What the American Mining Congress Is

HE PURPOSES of the American Mining Congress, which holds its seventh annual session in Portland next August are manifold. Thoughtful mining men have for a long time felt the need of some permanent organization which could efficiently promote co-operation between the Federal Government and the proper development of mining and metallurgy in all parts of the country, which would encourage the dissemination imong the people of practical and scientific information, and which should be an effective means of bringing the mining men of the United States into closer and more profitable relations with each other through social intercourse and the dis-cussion of mutual interests. One of the objects, perhaps the chief, of the Mining Congress, therefore, is the creation of a Federal Department of Mines and Min-ing, by which it is proposed to place the executive branch of our Government in close touch with the entire field of minu-al production, just as it is now, through the Department of Agriculture with the farming interests of the country.

The mining men feel that their pursuit is of equal importance with that of agri-

i. In the magnitude of the industrial field to be covered. 2. In its primary importance and necessity to every branch of trade, manufacture and fransportation, as the supplier of raw ma-

the amount of capital invested. In the number of men employed.
 In its relations to foreign commerce

In the two decades from 1880 to 1900 the mineral production of the United States increased from \$367,000,000 to \$1,070,000,000, the production of gold more than doubled, the production of coal almost quadrupled, output of petroleum pearly trebled, production of copper gained tenfold, The Congress has by resolution submitted that the millions who are tolling in this great field of primary production deserve better protection and greater recognition than can be afforded through a Bureau of Commerce, a Bureau of Manufactures, or any other bureau within any other de-partment than an independent department of their own.

What Mining Department Would Do. It is proposed by the creation of such a

To utilize the American consular service in foreign lands to assist in finding new and better markets for our mineral products, just as it is now utilized in enlarging the world market for the production of agricul-

To establish experimental stations for expert investigation as to the best and chousest methods of mining and treating the great variety of valuable ores which exist In America, just as Government experimental stations have been established for the benefit

stations have been established for the benefit of agricultural interests.

To assist in removing, as far as possible, mining enterprises from the speculative basis which so often underlies them, by the systematic publication of scientific facts concerning the various mining districts of the United ates. To assist in disseminating among the min-

mineral deposits and how to recognize them. just as the Government by its bulletins from the Department of Agriculture dis-seminates the latest scientific information among the farmers.

To assist in elevating the occupation of

mining generally by affording better educamining generally by abouting better contactional facilities to those engaging in it, in the same way that the Department of Agriculture has done so much to lift agriculture from the ruts of chance and tradition to the plane of an exact science.

To assist in paving the way for National benefits which whall provide more settle.

legislation which shall provide more satistory mining laws, and thereby lessen the actory mining laws, and thereby lesses the caste of time, energy, and money which is low dissipated in mining legislation. To administer a properly devised system of

Governmental inspection of all mines and the conditions surrounding mineral produc-tions of all kinds, including coal and petrol-eum, in the interests of those employed

of mineral production, which shall be as ex-haustive and therefore as authoritative as those collected by the Department of Agrisiture with regard to agricultural produc

Would Be Self-Supporting.

By the aid of sultable legislation appropriating the proceeds of the mineral lands of the United States to the uses f the proposed Department of Mines and can be made self-supporting, and need not be in any sense a burden upon the taxpayer. The same reasons which have made the creation of the Departof Agriculture of the greatest whole country, exist for the

WHAT IS NOT SOCIALISM. Governmental Ownership of Utilities Beside the Question.

PORTLAND, April 26.-(To the Editor.) In today's Oregonian I notice in the editorial columns your comment upon the railroad strike in Hungary. I both agree and disagree with your conclusions. Although we disagree, in all fairness we ask you to publish the Socialists' side of

First, what kind of government rules in those countries you refer to, such as Austria-Hungary and Beigium? Reautocratic and anti-socialist; actionary, autocratic and anti-socialist; capitalistic, if you please. This tells the whole story. The capitalists, having propertied interests to defend, control nation, army, navy, legislatures and udicial power in their interest, and will in subjection to themselves

We see, as you do, that governmental pwnership of public utilities, or even of, all the means of production and distribu-tion under present capitalistic governments, dominated by capitalistic ideas, will be of little or no value to the working class, especially the prolotariat, which composes the majority. Just as is shown in Hungary today as you point put, such ownership does but put a weapon in the hands of an autocratic, rapitalistic and anti-socialistic govern-ment, besides being a roost for bureautrats and grafters. No, we do not want the state Socialism of either Bis-marck or Hearst brand, but such as is introduced by the workers, for the whole people and regulated and controlled by whole body of workers. It canno be you are ignorant of what Socialists teach and strive for. Then do not leave an impression with the public that capitalistic governmental ownership is So-

