

PORTLAND REALTY

Good Prospect for Larger Demand and Higher Prices.

THE MARKET HAS A FIRM TONE

Dealers Agree That There is No Better Field for Investment Than Multnomah Real 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; prospect for larger demand and higher prices; Multnomah county real estate; investment 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 a reduction 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 Multnomah county real estate, bought under normal conditions, is as safe an investment as can be found. Values are not so high as in 1890 for the reason that they have had together too high a tide 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.

The present 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 1893, 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 sale.

The outlook for brick business is much better owing to the fact that many persons are now deciding to cease carrying loads that were taken on during the boom, and are going to sell their properties 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 seen many cycles of boom and bust, 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 1893. 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 than ever. 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, and mortgage prices that will pay handsome profit within the next few years.

As to values, it must be admitted that prices are lower in 1900 than they were during the boom year of 1893. That there is much more real value to Portland city properties now than then will be readily understood when it is remembered that since 1893 many improvements have been made in and about the city, beginning with the Madison and Burnside street bridges, the completion of our magnificent water works system, the erection and completion of our splendid city hall, the erection of the Metropolitan building, the completion of the Dekum, and scores of other fine buildings, as well as the extension of the city limits to Oregon, Scott and Mount Taylor, as well as the lines on the West Side. Certainly the city of Portland, with its splendid natural resources, its extra shipping and manufacturing facilities, general climate, and occupying the position which it does, warrants every person in having faith in the future growth and value of its real estate. Those who buy now at present low prices will be well rewarded in the near future.

CHARLES K. HENRY.

REALTY FIRMLY HELD.

Prospective Buyers Required to Meet Owners' Views.

Portland's real estate at no time in the last 15 years has been so firmly held as at the present time. The period of stagnation, which nearly eight years, and effectively needed a four or five years' rest, under other than the safest of conditions. Foreclosed properties have been mostly sold, largely for cash. Two years ago the question of real estate was pending largely, if not entirely, on the part of a few. To purchase now it is necessary to meet nearly, if not absolutely, the owner's idea of value. With the coming of the present time, the market has been gradually but steadily advancing, and new enterprises are being started on all sides, the conditions are such that holders show the utmost confidence in the future. Proof of this is afforded by the large amount expended for repairing old buildings and erecting new ones during the past year.

From the standpoint of legitimate business, Portland never looked on a year that gave so much promise as 1900. No wild, speculative values will obtain. As we advance along the lines of commerce, finance and manufacturing, so will our land values increase. Real estate and mortgage companies have learned that fictitious values are of no permanent benefit, but to themselves or to the city, and will in the future countenance only enhanced prices according to our progress. Encouragement is given that our people are awakening to this. The Mackay and the gifts of parties, the D. P. Thompson gift of property, donations by Mrs. C. H. Lewis and others to the Glad Samaritan hospital building fund, the formation of improvement societies in different parts of the city, the new board of trade and the Manufacturers' Association working in harmony with the Chamber of Commerce, the successful effort to secure a fair share of the transportation business, the agitation now going on for a drydock, a smelter, a woolen mill and an assay office, a 30-foot channel from Portland to the sea and a 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia, the energetic and successful efforts of our city officials to reduce the cost of maintaining the city government, the close scrutiny now given all public expenditures by the Taxpayers' League, all give promise that we have learned thoroughly that a city to be continuously prosperous must do business on business principles. Consequently the prospect for larger demands and higher prices for real estate is good.

"Does Multnomah county real estate offer a safe field for investment, and if so, why?" We unhesitatingly answer, "Yes, 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 grow in this climate; second, 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 wonderful adaptation for the production of fruits, all manner of berries and vegetables, which will find a remunerative and ready market, it goes without saying that there is no better field for investment at present prices. Third, with the mild and salubrious climate of the Willamette valley, neither the state of Oregon, nor, indeed, the world, can offer a more inviting field for investment and settlement than does Multnomah county."

"Values in 1900 as compared with 1897?" To this question we reply that, in our opinion, 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 money markets a few years ago, coupled with the general business depression consequent upon the stringency, easily accounts for this shrinkage in values.

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 will compare the production of all varieties and kinds of fruits with that of the fruit belt mentioned.

BRUCE & AYRES.

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 values in 1890 compared with those in 1897, I will say that some localities can only be described as holding their own. In other localities the increase has been from 10 to 25 per cent.

DAVID S. STEARNS.

CONDITIONS ARE HEALTHY.

Increasing Demand for Property in City and Country.

