THE MARKET HAS A FIRM TONE

Dealers Agree That There Is No Better Field for Investment Than Multnomah Red Estate.

The Oregonian mailed letters a few days ago to leading real estate dealers in Portland, asking their views on the present condition of the real estate market; pros-pect for larger demand and higher values; Multnomah county real estate as an in-vestment for capital, and values in 1900 compared with 1890.

Three answers have been received. These show that the market has a healthy tone, but there is no indication of a return to the boom prices that ruled seven or eight years ago. As the city grows there will be larger demand for land and better prices. Real estate men agree that Mult-nomah county real estate, bought under normal conditions, is as safe an invest-ment as can be found. Values are not so high as in 1899 for the reason that they were altogether too high then, and naturally had to come down to about what the land was worth.

Following are the answers received: OWNERS WILLING TO SELL.

They Are Ready to Let Go at Reasonable Prices.

at condition of the real estate market in Portland and Multnomah county is peculiar in this, that, emerging now from the financial crash that took place through the United States in 1892, a great deal of property, both improved and unimproved, has been thrown on the market through foreclosure sales. Again, very many people try to carry properties, hoping to realize the old-time boom prices, refusing to sell at reasonable figures, with the result that property is slow of

The outlook for brisk business is much better owing to the fact that many persons are now deciding to cease carrying loads that were taken on during the book, and are going to let their properties be sold to others at prices that will warrant buyers in making investments.

The writer, having been steadily in the real estate business for the past 10 years, and having suffered bitterly with others, would warn all holders of real estate not to hold out for high prices, as prices were out of all reason during the boom of 1896-82. There will be an increased demand for properties, but at low prices. Many persons finding that they can now

buy properties at prices that will warrant improving, the sale to actual occupants will be larger this year; but there will be little or no speculative purchasing. Real estate in Portland at the present

time offers a fine field for investment to shrewd and careful buyers, as there are many properties still for sale at forced or mortgage prices that will pay handsome profit within the next few years. As to values, it must be admitted that

prious rule lower in 1900 than they did dur-ing the boom year of 1800. That there is much more real value to Portland city properties now than then will be readily understood when it is remembered that since 1895 vast improvements have been mande in and about the city, beginning with the Madison- and Burnside-street bridges, the completion of our magnificent water works system, the erection and comple-tion of our splendid City Hall, the union depot, Marquam building, finishing of the Brotel Portland, completion of the Orego-nian building, the Dekum, and scores of other fine buildings, as well as the ex-tunsion of our street-car lines to Oregon City, to Vancouver, to St. Johns, Mount Scott and Mount Tabor, as well as the lines on the West Side. Certainly the city of Portland, with its splendid natural re-Portland, with its splendid natural re-sources, its extra shipping and transporta-tion facilities, genial climate, and occupying the position which it does, warrants every person in having faith in the future a rowth and added values of its real estate. who buy now at preser CHARLES K. HENRY,

REALTY FIRMLY HELD.

Prospective Buyers Required to Meet Owners' Views.

P ortland's real estate at no time in the last 10 years has been so firmly held as at the present time. The period of liquidation, covering nearly eight years, effectually weeded out all who held their really under other than the safest of condition. really under other than the safest of con-ditional. Foreclosed properties have been most by resold, largely for cash. Two years ago the question of effecting a sale de-pended largely, if not entirely, on procur-ing an offer. To purchase now it is neces-sary to meet nearly, if not absolutely, the owner's idea of value. With the coming of prospecity, our houses and stores filled of prosperity, our houses and stores filled, rents gradually but steadily advancing, new tactories being started on all sides, the conditions are such that holders show the ut next conditions to the termination. the ut most confidence in the future. Proof positive of this is afforded by the large ings and erecting new ones during the