is the public ownership and control of the means of production, the workers of s legal age, without regard to sex or race, to control this directly and through chosen officials, such officials being aiways amenable to the people through initiative, referendum and imperative mandate and such other methods as are necessary. Every man sharing the wealth he produces and the equivalent of his labor; but nothing unless he labors. unless on account of sickness, youth or old age. So you see the laborers con-trolling all, it would be impossible to throw them out of work or oppress them. It seems almost foolish for one of us to thus have to state our position to you, but if you wish to imply in your editorial that mere governmental ownership implies Socialism, that is scientific, working-class Socialism, let us and your read ing public once for all understand that it does not. Criticise Hearst and his governmental ownership doctrines if you please; show that such ownership with he capitalist class in control is a bad

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS



an extent in the work of the board of directors of the American Mining Con-

gress that they desire the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and other business organizations at once to take this matter up and select local commit-tees who will look after all necessary

matters in detail.

"At least five committees should be appointed," said Colonel Irwin Mahon, sec-

take the matter up, and believes the com-ing assembly will be of sufficient magni-tude to justify sending special representa-tives. Already some five or six leading

papers of the country have made inquiry concerning the details of the congress and its purposes, with a view of sending special correspondents.

Object-Lessons for Visitors.

It would be within the province of the

local entertainment committee to give the visitors from every section of the Union many object-lessons, which will be more potent than any other form of argument

that can be employed, remembering that there are many hundreds of millions of

there are many numerous or minions or idle capital on deposit in Eastern banks and with trust companies and in private vaults, that is every day growing more anxious to find a field for its safe and

profitable investment.
"In connection with, and after the congress adjourns," said Colonel Mahon, "a series of excursions should be arranged for, whereby our visitors can see and

Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and extensive

thing for the workers, as the bonds to be

profitable investment.



Carlisle, Pa., Irwin Mahon,



J. Frank Watson, of Portland, Third Vice-President.

creation of a Department of Mines and Mining, says the Congress.

The many letters now received at the headquarters of the Congress in the City Hall from sil parts of the United States, indicate beyond question that everywhere

creation of a Department of Mines and Mining, says the Congress.

The many letters now received at the headquarters of the Congress in the City Hall from all parts of the United States, indicate beyond question that everywhere throughout the country great interest is being taken in this coming session in Portland. These inquiries come from Governors, Mayors, presidents of commer-cial bodies, exchanges, miners' associa-tions and from private individuals. Many inquiries are made as to whether there districts of Oregon that there never were more favorable indications on the surface for large quantities of low, and in many instances very high-grade ore, than in this state, and every man who has his own as well as the interest of this comown as wen as the interest of this com-monwealth at heart should make a spe-cial effort to demonstrate at this coming session of the American Mining Congress whether or not Oregon can in the near future take her place in the world as one inquiries are made as to whether will be a mineral display during the ses sion, what rates will the railroads give Matters have already progressed to such of America's great mineral producers

Better Mining Laws Wanted.

It is within the purview of the minin congress to recommend general legisla tion that will unify the mining laws of the several states in all essential partic ulars that will simplify the locating of claims and the acquiring of titles; that will more specifically define the Federa meaning of annual representation work meaning of annual representation work to the end that the prospector and small miner may be given all the encourage ment possible.
It is now the tendency of local legisla

retary of the congress. "Finance, recep-tion, transportation, general arrange-ments and hotels. If it is contemplated having a mineral exhibit, then it will be necessary to have a committee on ex-hibits, and although it seems some time tion, in the various mining states, to enact laws prejudicial to the prospector, yet before the Congress convenes, the general public can rest assured that there is not a moment to spare. The greatest results can only be achieved through active, interested work, aided by harmony and unity of action."

The press of the East is beginning to the constant of the consta rather than in his favor, inasmuch as it is becoming more and more difficult to locate claims in a valid manner, both from a technical point of view and as a financial proposition. Therefore, in order to remedy all such difficulties there exists a need for an organization of a Na-tional character, where mining men car meet at least once a year; make known their needs, agree upon such changes and conditions as are desirable and equitable, and then by united effort in an intelligent way, present their claim before the

oper tribunal for adjustment Congress a Paying Investment.

"Through the ever-increasing roster of ocations that appeal to the intellect and the energy of men," said Colonel Mahon, "America has become the foremost factor in the civilization of the world; and it is the effect of these various lines of industry and application upon the aggregate mind of the Nation that makes it strong and vigorous and progressive.

"Conditions have ripened our republic into almost infinite possibilities along in-numerable avenues of thought and action, and laid the foundation for the greatness already achieved and the still higher de-velopment to come, and while farming. for, whereby our learn by personal investigation something of the beauties, as well as the vast mineral and other resources of Oregon—Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Grant.

