PAYS FORTY TO ONE

Lamorie Surprises Oakland Talent in First Race.

FAVORITE GETS AWAY POORLY

Prince Brutus Redeems Himself by Easily Defeating Henry Ach in the Second Two-Year-Old Event of the Season.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The second 2-year-old race of the year was run at Oakland today, and it aroused considerable interest, as Prince Brutus and Henry Ach met again. When they first met on a muddy track Henry Ach beat Prince Brutus a neck, and he was the favorite today. The going was good, and Prince Brutus ran away from his field, winning as he pleased from Peggy O'Neil and Arisbe.

Lamorie proved a surprise by winning the first race at odds of 40 to 1. Dundeary, the favorite, got away poorly. Results:

Six furlongs, selling—Lamorie won, Chucko second, Libervale third; time, 1:15.

Three and one-half furlongs, purse—Prince Brutus won, Peggy O'Neil second, Arisbe third; time, 0:41¾.

Six furlongs, selling—Celebrant won, Bright Moon second, Gene Handlan third; time 1:14½.

One mile and 50 yards, selling—Hipponax won, Gawaine second, Emily Oliver third; time, 1:45.

Five and one-half furlongs—Money Muss won, Leotala second, Hagerdon third; time, 1:07.

One mile and one-eighth, selling—Caronal won, Stilicho second, Heather Honey third; time, 1:54.

FAVORITES HAVE A BAD DAY.

Only One Lands at Los Angeles—Mrs. Langtry at Track.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7.—An attractive programme and the presence of Mrs. Langtry at Ascot Park this afternoon drew the largest crowd of the season. More than 8000 persons passed through the gates, three-fourths of whom were women. The racing was of the best sort, and notwithstanding the defeat of five out of six favorites, the public seemed to have the best of the argument. Weather fine; track good. Results:

Slauson course, selling—Geisha Girl won, Jingler second, Brown Prince third; time, 1:12¾.

Three furlongs—Lady Lasca won, Azelina second, Hilona third; time, 0:37.

Six furlongs, selling—Quest won, Pat Bimmon second, Metlakatla third; time, 1:16.

Slauson course, selling—Madame Bishop won, Little Margaret second, Almoner third; time, 1:12½.

One mile, selling—Cloche d'Or won, Henry Clay Rye second, Glenrice third; time, 1:42¾.

Six furlongs, selling—Blissful won, E. M. Brattain second, Redan third; time, 1:14.

At New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Crescent City results:

Six furlongs, selling—Falkland won, Bronx second, Preakness third; time, 1:16 4-5.

Mile, selling—Erbe won, Louisville second, Floyd K. third; time, 1:45 3-5.

Six and one-half furlongs—Eva Russell won, Miss Golightly second, Style third; time, 1:26.

Seven furlongs—King Crocker won, Clangor second, St. Tammany third; time, 1:31 3-5.

Seven furlongs—Frank Rice won, Ralph Young second, Rachael Ward third; time, 1:32 3-5.

One mile and one-sixteenth—Hymettus won, The Regent second, Malay third; time, 1:52 1-5.

Fifth race—Lady matchless finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

Eastern and California Races
By direct wires. We accept commissions by phone from responsible parties at Portland Club, 130 5th street.

WIND-SHIELD UNDER A BAN.

Trotting Association Decides it Cannot Be Used in Making Records.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The joint committee of the National Trotting Association decided today to disallow Lou Dillons' record of 2:05 to a high-wheeled ball-bearing sulky, made at Cleveland, September 12 last. The committee said this was done "because the mare had previously performed in faster time, which performance was her record, and precluded a slower performance being a record."

"We also find that the performances of Maud S. at Cleveland, in 1885, was to a high-wheeled, plain axle sulky, according to rules; that the time, 2:08¾, was not only her best time, but the best time ever made up to that date, and was a record."