From the standpoint of legitimate business, Petriand never looked on a year that gave so much promise as 1900. No wild, fictitions values will obtain. As we advance calong the lines of commerce, finance and manufacturing, so will our land values increase. Real estate men, bankers and mortgage companies have learned that fictitious values are of no permaner it benefit, either to themselves or to the city, and will in the future cou only enhanced prices according to our progress. Encouragement is given that our people are awakening to this The Mach ay and Pennoyer gifts of paries, the D. P.. Thompson gift of a fountain, donations by Mrs. C. H. Lewis and ohers to the Gé of Samaritan hospital building fund, the formation of improvement so-cieties in different parts of the city, the different parts of the city, the new board of trade and the Manufactur-ers' Association working in harmony with the Chamber of Commerce, the successful effort to sature a fair share of the trans-port business, the agitation now going on for a drydrock, a smelter, a woolen mill and an asset office, a 30-foot channel from Portland to the sea and a 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia, the earnest at the mouth of the Columbia, the earnest and successful efforts of our city officials to reduce the cost of maintaining the city sovernment, the close scruttiny now given all public dupenses by the Taxpayers' League, all give promise that we have learned thospighly that a city to be continuously prosperous must do business on business principles. Consequently the prospect for larger demand and higher

prices for real estate is good.
"Does Multicomah county real estate
offer a safe ic id for investment? Why?" Yes, for the same reason that applies to Walla Wafia, Albany, Salem, Oregon to Walla Wafia, Albany, Salem, Oregon and Washington. Even if Portland is outstripped by one or more than one of the younger and possibly more active, and more provinced. bly more active and more progressive places justily mriving for first place as the manufacturing sind commercial metropo-ils of the Parific Northwest, no fear need be enterimined that there will no always be no this place a large and con always be at this place a large and constantly growing city. No one will deny that the capital six who harnessed the Gregon City is is and prepared that vast power for in e will fall in their endeavor to utilize the power for manufacturing purposes. Even if Portland lones part of its commetree it will always retain its manufacta ring prestige. As the factories increase, so will Portland grow. Added to this the growing trade of the Williamette valley, a hich always has been where he was admitted to the hospital and placed under arrest. He is well known in Eastern Washington, where he was admitted to the hospital and placed under arrest. He is well known in Eastern Washington, where he served for several years.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Cures dandruff, Itching scalp, eczema, stops failing hair and makes half grow. Price 50 cents, at all druggists. Sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

and always will be tributary to this city, one need not take up other possibilities as to why Portland and Multnomah county real estate offers an absolutely safe field for the investment of capital. Answering the question relative to val-

ues in 1800 compared with those in 1890. I will say that some localities can only be described as holding their own. In other localities the increase has been from DAVID S. STEARNS.

CONDITIONS ARE HEALTHY.

Increasing Demand for Property in City and Country.

Present conditions of the real estate arket in Portland and Multnomah ty we regard as decidedly healthy, with a fair and increasing demand for desirable properties, both in city and country. our opinion, the field offerings to investors never were better.

As to the prospect of larger demand and higher values, we believe it to be good, for the reason that the demand now made is largely due to homeseekers from the states east of us. As we have satisfac-tory evidence that this influx from the East will largely increase in the near fu-ture, it follows as a consequence that prices must increase in a corresponding

"Does Multnomah county real estate of fer a safe field for investment, and if so, why?" We unhesitatingly answer, if does, and as a few of the many reasons that might be given will say: First, most of the soil is unusually rich, and produces abundant crops of anything adapted to growth in this climate; second, Pertiand has a population of town and Portland has a population of 100,000, and is destined in the near future to have a larger population, and is surely destined, at no far-off day, to become a really great city. With the county's wonderful adaptation for the production of fruits, all manner of herries and vegetables, which manner of berries and vegetables, which will find a remunerative and ready market, it goes without saying that there is no safer field for investment, at present prices. Third, with the mild and salubrious climate of the Williamette valley, neither the state of Oregon, nor, indeed, the world, can offer a more inviting field for investment and settlement than does Multnomah county.

Multnomah county. "Values in 1900 as compared with 18907" To this question we reply that, in our ordnion, values now are fully 50 per cent lower than in 1890. The reasons for this are at once apparent to any thinking, observant mind. The great stringency in the money market a few years ago, coupled with the general business depression consequent upon the stringency, easily accounts for this shrinkage in

Having intimate knowledge of the great Mississippi fruit belt, embracing in part several of the Eastern states, and with our knowledge of the Willamette valley, we declare that, in our judgment, this valley will compare favorably in the production of all varieties and kinds of fruits with of all varieties and that of the fruit belt mentioned.

BRUCE & AYRES.