Linn. Oregon's industrial, commercial and defeated and defeate stockraising, fruitgrowing, lumbering, transportation leaders to foster and advance this great heritage to the highest and greatest pinnacle of success.

Josephine, Kiamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Maiheur, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tiliamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and other counties of importance, in a country that originally contained three of the present states of the Union, viz. "Regarding the question of the expense attached to taking care of the seventh session of the Mining Congress, let us parts of Wyoming and Montana. It was the acquisition of this region that gave the United States its first footing on the see whether it is proper to call it an

for this city and state that the Mining Congress will afford, a few calculations will show the immediate practical benefit. "It is estimated that for the six days the Congress will be in session that abou 2000 visitors will be present.

"Three thousand visitors at the very low estimate of \$5 each per day means exactly \$15,000, and this for six days

neans \$90,000.
"The average amount, however, actual cash put in immediate circulati it is safe to say, will not be less than \$10 per day. This means the comfortable sum of \$180,000 on an expenditure of \$6000 or \$7000. If money can be expended to any greater advantage than this it might be well in the interest of the city and state for those who are so informed, to explain the method.

"A large per cent of the men who will attend this coming Mining Congress will be experienced business and mining men, who are at all times on the lookout for profitable investments in mining and other enterprises. This being the case. does it not behoove every section of this and adjoining states, to take advantage of this opportunity to make their reources and advantages known; work is harmony with each other to make this coming assembly a success, and aid this National mining organization, by becommaining organization, by becoming permanent members of it—in the work it has to do, in furthering the interests of the mining industry. No sane man will deny that capital, and plenty of it, is needed to develop the mineral and other resources of Oregon, Idaho. Washington and Alaska, and every one of practical exerciones in the wineral of practical experience in the mineral districts of Oregon, knows that surface indications are more than encouraging but unless capital is forthcoming, to de-velop the leads and determine their worth, the prospects already discovered. no matter how promising, will not return a dollar to the business interests of this or any other community in this or the next century.'

In evidence of the interest being taken in this coming assembly in Portland, of the American Mining Congress, Colonel Mahon called attention to the following letter received by him on Tuesday ing last, which comes in advance issuing of the regular official call, from Governor Hill:

Augusta, Me., April 20, 1904,-Dear Six Following is a list of the delegates appointed this day by Governor Hill to the Seventh An nual Session of the American Mining Con gress, to be held in Portland, Or., Augus 22-27, 1904;

Hon. Walter E. Piummer, Lisbon Falls, Me. I. A. Josselyn, Portland, Me. Elmer D. Smith, Pittsfield, Me. Robert M. Staples, Washington, Me. E. M. Blanding, Bangor, Me E. M. Bismoing, Bangor, Mc. Herbert S. Dyer, Portland, Me. Hon. C. W. Davis, Waterville, Me. Robert J. Williams, Williamsburg, Me. Colonel J. I. Small, Lewistown, Me. George H. Morse, Pittsfield, Me. H. H. Patten, Bangor, Me H. G. Hodgkins, East Port, Me. Charles D. Shaw, Greenville, Me. Very respectfully. N. S. PURINTON,

DEFENDS UNITED STATES BANK | the Government and placed in the private And Also the Memory of President

ssued on the overcapitalized properties would through interest keep the workers subjection the same as ever, would give politicians a greater chance in the give politicians a greater chance in the public crib than ever at small duties and fat salarles, enable the capitalistic bureaucracy and the capitalists to drive back more easily the workers to their subjection. Show this and we but approve you, but do not call this Socialism, working-class Socialism. Such might be called a grantershy. might be called a graftarchy, but not a Socialist commonwealth. To know So-cialism and what we demand, let us go to the Socialist platform and their literature which you or anybody can easily obtain by writing to our headquarters at

Omaha, Neb. If you criticise the Socialist platform we will be glad to meet you or anybody clse fairly and openly. We have nothing to conceal or any reason to conceal anything therein, but seek to be openly known in our plans and purposes and nvite comparison with the Democratic and Republican platforms, conscious that our programme points the way to the ceasing of all exploitation of the workers and likewise their oppression; conscious we have the way to solve the class strug gle and abolish all class rule and sub-stitute therefor a commonwealth of all nations, races and tongues, wherein is plenty, peace and fellowship. W. L. FISHER.

The Harvard Oarsman's Health.

