, Chicago
H Davis and wife, Springfield
D A Brumbaugh, Tacoma
E T Berner and wife, Salem
Miss M Hunt, Salem
A Jacobson, Seattle
M H Weaver, Seattle
F H Killowen, Seattle
G Edenholm, Seattle
D C Kinney, Salem
Mrs M W Denver, S F
Mrs H Turner, S F
O B Knapp, Seattle
E Ross and wf, Chgo
R Gilchrist, Mich
G D Sisson, Phila
W E Cumback, "
A Dieckmann "
I K Levy, San Fran
B F Maxwell, N Y
J T Hendricks, Falls
D S Kinney Roslyn

THE PERKINS.

Nat Levin, Tekoa
Mrs M B Day, Minpls
Mrs A C Warner, St Paul
Miss Anna Warner, do
B Huntington, Yoncalla, Or
Tena Holtery, Lyle
C M Dunlap, Spokane
W W Wood, Salem
J H Watson, city
Mrs Watson, city
D V Kuykendall, Washington, D C
Y L Derby, McMinnv
R E Derby, do
C D Post, Oronto
D Goodsell, city
T B Wilson, Seattle
W H Wilson, Harrison
C B Richardson, Walla Walla
O C Sherrill, city
G F Ward, Canyon
P Walters, Merrill
H D Begun, La Fayet
J N Cheshne, Spokane
N G Hardesty, Mulino
C C Marell, Mulino
F Brown, city
J L Laurence, city
L J Ruhl, city
G L Weiley, city
L A Booth, Prineville
Dr T L Catteson, Spokane, Wash
W A Miller, St Paul
Mrs Miller, St Paul
J P Brannan, St Paul
Mrs Brannan, do
E S Norton, San Fran
D O Modlin, Ft Worth
N B Mail, Walla Wlla
B A Washburn, Boston
Mrs Washburn, do
L A Dawson, Atlantic
Mrs Dawson, do
F H Lundy, Lewiston
Campbell Bros, Boston
F H Day, Chicago
F L Poole, Portland
J C Yall, San Fran
F W McNamara, do
R T Winston, Chicago
L J Hazlett, Huntngtn
W R Alderman, Seattle
M Smith, Baker City
Mrs Smith, do
A R Greene, Baker City
F J Scoggin, Sheridan
C J Westport, Bridal Veil
E Peppebes, do
J A Ward, Arlington
Mrs Ward, Arlington
Nellie Brown, Condon
Bertha Trimble, do
Elsie Brown, Condon
A H Coleman, Bingen
Mrs Coleman, do
S Jenmoore, Iowa
Mrs Jenmoore, Iowa
F A Laatz, Pendleton
G W Wisdom, Baker City
Joe Marveau, do
Mabel Beason, Prosper
Mrs W Noot, Payette
B K Clothier, Everett
S L Baxter, Prineville
W H Howard, Bend
Miss Jessie Davis, Castle Rock
Miss Davis, do
Mrs G I White, La Gnd
J L Harris, Kelso
L H Chambers, Hoquim
C B Richardson, Walla Walla, Wash
W H Wehrung, Hisboro
Mrs J Klick, For Grve
C E Moulton, Tacoma
W S Lysons, Kelso
J H Dixon, wife and 3 chldn, Wallace
Mrs F E Glandon, Seattle
Clarence Glandon, do
B W McDavitt, Seattle
W E Walther, Dalles
Mrs Walther, Dalles
Ira A Martin, Mich
Mrs H White, Spokane
Miss Bessie Hutchins, Berkeley, Cal
F J Devine, Albany
W Wright, Roseburg
Mrs Wright, Roseburg
P J McDonald, Portlnd
B A Hunsaker, Myrtle Creek
M O Hawins, Coquille
G H Durham, Grnts Pa
Mrs Durham, do
Mrs C C Hogue, Albny
Mrs Barbara Hopkins, Canyonville
Miss Hopkins, do
F Hubbard, Medford
Mrs Hubbard, Medford
Mrs John J Vla and child, Medford
Miss E Kenady, Woodburn
J W Shang, Myrtle Pt
Mrs Shang, do
S B Cathcart, Marshfld
Mrs Cathcart, do
Mary Walker, Coquille
T Wilson, Canyonville
W Sogabert, Scottsburg
F L Coran, Grnts Pass
L A Strobel, do
A J Arm, Reid City
Mrs D McCarthy, Ashland
Mrs J R Toper, do
Mrs J Hammerley, Gold Hill
R G Reppey, Cent Pt
R A Minkler, Ashland
W H Redfield, Glendale
Mrs Redfield, do
Clyde Brown, San Fran
T C Smith, Salem

THE IMPERIAL.