TAXATION A VITAL MATTER. Assessment Has Only Now Been

Brought Down to Proper Values. The trouble with real estate in Portland is high taxation, growing larger and larger, caused by extravagance, if not orse, in our state, county and city administrations. In this city the real estate is burdened with an unfair proportion of taxes as against personal property. In The Oregonian of January II, on page 12, I find that in 1888 the town lots and improvements upon them were assessed for a little over \$30,000,000, the merchandise for a little over \$2,000,000. Money was assessed at a little over \$1,000,000. For 1899 the assessment was: Town lots and improvements, about \$21,000,000; merchan-dise, \$2,400,000; money, \$527,000.

dise, \$2,400,000; money, \$52,000,000; merchandise, \$2,400,000; money, \$52,000.

Now, everybody knows that the assessment of \$2,000,000 on merchandise is ridiculously low. We ought to feel ashamed to have it go out to the world that this large city, the center of a big jobbing trade, claimed to do over \$100,000,000 business a year, has only \$2,000,000 of mer-chandise, the insurance on which is, I believe, at least over \$10,000,000. The noney on deposit in the national banks done is over \$7,000,000, leaving out the large banks not national banks, and yet money is assessed in 1839 at \$527,000. Hence all is piled on the real estate, the owners of which are getting poorer every year, while the merchants and banks, which victually virtually escape taxation, have made lots of money, especially during the past two years. Hence the depressed state of real estate.

Everybody is afraid to invest in real estate, fearing taxation, which in nu-merous instances is equal to confisca-tion. The assessor has been severely criticlsed for the low assessment of town lots in 1899 as against 1898, on the ground that operty was worth not less in 1899 than in 1888. This is true enough, but the as-sessment of 1898 of town lots was much sessment of 1888 of town lots was much too high. In fact, ever since 1893, when the depression took place, the assessment on town lots was much too high, and it took the assessor just about six years to and out that his assessment of town lots and improvements upon them, outside of a small area of the most favorably located properties, was much too high, and more than the properties could be sold for. Finally in 1839 he came down to a property of the came down to a small area of the most favorably located properties, was much too high, and for the board of trade and industries of that city, asking for their assistance (See third annual report for 1831, which I handed over to you for verification.) My request was generously granted, a comeasonable assessment on town lots and improvements thereon, but left the assessment on merchandise about the same towit, about \$2,000,000—while he reduced of October, 1883, this institution was opened. towit, about \$2,000,000 while he reduced money by more than half. The assessor is not to blame for what is called his arbitrary reduction. It reduced itself, as own lots are concerned, and had reduced itself ever since 1833, though the nreasonable assessments were kept up B. GOLDSMITH.

ARMY NOTES.

Movements of Men Known in the Northwest. Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster

has been ordered to take station at San Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Boyle, formerly of Portland, has been ordered to Denver, Colo., to serve as department inspector-general.

Licutenant Thomas M. Anderson, jr., Thirteenth infantry, has been relieved from duty as aid-de-camp to the com-manding general of the department of the Lakes, at Chicago, and will leave New

Lakes, at Chicago, and will leave New York January 15 on the transport Summer to join his regiment at Manila.

Captain L. J. Hearn, formerly of Vancouver barracks, and now at Washington, D. C., is ordered to start from New York on January 15 in charge of recruits for Manila, where he will join his regiment, the Twenty-first infantry.

Major L. H. Rucker, formerly of Fort Walla Walla, has been transferred from the Fourth to the Sixth cavalry, and is ordered to duty in the department of Calred to duty in the department of Cal-

The war department has finally located Captain John K. Waring, Second infan-try, who disappeared from Cuba several weeks ago, and who has, until the inst few days, baffled all the efforts of the military authorities to find him. He had been heard from at Fort Thomas, Ky, where he was staying with his son-in-law, an army officer stationed at that post. The reports from the medical officer at that station indicate that Captain Waring is in a distressing condition, physical, iy and mentally. Captain Waring returned to Governor's Island on Tuesday, where he was admitted to the hospital and placed under arrest. He is well

LABOR MUST BE SKILLED

OREGON SHOULD INSTRUCT HER OWN WOOLEN MILL EMPLOYES.

Felix Fremery Would Establish a School to Teach Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing the Products.