Chicago Tribune "You were positively panting when you ame in at the end of the race. I am sure you are getting heart disease." It is not the old grad who makes this objection the eight-oar shell game. It is the old aunt. She is sure that the dear boy's health has suffered and that he is going to have pains in his chest. It is for her therefore, that Dr. Meyian has prepared statistics proving that if you go to Harstatistics proving that if you go to Har-vard and wish to live long you had better join the crew. These statistics are not in cidental dippings from vagrant streams of rumor. They are the result of personal investigation. Every living Harvard oars-man has been examined either by his fam-ily physician or by Dr. Meylan himself. And this is what has been found out: From 1822 to 1892 the Harvard varsity boat accommodated 182 men; 120 of these men still throng to Harvard's jubilee; of the 32 who have died only six can be said by their most ingenious friends to have succumbed to disease initiated or even accelerated by over-exercise. In short, according to the American experience table of mortality, used by the insurance companies, the man in the may expect to live £58 years longer his fellow-students with the horn.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth

birthday in any better way than by at-

tempting to criticise statements I have read from time to time in The Oregonian. In its issue of July 22, 1908, The Oregonian said: "The enemies of President Jackson were for the Bank of the United States because he was against it." Let us ask who were the men who had no higher reason for being in favor of a bank than that another man with whom they differed politically opposed it? Here are a few of their names: Daniel Webster, J. Q. Adams, Henry Ciay, Thomas Ewing, Rufus Choate, George M. Bibb, Thomas Corwin, Chilton Allen, Horace Binney. Think of such men favoring a measure simply because another man was against it! To mention their names is to refute the statement. It would be more reasonable to say that Jackson opposed the bank because those he regarded as ene-mies favored it. He had called attention to the bank question in different mes-sages, but he never put himself on record posed to the bank until after its friends had introduced a bill in Congress for its recharter. If any one doubts this he is in-vited to produce the proof, giving date of message or document. I will go further, and say that Jackson favored the charter-ing of a United States bank, differing in some of its features from the old bank, and went before the people for re-election as a bank man. If any one challenges the correctness of this, and space is given me. I will furnish the proof.

In another article, The Oregonian, in aiming to show that Wall street has lit-tle or no effective influence in political af-fairs, states by way of illustration that the money power, meaning the United States Bank, tried to defeat the election of Jackson, but falled. This statement, in the writer's view, is wide of the truth, The bank, when charged with having en-tered the political arena, declared itself neutral an politics. Its sole business was disburse it for the Governmenner as should be directed by Congress, not by the President or his Secre-gress, not by the President or his Secre-sary. Its stockholders, officers and di-said of the writer that he is perpetually gress, not by the President or his Secre-tary. Its stockholders, officers and di-rectors were men of all parties and of no They could not if they would conentrate its influence in favor of or in oposition to any one man or party. The money power" engaged in politics was then, as now, located in New York City. It constituted the brokers and bankers of that city, and they worked for Jackson and not against him. The New York banks obtained the greater share of the deposits removed from the United States

to be a doubt.

It is a mistake to say that the power, whether centered in the United States Bank, in New York City, or scattered to divergent points, attempted to defeat Jackson's election. As a corpor-ation the bank protected its neutrality. Its officers, as independent citizens, voted according to their predilections. It did not issue a word in favor of any candi-date or any public measure. In all the discussions in Congress, and in all the reports of committees on the conduct of the bank, there was a complete failure in showing anything of that kind. It was found that the bank had spent considerable sums for the printing and circulating of pamphlets defending itself against the charge of fraudulent transactions, and this was made the basis for the cry that the bank was using the press for politica purposes and in opposition to Jackson. The bank might be charged, through Jack-son's official organ, with the commission of the grossest crimes, but it must not be permitted to defend itself; to do so was to oppose General Jackson! It must be denied all right to defend itself through a court of law, as was provided for in its charter. Instead of having a prosecution instituted, as was his duty under the terms of the bank's charter, if he had good reason for believing that charter had been criminally violated, Jackson constituted himself judge, jury and executioner, and condemned "the monster" to a felon's death, notwithstanding a Congressional committee of his own partisans, after a tered the political arena, declared itself neutral in politics. Its sole business was to conduct the legitimate business of banking, care for the Government's money committed to its keeping, and to will continue to be so long as assistant with continue to be so long as assistant. banking, care for the Government's of slander and misrepresentation, and will continue to be so long as assistant disburse it for the Government in such Democrats are employed to write for the

harping on the bank. If there is a grain of truth in the saying, it is because other writers are perpetually perverting the facts of its history.
"A majority of the undisturbed officers

of the ouct."