In regard to the use of wind shields, the committee's findings is as follows:

"No record can be made with a wind shield other than the ordinary dirt shield and pacemaker in front.

"A performance with pacemaker in front, with dirt shield, shall be recorded with a distinguishing mark, referring to a note stating the facts."

Plan for Road Improvement.

NEWBERG, Jan. 6.—(To the Editor.)—The question of how best to obtain good roads is an important one in all states and countries, but doubly so in a state like our own, where the temperature seldom falls much below the freezing point. If the surface of our soil were frozen during the Winter, to a depth sufficient to bear up the weight of a loaded wagon, it would greatly facilitate wagon transportation during the Winter months. Reviewing the discussion of the road problem, we find those whose enthusiasm leads them to believe we have the means at our command to build all the roads in each county in a substantial macadamized way. On the other hand, we have the pessimist who estimates the the length of the sum total of all the roads in each county, and finds the cost would be so great as to repel all idea of our ever being able to obtain good roads. In my judgment, the road optimist and pessimist are equally in error. It is my belief that if each county would build, every year, but one mile of road, in addition to the regular district road-work, and build that where it would do the most good to the most people, it would in time go a long way toward solving the good-road question.

The composition of the soil forms so important a part in roadbuilding that it makes it necessary for us to divide the roads into two classes. First, in soils where it is possible to build a fair road with no other material than the soil, and second, into portions where it is impossible to build without the aid of some foreign material such as crushed rock or gravel, a road that can be traveled in Winter.

In all states not thickly settled, public revenue plays an important part and it is necessary that on the start only those roads should be macadamized where the soil makes it impossible to form a gooe road otherwise. Again the question arises, where shall we begin to build tne macadamized road? Could there be any fairer way than for the County Judge and County Commissioners to designtae throughout different parts of their county ten portions of road, a mile to each portion, the improvement of which would, in their judgment, most serve the public good. Let the people vote, at their county election, on the two tracts, out of these ten, that in their estimation will prove of most service to them. Let the tract obtaining the greatest number of votes be improved the first year. The tract receiving the next highest the second year. This system to be continued at every county election.

G. S. ROBINSON.

SOME SWEARING DEFENSIBLE.

Many Good Men Have Employed an Occasional Oath With Effect.

Boston Transcript.

According to the Anti-Profanity League, the swearing habit is "the national evil." Undoubtedly the use of profanity is extremely prevalent; a person needs merely to keep his ears open on the street to learn this. But whether it is so general as to justify one terming it the national evil is a matter of opinion. Not all swearing, moreover, is wholly indefensible. There are various kinds of swearers, and it will not do to lump them in one class with a single label. Besides the habitual and commonplace swearers, whose profanity is mere redundant and colorless verbiage, and the vulgar and diffuse swearers, whose oaths are rank and noisome, one must recognize also as a distinct category the discreet and moderate swearers who employ an occasional oath with fine emphasis and artistic effect. Many great and good men belong to the last class. Even the father of his country is said to have sworn vigorously when the emergency seemed to require departure from his customary rule of unvarnished speech. This sort of discriminating profanity is vastly different from the causeless and gratuitous swearing of habitual and vulgar oathmongers. Indeed, the man who now and then vents his emotions in an oath is rather preferable to one who always bottles up his feelings however strong the provocation to break forth. A robust ebullition is better than ingrowing profanity. Silence may be as profane as words under certain circumstances. A saying of Joseph Choate occurs to the Settler in this connection. A noted prelate was once playing golf with Mr. Choate, and after foozling a tee shot egregiously, stood looking at the ball for several moments. After waiting for the bishop to say something Mr. Choate remarked: "Bishop, that was the profanest silence I ever heard."