The full text of a letter from Felix , a well-known authority on in-schools, as well as on the manufacture of woolen goods, to C. H. Mc-Isaac, secretary of the Portland Manufac-turers' Association, is as follows: As you had become aware of the great

interest I take in the development of the woolen industry in this state, by my essay published in The Oregonian on February 8, 1899, you kindly have requested my opin ion as to the best means for the estab lishment of a woolen mill in the city of Portland.

It affords me great satisfaction to com ply with your request, sincerely wishing that my communication of today, intended for publication, may serve to enlighten a great many of our progressive citizens who take interest in this important matter, as to the best manner of putting into practice the proposition of your association in this

I fully agree with the views of D. A. St. "technical education," as expressed a few days ago before the Com-mercial Club, and from my own experi-ence in the woolen industry of that immense manufacturing center of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), in Germany, where this peculiar branch of human activity was already flourishing 12 centuries ago, under the wise protection of Charles the Great, as well as in other progressive industrycenters of Germany, Belgium, France and England, I have come to the unalterable conclusion that no technical industry can ever reach a high potency where the fun-damental requisition, the opportunity for "technical education," is lacking. To judge from the fine success W. A. Sempel has achieved at the Albany

oolen mills, which nowadays turn out as elegant fabrics as can reasonably be expected in a district where skilled labor elongs not to every day's occurrence, and from his able essay in The Oregonian of January 5, it appears he is a rare specinen of superintendent, with a rich store of practical knowledge, and with an open eye as to future events in Oregon in his ine of business.

The only point in his article in regard o which our opinions differ widely, is that

of the labor question.

If Oregon's woolen industry is desirous of building up a universal reputation for its blankets, flannels, fine fabrics of every description, and of worsted goods, it cannot afford to pick up skilled laborers from every corner of the United States, or perhaps from European countries; but Oregon must, as an indispensable proviso, possess her own weaving dealers and finishing. her own weaving, dyeing and finishing school, where her aspiring youth of all classes, by able teachers, are taught all the interesting manipulations of this great industry from the sorting of the wool to the packing of the cloth; from the unraveling of samples to the composition of new patterns, and from the figuring of the cost price of scoured wool to that of the finshed fabrics. Oregon Mills Progress Slowly,

We have some six or eight woolen mills a this state; but their forward march has been very slow in comparison with the progress of Eastern and Middle Atlantic states; but as soon as the promoters of a woolen mill in Portland can be convinced that no lasting success can be derived from such isolated establishments, which have to rely upon foreign success of skilled labor, that in prosperous times remain where they are, they can and will be easily converted to a change of front in es-tablishing first a technical school, to which homogeneous elements will flock by the hundreds, to learn some new features of the economical households of nations, disengaging at the same time to a con-siderable extent the unhealthy congestion in many mercantile enterprises and pro-fessions and vocations of the present hour.

I hope that my modest account of per-conal experience in the furtherance of the woolen industry in my native city of Aachen will solely be attributed to the motive of lending a helping hand in the upbuilding of this same industry in beautiful Oregon

ceded that the formidable strides which Germany is actually making in all of her technical industries, to such an extent as to alarm her senior competitors, is chiefly due to her superior

I had for a long time observed that the ittle kingdom of Saxony, with more than little kingdom of Saxony, with more than 50 weaving schools, had, with her fine fabrics, almost crushed to the wall my own district, which was not possessed of such an institution, but which was devouring the last remembrance of its worldrequest was generously granted, a comand since that time has been largely in-strumental in building up in said city a prosperity undreamed of 20 years ago, and from 100,000 to 165,000 and more.

One of the foremest consuls of the United States, J. C. Monaghan, of Chemnits, Saxony, about the foundation, operation and success of this grand establishme practical learning has many words of praise to express, as also suggestions to offer to his countrymen. Here are his words, which, under date of August 6, 1894, were forwarded to the United States de-partment of state:

Aix la Chapelle School.