1 States "He (Jackson) swept the Government removed clean of masses of corruption that had rest for been suffered to accumulate undisturbed Bank. The nearly ten millions removed from where it was earning interest for

banks, where it drew no interest largely used in electioneering for son. It became a corruption fund. OREGON CITY, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—I think I cannot celebrate my 86th on the bank, the New York conspirators raked millions into their coffers. And, whether consciously or unconsciously, President Jackson was the effective agent used in accomplishing such a result. That he benefitted personally by any corrupt use of money no one believes. His ruling passion did not run in that direction. But that the "money power," so called, worked in his political interest to further its own private schemes, there ought not

under Jackson had been opposed to his election, and but one-seventh of the whole were removed and the majority of them for gross offenses in character and con-

under the administrations of Monroe and

So it reads in the editorial columns of The Oregonian of May 27, 1803. The paragraph last quoted needs no extended comment. All written history, outside of newspaper vaporings, agrees in pronouncing the administration of J. Q. Adams as exceptionally free from corruption. "No one," says Abbott, in his "Lives of the Presidents," "can read the impartial record of John Chines Adams," administra-

So it reads in the editorial columns

ord of John Quincy Adams' administra-tion without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising integrity can scarcely be found." The quotation, from impartial history is a sufficient answer

to newspaper repetitions of the charge of corruption under the administration of Adams—a charge "by the help of which the Democracy, under Jackson, succeeded

In searching for evidence on the matter of removals from office I found the following in the "Republican Campaign Text Book for 1882."

"On March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson,

tradicted by The Oregonian or other Re-publican papers when they were being used as campaign literature. If true, they prove that The Oregonian's writer ob-

more than half a century, a base charge

concerning a pure statesman, and eulo-gized far above his merits the one man who engrafted the spoils system on the

thing. But when a journal becomes so independent as to laud as a great and pure statesman a man who was guided in his official acts mostly by his vindictive

prejudices and contrariwise, says of J. Q. Adams that he was opposed to the Louisiana purchase, "was a tricky politician," and that "masses of corruption had been

suffered to accumulate under his adminis-

tration," its independence is of a kind

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Henry C. Whittier, 36; Clara M. Dickey, Charles Jacobson, 38; Anna Gustafson, 28. R. W. Arland, 22; Josie M. Eksted.

Building Permits.

teenth, three two-story dwellings; \$5000.

Dan Hornett, Ross, between Russell at Page streets, two-story dwelling; \$1200.

A. B. Manley, Williams avenue, between

A. J. Swegle, Rodney avenue, between C avenue and Fargo street, dwelling; \$1300

Julius Meyer, Dixon street, between Ross and Wheeler, cottage; \$800.

I. M. Kennedy, Falling street, between East

Twenty-second and East Twenty-third

G. D. Stewart, Cole street, between Mil-waukle and East Twelfth, two-story dwell-ing: \$1500.

R. W. Wilson, Twenty-fourth street, be-

tween Pettygrove and Overton, two-story

welling; \$6000. E. Kroner, East Twelfth street, between liamook and Hancock, two-story dwelling

and East Nineteenth streets, two two-story

Mr. Rogers, East Thirty-ninth, between East Washington and East Stark streets, re-

pairs; \$90.

J. F. McClung, Seventh, between Everett

and Fianders streets, repairs; \$2000. Western Clay Works, Front street; office;

James O'Shea, Nineteenth street, between

J. Stimler, Cook avenue, between Rodney

Same, Fargo street, between Rodney and Union avenues, cottage; \$1100. W. H. Heustis, East Thirty-fifth, between East Main and East Madison, dwelling;

Church of God, Hawthorne avenue, between

East Sixth and East Seventh, church build-

and Hoyt, repairs; \$400.

A. G. Whipple, East Fourteenth and Oak

A. L. Whitten, county road and Sixth street, dwelling; \$250.

H. S. Camp, East Twenty-fourth and East Salmon streets, two-story dwelling; \$3000.

Same, East Twenty-sixth and East Salmon,

same; \$2500.

J. J. Richardson, Halsey street, between East Seventeenth and East Eighteenth, dwelling; \$500.

Kate O'Leary, East Washington, between

East Thirty-eighth and East Thirty-nintl streets, cottage, \$900.
Mrs Ellen O'Connell, Winona, between De-kum and Clairmont streets, cottage; \$900.

Births.

April 20, to the wife of J. Y. Smith, 90

Seventh street, a boy.

April 10, to the wife of Charles French

Patches of Vanity.

New York Press.

Not one man in a hundred, or in a thou

so many women rush toward one particu-

avenue road. They crowd in through one

said the observant guard. "Well, it's fun

eyes on the incoming cars until they see

263 Union avenue, a girl.

ng; \$3000. W. E. Kuler, Twenty-third, between Glisan

Flanders and Glisan, repairs; \$100

and Union avenues, cottage; \$1100

streets; alterations; \$140.

welling; \$6000.

dwellings; \$5350.

\$1200.

ing: \$30

unsuited to intelligent and truth-lovi readers. E. WARNER

to power and place."

of corruption.

Association Formed Which Will Sell in Bulk to Canneries-Members Must Give Bond.