As for the Anti-Profanity League, the purpose of the organization is certainly worthy, but somehow the Settler cannot develop a high degree of enthusiasm in such a cause. He is a bit weary of anti-crusades of all sorts. Movements for the suppression of this and that and what not fail to interest him profoundly. It seems to him that what is needed in the field of social reform is not so much the suppression of bad things as the promotion of good things. Reformers should concentrate their energies on positive and constructive work, rather than purely negative and restrictive undertakings.

Maude Amber Gets a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Maude Amber, the actress, was today granted an interlocutory decree of divorce from Ira Pueril Wilkerson. This is the case wherein the plaintiff charged the defendant with misconduct with a member of the "Fiddle De Dee" Company in Seattle, Spokane, Portland and other cities of the Northwest.

"How's your mother?" asked the neighbor. "Worried to death," answered the boy, who was swinging on the front gate; "father's hunting in the Adirondacks, brother Bill's gone to a political convention, brother Jack's joined a football team, and the dressmaker has just told mother that she'd look a fright in mourning."—Washington Star.

SWIGERT COMES HOME

SAYS MEETING OF BASEBALL MAGNATES WAS HARMONIOUS.

Speaks Well of Morley and Says California Is Not Trying to Run Things.

C. F. Swigert, president of the Browns, who attended the meeting of the Pacific Coast League at San Francisco, returned yesterday morning. Mr. Swigert's visit to the Bay City had two ends. It was street railway business which took him to California, and while there he stayed over for the annual gathering of the baseball moguls. Like Manager Ely, Mr. Swigert was greatly pleased with the reception accorded him by the Southern magnates. From all accounts the meeting must have been one great big love feast, with harmony throbbing through it like the running gear of an automobile.

The meeting was productive of much good in more ways than one, and the most important seems to have been that of "get together." Mr. Swigert is the authority for the statement that there was not at any time during the meeting a note of discord sounded, a thing in itself, almost unheard of among baseball moguls. The new chief guide of the Browns is immensely pleased with the selection of President Bert. Mr. Swigert, in addition to finding him a splendid lawyer, found him to be an exceedingly well-posted and practical baseball man. Mr. Swigert's opinion of the new Pacific Coast League president is shared by many of Portland's most faithful fans. Some of them have known President Bert for some time, while others met him when he was in Portland last season with Uncle Hank Harris' Stars, and he made a very favorable impression upon them at that time.

In speaking of his trip to San Francisco and the result of the meeting, Mr. Swigert said:

"I would like particularly to correct an impression which seems to be prevalent in the minds of baseball enthusiasts here, and which I confess I shared to a certain extent, to the effect that the Southern clubs are inclined to run the clubs to suit themselves, or, as it is often put, that the league is Harris, Morley & Co. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Whenever there was division, Harris and Morley were as often as not on opposite sides, but I am glad to say that we were usually unanimous on all questions.

"Mr. Ewing, of Oakland, whose club plays in San Francisco and is part owner in the San Francisco grounds, was also with us on every reasonable proposition and is a most liberal and fair-minded gentleman.

"Mr. Harris is often referred to as father of the league, and if looking out for the younger children, often at his own expense, gives him the right to the title, he has certainly earned it.

"Owing to the Hollingsworth incident Morley has been placed in a rather unfavorable light before the Portland public, but if any one were to hear his side of the case he would fully agee that he was more than justified in everything he did concerning that player. Mr. Morley is a great enthusiast and may have given offense to some people during the heat of conflict, but this occurs with the best of them, and we found him a most fair-minded and agreeable colleague.

"I sincerely hope that any prejudice that may exist in the minds of any one due to the incidents above mentioned will have entirely passed away, and that Morley as well as all other league directors will be given a royal welcome when he visits us next Summer."

The Burning of the Hotel.

FORSYTH, Mont., Jan. 7.—The Occidental Hotel, known at the time it was burned as the Northern Pacific "Section-House," was destroyed on the night of July 5, Jacob Braun, whose home was in North Dakota, losing his life. Over 30 guests jumped from the second and third stories and saved their lives. Ten were injured.