"The foundars of the Aix is Chapelle school of weaving, dyeing, and finishing saw not only the necessity, but the wide and deep-reaching results sure to come a school conducted as they deter nd to conduct this. It was ope issa, a little over 10 years (go. It had its origin in a desire to have a technical school devoted entirely to the leading industry of Air la Chapelle—the manufacturing of woolen cloths. Its success has

been very satisfactory. Confined to one industry, it has been able to go desper into that branch than would have been possible with half a dozen different branchers. This fact alone has heiged to make the school one of the best known to Every the best known in Europe. Year after year its list of students has increased, and its graduates have gone out to find ready and paying employment. The directors have done, are doing, and for the future are determined to do, all in their power to increase its usefulners. Restless energy has marked the efforts of its friends to get for it the every best teachers and "teachers" helps. These efforts resulted in the establishment in 1331 of a complete working existent for the stablishment of the stablishment in 1331 of a complete g system for spinning, weaving working system for spinning, weaving and finishing, differing in no department or detail from what one finds in well-equipped and well-regrinted factories. Aided by the state (Prussia), the city, the province, and the union of Aachen, the committee built, at a cost of 500,000 lanks, a school such as few cities possess. a school such as few cities posserit, "Divisions,—There are three divisions.

First, spinning and weaving; second, finishing, and third dyeing. Theory and practice are included in the plan of a tudies. So succersful has been the latter that students from this school have seld om to wait long for a position after graduating." It is such a woolen mill as described by Corsul Monaghan and which I constitued of years ago for the benefit of my home industry that I wished to see established at Portland, and to reach this end my best sorvices are herewith profesed to the Manufacturers' Association.

As much as I admire the magnanimity of

J. W. Cook in donating a tract of seven acres of land for the site of a tachnical school at Albina, as much I must regret that this land is unsultable for the purpose of catalylaping a weeker will unless the purpose of catalylaping a weeker will unless the state of the purpose of catalylaping a weeker will unless the state of the purpose of catalylaping a weeker will unless the state of the purpose of catalylaping a weeker will unless the state of the purpose of catalylaping a purpose of the purp pose of establishing a woolen mill, unless some means could be devised for its loco-motion to the Crystal Springs farm, owned by the Ladd estate, and where a dozen or by the Ladd estate, and where a dozen or so springs of the purest water conceivable and unsurpassingly adapted for woolscouring and cloth-washing, pour forth their uncounted thousands of gallons a day, and these valuable liquids, collecting in a small river, flow quickly to its mouth, near Milwaukie, to be emptied in the Willamette stream, with no other profit derived from them than the watering of a dozen of thirsty cows or sheep. ing of a dozen of thirsty cows or sheep, grazing round about their course, while by the construction of a flume a hundredfold horsepower could be developed as motive power for a scouring-mill of a ca-pacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thou-sand pieces of cloth per annum. Oregon has to fulfill her mission! Never

thing when they see it. NEED OF A STOCK MARKET Chicago Man Points Out an Indus-

trial Opportunity.

again will a better opportunity be offered to this state than by the open door of Asia, and I know for sure her plucky com-

mercial men are able to recognize a good

C. N. Thompson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Chicago, who is registered at the Perkins, thinks one of Portland's greatest needs is a stock market, where cattle, sheep and hogs could be sent from all portions of the Northwest to meet competitive buyers. "A stockbuyer now." Mr. Thompson says, "has not central point in this portion of the country where he can view livestock on sale, and so he is obliged to travel all over each of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, hunting bunches here and there, at an expense that must be de-ducted from the price paid for the stock. "There is no other city of Portland's size in the United States without a large stockyard, and many of less than one-fourth its population are well supplied in this respect. Farmers and stockmen tributary to such centers are enabled to sell their stock quickly at the going market rates, and buyers from everywhere know where to go in looking for

"I do not mean that the city should furnish the yards. They can be started as a private investment. A four-acre tract, just outside the city, where the business would annoy nobody, is all that is needed to begin. Of course, the yards should have rail facilities, so that cars could be switched to and from all of the railroads centering in Portland. Sheds, separate corrals and fodder should be provided, so the stock could be kept in condition at small expense while await-ing sale and reshipment to distant points.

"Portland is naturally one of the great vestock centers of the country, and as ime advances the industry will become more marked. The city is a natural re-ceiving point as regards the interior, and a natural shipping point eastward over several continental lines, to say nothing of the growing trade across the Pacific Why some one has not started a free-to-all stock market before this is something I can see no reason for.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

President Taylor, of the Chamber of Commerce, Makes Appointments.