J M Hayden, Olympia
F F Fountain, Seattle
M R Cox, city
G M McBride, Astoria
M W Wasseman, Portland
Lloyd Hansen, Salem
N J Haas, Salem
J J Emmons, Florence
C W Snyder, Lakeview
Mrs Snyder, do
Miss Snyder, do
Campbell Bros, Boston
J Coombs, Prineville
B F Jones, Prineville
N Myer, San Fran
S J Baum, Pendleton
J R Langdill, Sumpter
Mrs Langdill, do
H C Black, Rochester
C Knight, The Dalles
Otis Patterson, do
R Thompson, Oakland
E Clarke, Oakland
Mrs A E Fernald, Baker City
Mrs D H Dimmick, Granite
Mrs C W Schryer, do
Mrs E E Ferguson, The Dalles
Miss Ferguson, do
E E Farrants, Boise
L M Gurd, Pendleton
Mrs Gurd, Pendleton
Mrs Angie Wells, do
G H Baker, Goldendale
Mrs Baker, Goldendale
G M Baker, do
Maud Baker, do
Lula Lyson, do
Mrs J W Huggins, San Diego
May Davis, do
Mrs C Heyer, Haywrds
Theo Wehr, San Fran
S Swetland, Vancouver
J B C Lockwood, city
C K Levy, Minneapolis
I A Gustafson, Astoria
N N Craig, San Fran

THE ST. CHARLES.

Mrs L Crain, Duluth
Mr Haggerty "
W Simpson, city
Fred White, Berry
Mrs Anna White, do
H Stock, city
J H Phinnan, Dalles
J H Ewing, Gresham
Mrs Smith, city
S R Haworth, La Gnd
Lulu Beyers, Antelope
Mrs Bell Martin, do
P Griffet "
J W Davis, Vancouver
E Close, Kalama
F Morgan, McMinn
Dr J D Thompson, Chicago
F S White, So Bend
J Erickson, Quincy
F G Ford, city
H O'Neill, Vancouver
G F Scholl, Hubbard
E M Reid, city
R Joplin, city
A Chalmers, city
R A McDuffee, city
R L Sitzer, Tacoma
D Alexander, Greenwod
Mrs Alexander, do
Miss H Olsen, Grt Fals
L D Shepardson, Catlin
Mrs Shepardson, do
Maude Jacques "
A M Bolter "
A R Beeson, Albany
C O'Donnell "
C Simpson, Chehalis
E E Smith "
C Harris, Marshland
J A Hamilton, city
Max Young, Astoria
M E Thorpe, Seattle
Mrs Thorpe, Seattle
C E Simpson "
W C Cook "
S H Blackburn, Oregon City
H Hollich, Albany
J W Tilden, Vancouver
F Reeves, Pomeroy
Mrs Crati "
G V Brown, Centralia
John Fleming, do
R Paul, Dallas
R L Bush, Kelso

THE ESMOND.

J C Clark, Forest Grve
A Y Marsh, Dallas
R Strait, Skamokawa
L Dixon, Skamokawa
J Hunt, Skamokawa
W E Cole, San Fran
C Hall, Clatskanie
H Pierce, Monmouth
Miss Pierce, Monmouth
A C Chandler, do
A K Pesonin, Ft Cnby
J T Hall, St Helens
Geo Ray, St Helens
Mrs Ray, St Helens
A E Hulme, Chinook
A Nackley, Kalama
J Margor, Kalama
C A Vivian, San Leandro
C Kastner, do
G H Isom, Crookston
C Craven, Corvallis
J Folger, Aberdeen
F M Lick, Salem
C Imerfall, Everett
P Jones, Seattle
W A Ashby, Tacoma
J McCann, Fairview
L E Wigton, Turner
J B Howard, S F
A Singelow, Everett
Mrs Singelow, Everett
J L Smith, Everett
P R Rubdot, San Fran
H Driscoll, San Fran
D Newmyre, San Fran
L Powers, Salinas
Mrs Powers, Salinas
Miss N Powers, do
John Edes, city
N Lowitzer, Scipio
Ole Madsen, Scipio
J G Zimmer, Oakland
R Wherry, Astoria
W Slaven, Astoria
J P Logan, Corvallis
W Gilbert, Scio
Mrs Gilbert, Scio

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European plan, popular rates. Modern improvements. Business center. Near depot.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.
First-class restaurant in connection.