A young man arrested in Missoula admitted having set fire to the building. He stated that a man named Wilson or Will-
they had been refused food at the house. The fellow was given a hearing, but as he appeared to be mentally deranged he was turned loose.

The Occidental was a barn-like structure, and within 15 minutes after the fire had been discovered had burned to the ground.

PORTRAITS OF THE SPEAKERS.

All Are Represented in This Gallery Except Theodore M. Pomeroy.

Washington Post.

The Government has scores of portrait galleries, but, save the paintings of a long line of Presidents, which adorn the White House walls, there is none finer than that in the rear lobby of the house, where the likenesses of Speakers look down upon thousands of daily passerby. Some are in oil and some in crayon. All, since the last Congress adjourned, have been refurnished and put in identic gilt frames.

There is one break in the line of Speakers, which probably will never be repaired in this imposing gallery. The portrait of Theodore M. Pomeroy will not be hung at the Capitol, although he was in fact as much a Speaker of the House as any of his predecessors or successors. He was elected to the high office for about 20 minutes, March 3, 1869, just as the 40th Congress was expiring. This, as is generally known, was to enable Speaker Schuyler Colfax to abdicate and go to the other end of the Capitol to be sworn in as Vice-President and presiding officer of the Senate. The official record bears ample evidence to future generations of Pomeroy's appearance in the chair. The House had nothing serious to do in the interval, and the new Speaker was pelted with complimentary resolutions, expressing deep appreciation of his eminent qualities and of his acumen with the gavel.

Pomeroy's Federal career terminated with his brief but exceedingly spectacular service as Speaker.

Explains Socialistic Arguments.

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In an article in today's Oregonian, under the heading "Made No Attack on Jail," I find various misrepresentations.

First. I read that Mr. Stevens advocated to "down the monopolies," "throttle the trusts" and "to divide the world's supply of cash." Nothing could be more absurd than to make a socialist use such remarks. No sane man would ever attempt to down monopolies. One might just as well try to stop the sun from rising in the morning. The monopolies and trusts are simply a result of progress, based on the fact that it is better to co-operate than to compete, and if ever a socialist referred to them, it was to show the people that if a trust be good for the few to whom it belongs, the proper thing to do would be to form one large trust of which every member of this Nation should be a copartner. No socialist ever wished to divide anything except labor, and that equally, but otherwise demands that the worker get the full product of his toil and be not compelled to divide the wealth created by him with someone who does nothing for society.

As to the obstruction of the street, nothing could be further from the truth. There was never a time while Mr. Stevens spoke that people could not pass on the sidewalk and the street-cars kept the street open enough for any vehicle, and I and several others considered the action of Officer Roberts in taking a running jump into the crowd uncalled for, and the only object of this gentlemen in doing this was to create a disturbance or to show his authority.

That Mr. Stevens resented such methods needs no proof or apology and he appealed to article 1 of the first amendment to the Constitution, which reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

W. L. M. VANDERGOOT.

May Fall From Grace.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mayflower is a converted cruiser, but if she once lets loose on the Colombians they'll think she has backslid.

NEW MADE "ANTIQUES"

COPIES ARE OFTEN BETTER THAN ORIGINALS, AND AMATEURS ARE FLEECED

London Truth.

THE Lelong sale brought $120,000 to the fund created by the late Mme. Lelong for broken-down musicians. The purchasers were mostly dealers, who bid high to keep up the prices of mere old curios and antiquities with which South African helots and American multi-millionaires like to fill their houses.