President Taylor, of the Chamber of and select the chairmen of their commit-

Devers, H. Wittenberg Auditing - J. C. Ain Kunz, Charles Hegele. Ainsworth, Alexander primitive fashion Oriental trade - H. W. Scott, W. M.

Mills.

Drydock-C. F. Beebe, E. T. Williams, of any faults he has committed. An Frank L. Zimmermann.

Permanent exhibit — J. F. Batchelder, is by him accepted as a sign of weakness. H. Wittenberg, R. Livingstone.

as before, viz.: L. A. Lewis, W. A. Mears, nor feel grateful for a spontaneous gift. T. D. Honeyman, George S. Mann, George Lawrence, jr., P. Wessinger, S. M. Mears, a cent's worth. They are void of all feel-Lawrence, Jr., P. Wessinger, S. M. Mears, a cent's worth. They are void of all feel-A. H. Devers, Charles F. Beebe, J. F. ling of magnanimity, and do not under-O'Shea, H. Wittenberg, R. F. Prael, M. Standen, J. H. Spadone, Sam Connell, W. H. foe. With the majority, no number of Beharrell, I. Lang, H. Hahn, I. N. years of genial intercourse without ma-Salschner, J. Lowengart and L. Blu- terial profit will arouse in the native breast

SUSPECTED SNEAK THIEF.

William Wilson Awaiting an Accuser nt the City Juil.

William Wilson is the name given by a William Wilson is the name given by a cupation in particular. Today he will be slender young man, whom Officer Cole lodged in the city prison last evening, suspected of being a smeak thief. He was afterward identified as the man who sold a stdem overcoat to a second-hand dealer a stdem overcoat to a second-hand dealer indoent in the extreme. He feighs friend-matterial a stdem overcoat a short time after the same lovality in practicing it. Wilson was trying to cell an umbrella, and as five umbrellas had been reported stolen Cavery Presbyterian church the night before, the police were on the look- sents an injustice, out for umbrellast.

Lying is not con-

dimself known to the police in a shorier time than he had anticipated.

In regard to the ctoich evercoat, he at first knew rathing, but when confronted with the second-hand dealer to whom he had sold it, he could not help owning up, and right here is where that rascally "third party" came in. Wilson had been given the coat by this third party to sell, but, as usual, this clusive individual, who is always goffing innocent young men into trouble, had vanished, like the "baseless fabrics of a vision," which the detectives think he really is. Wilson's case will come fabric of a vision," which the detectives in a ngat, there is no limit to their greet think he really is. Wilson's case will come up in Judge Hennessy's court tomorrow, and he will be given a chance to show cause why he should not be convicted of Europe lasts only to the second generawith a patch on it, awaits identification.

HOSTETTE

STOMACH

BITTERS

M.

CHARACTER OF FILIPINOS |

TRAITS AND HAUNTS OF THE MANY DIFFERENT TRIBES.

Cebu Islanders Murdered Barbosa, Magellan's Successor-Extracts From "Philippine Islands."

The following extracts, taken from Forman's "Philippine Islands," will tend to show the real character of the Filipino. The natives whom Magelian met in Min-danao in 1821 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island. After the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 28 of his followers were killed at a banquet to which they had been invited by Hamabar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan. The practice of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the deal-

ings of American Indians with the early settlers in New England. They would make solemn peace compacts in blood and break them when they thought they could carry their point, Filipino Tribes. The Actas or Negritos are a mountain tribe, to be found here and there over the whole group of islands. They are dark people, some being as black as African negroes. They are of a spiritiess and

cowardly nature, and will not face a white man on even terms in war, though known to send a quiverful of arrows at a retreating foe. Their religion is a kind of cos-molatry and spirit worship. They delfy anything that, in their imagination, has supernatural appearance. Even when more or less domesticated the Negrito cannot be trusted to/do anything that requires an effort of judgment. The Negritos were once the sole masters of Luzon, and exercised seignloral rights over the Taga-logs. The arrival of the Tagalogs in large numbers and of the Spaniards drove them to the mountains. The tribe is now rap idly decreasing. The Gaddanes occupy the northwest part

of Luzon, and are entirely out of the pale of civilization. They are the only warlike and aggressive nomads of the

north. They are very cruel.