A mass meeting of the fruitgrowers of Russellville and the surrounding dis-trict effected permanent organization of the Portland Fruitgrowers' Association in the Russellville schoolhouse Saturday and agreed on a price list and means for its maintenance. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of fruitgtowers ever held in Multnomah County, and all, for a wonder, pulled in the same direction, although there was some difference of opinion. The following permanent officers and

"On March 4, 1829, Andrew Jackson, pledged to retrenchment, economy and reform, was inaugurated President of the United States. Proclaiming the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," he let slip the 'Furies of the Guillotine' in a wholesale proscription of the old and tried officials of former administrations. John Q. Adams, in the preceding four years, had made but 12 changes—all for cause. In the preceding 40 years all his predecessors together had made only 132 changes; of these Jefferson had removed 62; but Jackson, in the genuine spirit of a democratic reformer, in one year removed 150 officials—in one year nearly 12 times as many as by all his predecessors from the beginning of the Government! The character of those who filled the places of those removed is atworking committees were elected: President, N. J. Nichelson; secretary, Edward Gill; treasurer, W. E. Lewis; committee on rules and organization, M. Gates, A. J. Henniman and Edward Gill; committee on canneries, W. E. Lewis, N. J. Nichelson and J. N. Hartley. It was nearly 12 o'clock before the committees were appointed, and every point cover-ing the fruit market and the pooling of the berries was discussed. It was decided that all berries of the association sold to canneries should be pooled and sold in quantities, and that as near us filled the places of those removed is at-tested by the 'reform' which followed."

Then follows an account of Swartwout's defaication as collector of the port of New York, of \$1,225,705; of Price, United possible the following prices should pre-vail: Wilson strawberries, 4 cents; Magoon strawberries, 3½ cents; black-berries, 3c cents, and red raspberries \$ cents. The agreement was then signed by the following growers, representing about 250 acres: States District Attorney, at New York, of \$72,224.05, and of others aggregating millions. It was thus that Jackson H. J. Nichelson, D. C. Covert, A. L. swept the Government clean of masses

Larsen, Leander Lewis, W. E. Lewis, R. Anderson, J. P. Vorhies, O. H. Gesme These extracts from the Text Book it is to be presumed are true. I think no record can be found that they were con-August Linderman, James January, W. Gates, Charles E. Crimmins, J. F. Jaeger, William Larsen, L. D. Elliott, E. E. Gill, J. N. Hartley, L. Straud, C. E. Palmenter, George H. Lewis, Lincoln Goodwin, T. L. Rice, A. Peterson, Mrs. Thomas Kruse, E. O. Cariton, W. W. Howitt, H. tained his figures from a corrupt source. I would not accuse him of intentional misrepresentation, but he has resurrected from its grave, where it had rested for Kruse, E. O. Cariton, W. W. Howjit, H. P. Hinzer, A. J. Henniman (Milwaukie), M. Hager, R. W. Gill and Wesley Wereley. Others will sign at the next meeting. The committee on rules yesterday drafted an outline of a report which will be submitted at the meeting to be held in the Russellville schoolhouse next Saturday evening. It will recommend that every member of the association shall sell one ton per acre of his entire crop of berries to the canneries at the assowho engrafted the spoils system on the country, and who, governed by his passions and spite, brought on the country the greatest ruin and distress it has known in its history.

Remember it, Adams removed from office 12, "all for cause"; Jackson in one year some 1800, beginning with W. H. Harrison, whose "gross offense in character and conduct" was, that as a Presidential elector he cast his vote for Henry of berries to the canneries at the association prices, and that each grower shall give accepted sureties that he will do this; also that the president of the association shall appoint an executive com-mittee of five members of ability and business experience to make contracts dential elector he cast his vote for Henry Clay in 1824. Adams had appointed him Minister to Columbia; Jackson recalled with the canneries and require the filing of approved bonds of the growers that all contracts shall be fulfilled. him before it was known that he had reached the capital of that republic.

Let me say in conclusion, that independent journalism is a mighty good

of approved bonds of the growers that all contracts shall be fulfilled.

The committee on canneries will have a conference with the Portland cannerymen tomorrow regarding the selling of a portion of the coming crop to them in bulk or by the ton, and will ask the above prices. It is expected that an agreement will be reached that will be satisfactory to both fruitgrowers and cannerymen, as the latter have said they prefer to deal with an organization rather than with individuals.

After the next meeting growers in South Mount Tabor, Milwaukie and Gravel Hill will be invited to sign the agreement.

At least 75 per cent are expected to enter this organization and pool their berries.