Amateurs were frightened from bidding seriously by the fear that perhaps Mme. Lelong had somewhere near Paris a manufactory for antiquities. I had been to see a manufacturer of such wares. He makes no secret of his business, and enjoys sometimes to laugh at the amateurs who come in his way. In chatting about them he said: "Latterly an antiquary sent me a block of marble to make a copy of an objet d'art belonging to him. I executed the order, and gave it such a patine that it looked more genuine than the original. I sent it to him, and he took it for the original. Some days later I took him the real thing. He looked at it, turned it round, passed his finger over it, made a face and said: "It's a bit faulty. To be frank, it's a botched copy. I hardly care to take it.' I looked at him, and at last I said: 'Why, it's the piece you gave me to copy.' I thought he would laugh with me. But, no; he grew quite angry, talked loud and pretended that he had known without my telling him, but feigned ignorance to see how far my imprudence would go."

I turned the conversation from marble to wooden antiquities.

"With wood you can do what you please. You can now make it worm-eaten and put dry rot into the carved parts. A chisel cannot work on dry rot. This defect can be used as a certificate of authenticity. One of my friends bought a bahut. He paid three experts to examine it, and they certified it to be genuine. Some time after he had it taken down to shift it to another room. In moving it a panel got broken, and he sent it to Picard to be repaired. 'Goodness me! cried Picard, 'it is the bahut that I made a few years ago.' The cabinet-makers who work for antiquaries now use the oak which had been employed in the beams and rafters of old houses. Fortunes have been made by knowing people who bought old tumbled-down houses in Orleans and other provincial towns. They sold the rotten wood to manufacturers of ancient furniture for more than the house cost, and had the ground for nothing. I have another acquaintance who manufactures timepieces for an antiquary at the price of 70,000 francs apiece.

"And for what does the dealer sell them? He alone could say. Such things are counted invaluable. The antiquaries sell them to courtiers, who sell them to Park Lane millionaires and Americans. There are now only these two classes of purchasers. Here and there a French millionaire springs up and wants to distinguish himself as a collector. One should leave to all such their illusions. The forged thing is as good as the genuine. Not long ago I took pieces of furniture that M. de Vaufreland prides himself on possessing for genuine things, until I became acquainted with the man who made them. Marble is the material that least betrays the present day workman. I am now making a marble fountain which will look the product of a far-back time. I gave it patine by burning damp straw under it, and then I knock off a nose or a finger or leaves of a wreath. It is a great trial to artistic workmen to be obliged to mutilate their work in this way. We feel awfully disgusted when we have disfigured a statuette. But we can make three times more money in working for antiquaries than for moderns. Sometimes our profits are enormous; we have to be so conscientious and so attentive to details. The antiquaries can ask any prices they like. Their customers want antique things to give the illusion of having ancestors who flourished in farback centuries. A present craze is for 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th century marbles. They are very ugly, but they help to throw dust in the eyes of South African gold kings settled in Paris and American heiresses. The owner of the Chateau de Rochefort goes in for such things. He paid dear to secure for his chateau marbles that I dare say are genuine, but so inferior in workmanship and conception that I would not stoop to pick them out of the mud, if by doing so I could have them for nothing.

"Houdons are now the rage, and have been for some time. Think of the prices to which they ran up those spurious Graces on the timepiece bought by a Frankforter at the double sale! The most enviable Houdon is now 'Le Baiser.' Copies of it are sold everywhere by Italian boys. The original at this moment in London is worth 400,000 francs. Well, there are seven or eight 'originals' lying by quietly to be brought out in due time."

"Do you believe that great agglomerations of wealth conduce to art culture?"