The Itavis live south of the Gaddanes.
They are not so fierce as the Gaddanes. When they assault neighboring tribes it is more from a desire to retailate than because of a love of bloodshed.

The igorrotes spread over a considerable portion of Luzon between 1842 and 13 degrees north latitude. They cannot be forced or persuaded to embrace the Western system of civilization. Murders are common with them, and if a member of a family group is killed, that family avenges itself on one of the murderer's kinsmen. In the province of La Isabela, the Negrito and Igorrote tribes keep a ragular deblor and ordered regular debtor and creditor account of the heads they cut off. They despise and

The Igorrote-Chinese are a mixture of Chinese and Igorrote. In them the fierce nature of Igorrote is blended with the cunning and astuteness of the Mongol. The Tinguianes inhabit principally the district of El Abra. By religion they are pagans, but have no temples. Their gods are hidden in mountain cavitles. The Tinguianes are by no means savages, nor strangers to domestic life, and they have

laws of their own.

The Moros extend over the whole of Mindanao island and the sultanate of Sulu, Commerce, has appointed the following which comprises sulu and 140 other islands, committees to serve for 1906-1901. The appointees have been requested to meet appointees have been requested to meet appointees. The by-laws provide for the election of chairmen of their committees. The by-laws provide for the election of chairmen is the committee of the chairmen of their committees. The by-laws provide for the election of chairmen is the chairmen of their committees. tees. The by-laws provide for the elec-tion of chairmen in this manner. It does not follow, therefore, that because of the arrangement of the names given below, arrangement of the names given below, the first-named will be chairman:

Rivers, harbors and navigation—W. S.

Rivers, harbors and navigation—W. S. Rivers, harbors and navigation—W. S. as degrading, and only fit for slaves, but bibson, A. Tucker, W. D. Wheelwright, F. Bosworth.

They are wonderfully expert navigators. Bosworth.

Public improvements and manufac- and travel as far as Borneo and Singaures-S. M. Mears, W. B. Ayer, M. Zan, pore in boats not exceeding geven tons burden. Slavery exists among them in the Mining and mineral resources, smelter most ample sense. They possess slaves and assay office-J. F. Batchelder, A. H. who are slaves by birth, and others who Devers, H. Wittenberg.

Grain standards—W. J. Burns, W. S. Sibson, P. Kerr, A. F. Thane, T. B. Wilcox, R. Kennedy, C. W. Tracy. Agriculture is pursued by them in a very The domesticated native is fond of gambling, profligate, lavish in promises,

Ladd, W. B. Ayer, T. B. Wilcox, A. L. but lax in the extreme in the fulfillment of them. He never makes a clean breast He is the biggest liar on earth. Even the The transportation committee remains best class of natives neither appreciate With the majority, no number of a perceptible sympathy for the white race. The Visaya native exhibits a frigid stolcism. He bears his own misfortunes unmoved, and would look with solemn indifference upon another in imminent dan-ger. Mothers teach their children to regard Europeans as demoniacal beings. The Fliping has no attachment for any oc-cupation in particular. Today he will be estorday afternoon a short time after the ship, but has no loyalty in practicing it, arment was abstracted from the Portugal to the ship of the moment, and library. When the officer found him, but falls in resolution 'f he reflects on the danger. If familiarity is permitted to him there is no limit to his audacity.

The Tagalog is double, but he keenly re-

wilson says he is a harber by trade, but, on the contrary, is justifiable if anything is not considered a sin by him.

Lying is not considered a sin by him, but, on the contrary, is justifiable if anything as the contrary is justifiable if anything is to be gained.

Thursday, He has succeeded in making himself known to the police in a shorter.

the umbrella. iton, while the effect remains for several lentification. generations when there is a similarity of

almost every family medicine chest.

Hostetter's

Stomach Bitters

HAS CURED

and Ague, and Malaria.

It has never failed to cure-we don't believe

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally See that a Private Revenue Stamp is over the

For half a century

it can fail.

top of the bottle.

DON'T MISS IT!



It's a Sure Shot

It's a Money-Saver

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

PUSH SALF

for you ...