No action was taken regarding erection of a cannery this year, as it is now too late to undertake that enterprise. William Devenny, secretary of the Montavilla Board of Trade, said yesterday: "I am authorized to say to the fruitgrowers of the Russeliville district that when they are ready to put up a fruitcanning establishment as a permanent enterprise, ample grounds for buildings will be donated on the O. R. & N. Railway spur. A cannery would be of great benefit to Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into year of the Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year Andy J. Freum, 38; Frances E. Roberts, 28. Alonzo E. Smith, 25; Emma E. Aldred, 23. E. E. Merges, Twenty-third, between Kearney and Lovejoy, two-story dwelling; \$6000. P. W. Seversen, East Stark and East Sixwill be donated on the O. R. & N. Rali-way spur. A cannery would be of great benefit to Montavilla. Hundreds of our school children, now sent every year into the hopfields, where they are surrounded by the most vicious and corrupting as-Monroe and Pargo streets, two-story dwellsociations, could find profitable employ-ment at home during vacation, free from all evil influences." Nelsen, Borthwick street, between Mason and Skidmore, dwelling; \$000.

A. J. Swegle, Rodney avenue, between Cool

ASK FOR FREE FRANCHISE.

Sixth and East Seventh, two dwellings; Business Men Petition City Regarding Peninsula Rallway Franchise. Marie Bianc, East Davis, between East

The promoters of the Portland & St. John branch of the Portland Railway Company have now laid before the Exocutive Board their final representations concerning that branch, and it rests with the Council whether the branch will be built from North Albina down the Peninsula. A petition, signed by 400 representatives of Portland's leading banks and other industries, has been laid be-fore the Executive Board asking that the franchise be granted for a nominal consideration. If it is acted on favorably the branch will be built, but if any burdens are coupled with the franchise the Portland Railway Company will not accept the line, even if it should be built and turned over to that company according to agreement.

Francis I. McKenna, one of the chief promoters of the branch, said yesterday that only one business man declined to sign the petition, and he did so because he knew nothing about the enterprise. Mr. McKenna says that if the petition is not sufficient to convince the city au-thorities that the people everywhere want this line built it is not necessary to take any further action, and the enterprise will be killed. Many more sig-natures could have been secured had they been needed, but the 400 are considered sufficient. No mass meeting will be held on the Peninsula and nothing further will now be done.

East Side Notes.

Dr. William DeVeny has been confined to his home in Montavilla since last Saturday with a severe attack of the grip. He was slightly improved yesterday. Rev. P. Olivotti, chancellor and secretary of the Baker City Catholic diocess spent a few days in St. Mary's parish

NEW RULES FOR CARRIERS.

Lax Methods Are Eliminated and the System Improved.

GRESHAM, Or., May 1.—(Special.)— Several new rulings have lately been re-ceived by the postoffice here pertaining to the rural routes. They are probably applicable to the entire system and their aim seems to be toward eliminating lax methods and to confining the rural carsand, for that matter, would guess why riers more to their own work. these rules shuts the carriers out from any part of the postoffice except their own room where they do their work be-fore and after their delivery of mail. Anlar car on every "L" train on the Sixth platform when there is lots of room at the other gates. "So you don't know why?" other ruling requires each carrier when on leave of absence to employ only his own substitute. Heretofore a carrier when employing a substitute could engage the one most available, and two of the to watch a dozen women stand at the south end of a platform and glue their the one they want and then rush for it. The reason? Well, on every train we have one car with looking-glasses at the side now except in emergency cases, and it is seats. Forty per cent of the women want substitutes have been employed nearly all one car with looking-glasses at the side seats. Forty per cent of the women want that car so that they can take a look at seats. Forty per cent of the women want that car so that they can take a look at themselves and perhaps fix the pitch of their hats on going out. The women in the rear will go out the front door, and those in the front invariably go out by the rear entrance. They invariably look in the glass."

A third ruling does away with the old plan of allowing each carrier to cancel the stamps on his mail collections. This is considered cierical work, and now de-

UNDER BINDING PLEDGE
The tendency seems to be to bring the rural system as near like the city system as possible, and there is a probability that the two branches will ultimately be brought together under the head of the Postoffice Department.

New Sidetrack.

Finding facilities inadequate for he ring facilities inadequate for nan-dling the rapidly growing business of this place, the O. W. P. & Ry. Company is preparing to put in another sidetrack on the north side of the depot and ware-house. It will be \$60 feet long, with bet-ter facilities for handling freight than at present. It is also the intention of the company to erect a larger warehouse he. company to erect a larger warehouse before next Winter and increase the of the present yards by removing an em-bankment that is now more ornamental

Brief Notes.

A grand rally of Woodmen of the World will be held at Orient on May 14. Degree teams and others will come from Port-land to the extent of three carloads. Preparations are being made to modate at least 500 people. The Wood-men at Orient have the fourth largest hall building in the county, and the ob-ject is to complete its furnishings.