"Your question shows that you do not know what barbarians the multimillionaires are. Vanity is their ruling passion. They have no taste for beauty, but for what they think uncommon, because to own it excites envy for their wealth and (they think) admiration for their connoisseurship. Secretan, who began as a finisher of bronze statuettes and became one of the richest men in Paris, to lose his fortune in a copper 'corner,' could distinguish the false from the true, and was alive to the ways of the trade. He bought Millet's 'Angelus,' not because he liked Millet, but because he knew that a set of clever fellows had speculated heavily in his pictures, and would certainly run them up. If 'The Angelus' had been worth 1,000,000 francs, Chauchard would not have bought it. He bought most of the things in his collection because suggestionized by clever people in the trade. Nearly all the great art sales within the last four years have been got up to suggestionize Chauchard. Some time ago a dealer called on him to propose the purchase of some paintings. The Croesus did not want them, but took his visitor to see the picture gallery. He saw there a painting—whether by Daubigny or Rousseau or Corot, I am not sure, but by one of the three—and after expressing the warmest admiration offered for it 19,000 francs. It might have been worth 10,000 francs. The owner naturally felt pleased and proud. Some weeks later he received a catalogue of an intended sale, at which a number of paintings by the same artist would be disposed of. Naturally Chauchard patronized the sale, and his name figured in all the papers as the purchaser of the things that fetched the highest prices."

Wealthy Amateurs Taken In.

"Suppose the 100,000 francs offered by the dealer had been accepted?"

"One cannot suppose such a thing. But if par impossible it happened, the caisse of those in the picture-dealing trade would have made good the loss. However, there is not so much room for sharp practice in modern things as in antiquities. The evil of the rage of millionaires for ancient things is that it is so injurious to modern art. Even millionaires cannot afford to buy modern paintings and sculptures when they have made collections of ancient. I work for the trade. It has often amused me to see how in dirty old shops wealthy amateurs are taken in. The dealer who knows his business never parades his antiquities in the front shop. He keeps them in the back shop, mixed up with dirty rubbish. The amateur, after a hunt among the things conspicuously exhibited, goes into the back shop to search, just like a country boy who seeks for birds' nests. When he 'discovers' what the dealer hopes he will find, he brings it out. The comedy—and it is a comedy—then begins. The dealer pretends that he had not paid particular attention to the picture or curio, or whatever it may be, but that, having dusted it and looked at it attentively, he sees that it is a rare object, and, in short, une trouvaille. He refuses to sell it until he has made inquiries as to its value. This throws the amateur into a fever, for which the only cure is the purchase of the 'find.'

"Amateurs may often buy jewelry with their eyes shut. Jewels have intrinsic value, and such exquisite workmanship is needed for them that forgeries would not pay. The only first-rate jewelers for European style are in Paris, and, for the Oriental styles, in Damascus and India. The Parisian working jeweler earns very high wages.

"I should also purchase blindfold a fine porphyry vase. Porphyry quarries are nearly worked out, and porphyry is nearly as hard as the diamond.

"Amateurs are sometimes, 'as a favor,' taken by antiquaries through the living rooms of their flats or chateaus. A dealer 'in the neighborhood of the opera-house has made a mint of money out of the Renaissance bed he sleeps on. He gives seekers after rarities opportunities to 'discover' it. They imagine it is a 'find,' because he uses it instead of keeping it in a showroom. He lets himself be persuaded, but not too easily, to sell it; orders another just like it, sells it also in the same way, and then another."

Here I took leave of my informant.

And now the following anecdote for the finale: I went some time ago to see avowedly spurious antiquities in a workshop in the Rue de Turenne. They were shown to me as forgeries too clever to be detected. The middleman who hoped to circulate them as genuine was named. Screws were old and loose fits. The enamel on the dial plate was identical with that on a timepiece of the same period at the Garde Meuble. I examined the works with a magnifying glass, and could see how they had been worn.

Not long after I met an appraiser of the Mont de Piete. We talked art and antiquities. I told him of my visit to the Rue de Turenne, expressed admiration at the completeness of the imitation I had been shown there, and mentioned the pride the artificer took in his work.

"Oh!" said the valuator, "he has no right to be so proud as that. It was I who provided him with the original old screws, works and all, and I had them made to order."

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DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Building Permits.

J. W. Sweeney, Thurman, between Twentieth and Twenty-first; two-story dwelling, $1500.

R. Hoffman & Bros., Glisan, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; greenhouse, $500.

J. P. and R. E. Menefee, Wasco, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; two-story dwelling, $2500.

Isham White, Second and Stark; repairs, $850.