Will commence tomorrow morning and will continue until every vestige of our HEAVY-WEIGHT WOOLENS has been disposed of.

REDUCTIONS WILL AVERAGE

25% to 35%

And must be seen to be fully appreciated. Owing to the mild weather our stock is almost unbroken, which gives you the pick of this season's patterns.

You know from past experience we never carry goods over, but close out all goods on hand at end of season, at astonishingly low prices. Our cash methods enables us to do this.

> Full dress suits a specialty. See our stock of fancy vestings. All work made in this city by best jour, tailors, Samples mailed; garments expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

108 Third St., Near Washington

canal was made from Willapa bay to the Columbia river, near Ilwaco, and from Gray's harbor to Willapa bay, from Gray's harbor to Puget sound, near Big could leave the wharf at Portland and land at any wharf on Puget sound. My claim is that it would be a grand thing for Portland. If you will kindly comment n this as you see fit, you will confer a

A navigable waterway could be opened without difficulty, though the cost would be somewhat heavy, from Ilwaco to Willapa bay, thence to Gray's harbor, thence up the Chehalls river to the confluence of Black river, and up Black river to the head of Black lake, within three and one-half miles of Olympia. There a high ridge intervenes between Black lake and Budd's inlet (Puget sound). Black lake, though so near Puget sound, discharges into the Chehalis river. It lies in a basin of conderable extent, separated at all points from the waters of Puget sound by a high ridge or wall of hills. It would be very costly work to cut through this rim. ridge or wall at any point. Black lake lles probably 100 feet above the waters of Puget sound, and it may be doubted whether any place could be found for a canal between the lake and the Sound that would not require a cut of at least 250 feet. The formation is clay, rock and cement gravel. The cost of the work, from Hwaco into Puget sound, including the Thursday. He has succeeded in making. The native is contremacious to all deep excavation and the great locks that bidding, so averse to social order that he can be ruled only by energing or would make it practically impossible. The first knew nothing, but when confronted. The natives have no idea of organization of reach. So are Little Skookum and of transport could bear no proportion.

> National Union. At the regular meeting last Friday even-ing of Mount Hood Council, No. 285, the following officers were installed for the

natural environment in the two races crossed. Hence the peculiar qualities of a Chinese halfbreed are preserved in succeeding generations, while the Spanish halfcaste has merged into the conditions of his environment.

ILWACO-PUGET SOUND CANAL

Reasons Why It Cannot Be Deemed

ensuing year by Frank Motter, senate deputy of the National Union:

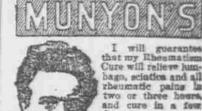
President, H. D. Kilham, vice-president, E. O. Mattern, spenker, Frank Motter, ex-president, R. L. Taft; secretary, S. H. Hadrill; financial secretary, S. T. Eckorson; treasurer, Dr. S. E. Josephi; chaplain, W. T. Bodley; usher, L. N. kumnek; sergeant-at-arms, E. R. Woodnat; door-keeper, D. W. Ross; trustees, C. H. Gaylord, T. B. McDevitt, A. Neppath.

Charity in London.

London is charity-mad. Always a city prone to beg on every prefext, the war has been taken as an excuse to work the public to an extent almost unprecedented. First came the lord mayor's, or mansion vani. It was popular from the start, and now amounts to 2306,000, or nearly 21,500,-000. All this money came from clubs, sqcieties, business firms and private indivoduals.

> Saved From the Sea. New York To

The annual report of the lifesaving servstations during the year. According to the report, the number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of the operations of the service during the year was 42%. There were on board these vessels 1003 persons, of whom 1847 were saved, and 56 lost.



At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free, 1505 Arch st., Phila.

days.

MUNYON.

DR. SIMM'S SPECIFIC FOR WHOOPING COUGH

A certain relief and cure. 50 cents-at all druggists. Woodard, Clarke & Co., Che mists

Agents, Portland, Or. TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of ch rould diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disor ders, constipation, diagrapses, dropsical swellings, Brig ht's disease, etc. KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, miffey or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and discharges, cured without the knife, pain or DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, theroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, beahness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU REBUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANUST.

WER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Genorrhoea, painful, bloody uring Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicoccie, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and adjentifie. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address. Doctor Walker, 132 First St., Corner Alder, Portland, Or.