Extensive grainplanting is going on in every neighborhood. Although a little late, there will be a larger area sown this year than usual. The available ground has been increased about 1000 acres in this section during the past Winter.

W. H. Bond has sold his farm at Davell Valley consisting of 30 acres to

Powell Valley, consisting of 30 acres, to Richard Beegle and Andrew Buck; con-sideration \$5000.

The rural lettercarriers of Multnomah County will meet here on Saturday even-ing to form a county association. Offi-cers will be elected and a delegate to the state convention, which meets at Salem July 2

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND. S Norman, Spokane
L L McKenzie, Coffx
C P Masterson, Seattl
C H Poehler, L Ang
R Lindneim and wife, Edwards, N Y

THE PORTLAND.

C Edwards. N Y
K Abeles, Omaha
A B Marshall, N Y
P Allen, Spokmas
J H Cland, Lox
J C Slater, Seattle
G H Consught, S F
C Zeniner, S F
C F Goddard, S F
J H Armstrong, Boston
ton
C E Dlaly, Newark
W E Ball, N Y
M E Urner, N Y
J H Conrad, Mont
J E Forde, Montana
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J E Forde, Montana
J E Marner, Oregon
G H Manners, O

THE PERKINS

THE IMPERIAL J T Allen, Astoria
V Loring, Des Moines
G O Scribner, Omaha
M E McElroy, Salem
S Salior, city
C J Smith, Chicago
John Lyons, Valdes
J H Albert, Salem
H Abbert, Salem
H Abbert

C J Smith, Chicago
John Lyons, Vaides
J H Albert, Salem
Geo T Rogers, Salem
W P Weston, Minn
Mrs Eitzabeth Gun
Mrs Elma Slough,
Miss Helen Slough,
Ms H Sough,
Ms H Sough,
Ms H Sough,
Ms C M Shelton,
Goldendale
New Yerk
H Hurt, Cottage Grv
Frank H David,
New Yerk
Mrs H Hurt, do
Geo Fromm and wife,
Chicago
Della Fromm, Chgo
Della Fromm, do
Isabella Fromm, do
Isabella Fromm, do
Isabella Fromm, do
I M Steen, Bolse
I M Marks, Bolse
I E Ferguson, Astoria
THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ST. CHARLES.

J N Bradeberry, Alboans, Or F M Pomeroy, do Frank Myers, do W Hart, do Margaret Moo, do Ida Moo, do W H Craven, do M C Barke, elly G D Sutherland, Clatter Newell Word, Deer Island T W Robinson, Houlton M C C Holler, Rainler Newell Word, Deer Island T W Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, Houlton M Proposed M Robinson, Iowa G G Gowell, Vancouver G G Gowell, Vancouver G G Gowell, Vancouver M P M Political M P M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, M Robinson, Houlton M Robinson, M R

Newell Word, Deer Lainner Lain

Geo B Ellis, U S A
THE ESMOND.

Roy Wherry, Astoria
C C Kaup, Astoria
J Kapfer, Sandy
F Quigley, Svenson
G A Carlson, Svenson B Fowler, Spokane
J Kapfer, Sandy
F Quigley, Svenson
G A Carlson, Svenson B J A Powell, Sheridan
C A Carlson, Svenson B Murson, Tacoma
J B Fargeson, do
Miss Fargeson, do
Miss Fargeson, do
Geo Brown, Seattle
E C Bank, Seattle
M Wise, Ilwaco
C W Loughiln, N
Yamhill
L W Quigley, Clatsk
M Wison, Placerville
M Wise, Ilwaco
C W Loughill, N
Yamhill
L W Quigley, Clatsk
M Wison, Placerville
M Wood, do
A W Dant, Reedville
F Thomas, Sandy
N McKenzle, Stella
F Thomas, Sandy
N McKenzle, Stella
G Henderson, Mallite
C Henderson, Mallite
O C Kelso, city
G Henderson, do
Miss Torres, Clatskanie
F T Carr, Clatskanie
F T Carr, Clatskanie
C T Church, Seattle
J Swanson, Astoria
Mrs Cook, do
H Carpenter, do
Mrs Carpenter, do
Mrs Carpenter, do

Tacoma Hotel, Tucc

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma

First-class restaurant in connection

LOW-RATE TICKETS EAST.

O. R. & N. Names Selling Dates for May, June, July, August, September,

May 11, 12, 13, June 16, 17, 18, July 1, 2, 2, August 8, 9, 10, September 5, 6, 7, and October 3, 4, 5 the O. R. & N. will sell 90-day return trip tickets to St. Louis for \$81,50; to Chicago, \$72,50; Stopovers allowed going and returning. Going time ten days from date of sale. Full particulars of C. W. Stinger, city ticket agent, Third and Washington streets.