James Hagadone, Prescott and East Thirteenth; two-story dwelling, $1500.

H. Baumann, Nineteenth and Vaughn; three-story dwelling, $9000.

F. W. Torgler, East Davis, between East Twenty-third and East Twenty-fourth; two cottages, $3000.

F. W. Torgler, East Ankeny, between East Twenty-third and East Twenty-fourth, two two-story dwellings, $4050.

Baker Theater, Third, between Yamhill and Taylor; alteration, $500.

J. Cook estate, southwest corner Second and Oak; repairs, $145.

Carl Freund, Commercial, between Knott and Sellwood; two-story dwelling, $3500.

Portland Ice Company, Second and Main; repairs, $500.

Margaretha Hoff, East Twelfth and East Main; dwelling, $300.

W. M. Cook, East Nineteenth, between Sherrett and Multnomah; dwelling, $350.

Cate & Powell, East Couch, between East Thirtieth and East Thirty-first, two-story dwelling, $2500.

Same, East Flanders, between East Twenty-eighth and East Twenty-ninth, two-story dwelling, $2000.

Same, East Davis, between East Thirtieth and East Thirty-first, two-story dwelling, $1800.

J. F. Wilson, Hancock street, between Williams and Rodney avenues, two-story dwelling, $1650.

J. F. Wilson, East Seventh, between Tillamook and Thompson streets, two-story house, $2000.

J. F. Shea, Second, between Ankeny and Burnside streets, three-story brick, $15,000.

J. A. White, Vancouver, between Broadway and Weidler streets, 1½-story dwelling, $2400.

Deaths.

January 2—Lemuel W. Scott, 79 years, 308 College; pneumonia.

January 2—Harry B. Rice, 56 years, 327 Lincoln; Bright's disease.

January 4—Susan Harriot, 31 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; valvular heart disease.

December 30—James E. Fields, 47 years, 369 Third; angina pectoris.

January 3—Mary J. Russell, 79 years, 680 Schuyler; paralysis.

January 1—Emily M. Smith, 34 years, Mt. Tabor Sanitorium; paresis.

January 2—Ann S. Bagley, 60 years, University Park; cancer.

January 3—E. J. Ellett, 50 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; pneumonia.

January 4, Bridget Gewell, 86 years old, St. Joseph's Hospital, paralysis.

January 5, John Williamson, 71 years old, McMinnville, senile decline.

Births.

December 28—Girl to the wife of Karl F. Kaiser, 667 Hood.

December 20—Girl to the wife of Edwin T. Hatch, 847 Mallory avenue.

December 11—Boy to the wife of Philipp Riehl.

December 9—Boy to the wife of Frank Calderas, 266 Hassalo.

December 30—Girl to the wife of Paul J. Zimmerman, 799 Washington.

December 17—Boy to the wife of Walter Carlson, 647 Bostwick.

January 2, girl, to the wife of William Baylie, 274 Wheeler street.

January 5, boy, to the wife of Thomas Neslan, 387 Wheeler street.

Marriage Licenses.

Julius Gumbert, 21; Lillian Esbert, 19.

E. C. Dunning, 26; Anna Wilson, 20.

Charles Foss, 21; Frances Vaughn, 18.

Mrs. Schneider, 692 Quimby street, chickenpox.

Annabell Hirst, "The Waldorf," measles.

Edna Moulton, 668 Upshur street, measles.

Ethelyn Moulton, 668 Upshur street, measles.

Everett McAllister, 844 Vaughn street, scarlet fever.

Henry Kuehn, 514 Twenty-second street, measles.

Mrs. F. Reipe, 349 Russell street, diphtheria.

Real Estate Transfers.