Rainier Grand Hotel, Seattle.
European plan. Finest cafe on Coast. Hdqrs. naval, military and traveling men. Rooms en suite and single. Free shower baths. Rates, $1 up. H. P. Dunbar, prop.

Hotel Richelieu, 216 Occidental ave., Seattle. Modern. Eup. plan; 50c to $1.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 19, 8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 56; river reading, 11 A. M., 12.5 feet; change in 24 hours, —.5 of a foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0; total precipitation since September 1, 1902, 41.26 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1902, 46.06 inches; deficiency, 4.80 inches; total sunshine July 18, 1903, 8:18; possible sunshine, 15:18; barometer, reduced to sea level, at 5 P. M., 29.94.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation past 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Baker City	82	0.00	8	NW	Pt. cloudy
Bismarck	88	0.00	10	SE	Clear
Boise	94	0.00	*	W	Clear
Helena	84	T	16	SW	Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	84	0.00	*	NW	Clear
North Head	66	T	12	NW	Cloudy
Pocatello	90	0.00	12	SE	Clear
Portland	78	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Red Bluff	86	0.00	6	NW	Clear
Roseburg	78	0.00	8	N	Clear
Sacramento	76	0.00	16	SW	Clear
San Francisco	60	0.00	34	W	Clear
Spokane	86	0.00	*	NW	Clear
Seattle	76	0.00	10	NW	Clear
Tatoosh Island	58	0.00	14	SE	Cloudy
Walla Walla	92	0.00	*	SW	Clear

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A few showers occurred last night in the Walla Walla and Palouse countries but elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains no rain of consequence has been reported during the last 24 hours. It continues unusually cool in California, while in the North Pacific States seasonable temperatures prevail. The indications are for fair weather in this district Monday.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending midnight, Monday, July 20, 1903:

Portland and vicinity—Fair; northwest winds.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair; northwesterly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, District Forecaster.

FOUR LEFT

Buying Was Full of Interest Saturday at Our Store, But Only One Purchaser Selected a Prize Piano.

Four More Prize Pianos, the Guessing Contest and Little Prices on Second-Hand Pianos and Organs Will Be the Feature This Week.

It was pretty near a scramble Saturday over those prize pianos. Everybody wanted to choose a piano that belonged to the line designated with an ax and get the $25.00 discount. But there was only one lucky one. This, however, was really a bonanza prize, as the instrument selected was one of our highest grade upright pianos in a beautifully designed mahogany case, and the owner, who had hesitated between two makes, was immensely pleased to learn he had hit upon the right one.

As there are only four of the prize lines remaining, buyers now have four chances out of 25 to gain the $25.00 on the price of a choice piano.

One Extra Chance

As announced Saturday, it is our intention to make every day during the Carnival immensely interesting at our store. We had estimated that the contest for the pianos containing an ax would last during the carnival, but from present outlook these will all be gone in a day or two. We have therefore decided to make an additional prize offer of $25.00 to the first person who correctly guesses which of our twenty-six makes will be the last to be chosen in this contest. Guesses can be mailed to us or left at our office. Here is the list of our pianos:

The Weber piano of New York, the Chickering of Boston and the Kimball of Chicago, Hobart M. Cable, Bush & Gerts, Vose, Victor, Haddorff, Decker, Jacob Doll, Pease, Steger, Crown, Schumann, Milton, Draper, Hinze, Leicht, Lester, Marshall, Stuyvesant, Sherwood, Ricca, Weser, Wheelock and Wuitney.

Second-Hand Pianos and Organs

This sale of excellent makes will continue this week. We still have a few of these instruments in perfect order, which we are offering at such little prices they are sure to sell. The question is, are you going to get one of