George W. Brown to Amanda Dee, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, block 1, Laurelwood	$ 600
F. O. Downing and wife to William Osborne, lot 4, block 18, Sunnyside Addition	650
William Sherlock Co. to Alfred Ingvardson, lot 11, block 19, Sherlock's Addition	900
M. Evans to Sandford B. Whiting, lots 5, 6, and 7, block 3, Northern Hill Addition	1,800
Sandford B. Whiting and wife to James and L. Hardy, lots 5 and 6, block 9, Northern Hill Addition	800
Sheriff, for J. C. Havely, trustee, to Minnie L. Foster, lot 2, block 128, Woodstock	11
Annie Rasmussen to John Madsen and wife, lot 10, block 26, Multnomah	1
A. L. Mendelson and wife to Security Savings & Trust Company, east 25 feet of lots 2 and 3, and west 20 feet of lots 1 and 4	1
Edw. J. Harvey and wife to William M. Ladd, lot 3, 4 and 5, block 204, city	1
James E. Hunt and wife to Henry Viereck, Sr., east half lots 5 and 6, block 199, East Portland	2,800
Investment Company to A. J. Paul, lots 4 and 5, block 6, Piedmont	550
H. C. Leonard to Alfa Preisler, lot 2, block 4, Riverside Addition	135
Fred S. Morris to George W. Woolette, lot 3, block 3, City View Park	250
M. C. George and wife to J. E. Snuffen, tract 4, Linn Park	300
Multnomah County to Aloys Harold, lots 15 and 16, block 23, Linnton	3
Title Guarantee & Trust Company to J. W. Smith, lots 12 and 13, block 8, Holladay Park Addition	2,000
O. D. and A. M. Sturgess to Julian L. Paul, parts sections 29 and 30, T. 1 N., R. 3 E.	15,000
Maggie A. Riner and husband to Anna D. Guiss, parcel land south half double block Y, city	3,500
M. C. George, trustee, and wife, to Addie Jane Squires, lot 5, block 10, Clifford's Addition to Albina	210
M. C. George, trustee, and wife to Joseph Redoute, lot 4, block 10, Clifford's Addition to Albina	210
Multnomah County to Thomas Flisinger, lot 29, block 14, Tremont Place; lot 28, block 40, Tremont; lots 41 and 42, block 3, Brainerd	13
Multnomah County to Thomas Flisinger, sundry lots Mountain Meadow Addition, Menlo Park, Massilon, Powers' Addition, Stewart Park, etc.	46
O. J. Wright and wife to Frank Steinel and wife, lot 36, block 13, Albina	700

$200,000 Fire at Capital of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—Two large brick blocks, occupied by the Augusta Savings Bank and several stores, were burned here today, and several other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Great Rush for Exits at Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Fire in a four-story building occupied by the Rauch Desk Company today caused excitement among the 45 persons working in the building, and there was a rush for the exits. Loss, $35,000.

Cases in Supreme Court.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Cases were today set for trial in the Supreme Court as follows:

January 20, Raffety vs. Wattier.

January 21, Carlyle vs. Sloan.

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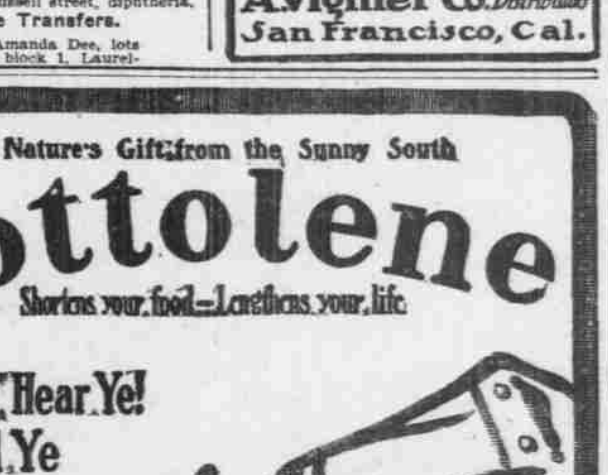
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