Present conditions of the real estate market in Portland and Multnomah county are regarded as decidedly healthy, with a fair and increasing demand for desirable properties, both in city and country. In 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 satisfactory evidence that this influx from the East will largely increase in the near future, it follows as a consequence that prices must increase in a corresponding ratio.

"Does Multnomah county real estate offer a safe field for investment, and if so, why?" We unhesitatingly answer, "Yes, 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 grow in this climate; second, 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 wonderful adaptation for the production of fruits, all manner of berries and vegetables, which will find a remunerative and ready market, it goes without saying that there is no better field for investment at present prices. Third, with the mild and salubrious climate of the Willamette valley, neither the state of Oregon, nor, indeed, the world, can offer a more inviting field for investment and settlement than does Multnomah county."

"Values in 1900 as compared with 1897?" To this question we reply that, in our opinion, 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 money markets a few years ago, coupled with the general business depression consequent upon the stringency, easily accounts for this shrinkage in values.

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 will compare the production of all varieties and kinds of fruits with 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 worse, in our state, county and city administration. In this city the real estate is burdened with an unduly proportion of taxes as against personal property. In the Oregonian of January 11, on page 12, I find that in 1898 the town lots and franchises were assessed for \$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 franchises, \$30,000,000; merchandise, \$2,400,000; money, \$1,000,000.

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 logging trade, claimed to do over \$10,000,000 business a year, has only \$2,000,000 of merchandise, the insurance on which is, I believe, at least over \$1,000,000. The money on deposit in the national bank alone is over \$7,000,000, leaving out the large banks not national banks, and yet money is assessed in 1899 at \$2,000,000. Hence all is piled on real estate, the owners of which are getting poorer every year, while the merchants and banks, which virtually escape taxation, have made lots of money, especially during the past year. Hence the depressed state of real estate.

Everybody is afraid to invest in real estate, fearing taxation, which in numerous instances is equal to confiscation. The tax is so severely criticised for the low assessment of 1898, that in 1899 as against 1898, on the ground that property was worth not less in 1899 than in 1898, this is true enough, but the assessment of 1899 of town lots was much too high. In fact, ever since 1892, when the depression took place, the assessment on town lots was much too high, and it took the assessor just about six years to get the assessment of town lots down to a reasonable assessment on the basis 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 1898 the assessor made a reasonable assessment on town lots, and improvements thereon, but left the assessment on merchandise about the same amount, about \$2,000,000—while he reduced money by more than half. The assessor is not to blame for what is called a arbitrary reduction. It reduced itself, as far as town lots are concerned, and had reduced itself ever since 1892, though the unreasonable assessments were kept up till 1898.

H. GOLDMITH.

ARMY NOTES.

Movements of Men Known in the Northwest.

Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, has been ordered to take station at San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Boyle, formerly of Portland, has been ordered to Denver, Colo., to serve as department inspector-general. Lieutenant Thomas M. Anderson, jr., Thirteenth infantry, has been relieved from duty as aid-de-camp to the commanding general of the department of the Lakes, at Chicago, and will leave New York January 15 on the transport Sumner to join his regiment at Manila.

Captain J. H. 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 Fourth and Sixth 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 California.

The war department has finally located Captain John K. Waring, Second Infantry, who disappeared from Cuba several weeks ago, and who has, until the last 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, and was reported to have been in the city of New York at the residence of that postmaster. The reports from the medical officer at that station indicate that Captain Waring is in a distressing condition, physically 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 known in Eastern Washington, where he served for several years.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE.

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

LABOR MUST BE SKILLED

OREGON SHOULD INSTRUCT HER OWN WOOLEN MILL EMPLOYEES.

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

The full text of a letter from Felix Freaney, a registered and experienced industrial school, as well as on the manufacture of woolen goods, to C. H. McIsaac, secretary of the Portland Manufacturers' 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 13, 1899, you will be familiar with my opinion as to the best means for the establishment of a woolen mill in the city of Portland.

I am glad to great satisfaction to comply 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 an interest in this important matter, and to the best manner of putting into practice the proposition of your association in this regard.

I fully agree with the views of D. A. St. Clair, "Technical Education," and pressed a few days ago before the Commercial Club, and from my own experience in the woolen industry of that industry, as well as in the woolen industry of France, Belgium, Germany, and England, I have come to the unalterable conclusion that no technical industry can ever reach a high potency until the fundamental requisition, the opportunity for "technical education," is lacking.

To judge from the fine success W. A. Sempel has achieved at the Albany woolen mill with noways run out as elegant fabrics as can reasonably be expected in a district where skilled labor belongs not to every day's occurrence, and from the fact that the Oregonian of January 5, it appears to be a rare specimen of superintendent, with a rich store of practical knowledge, and with an open eye as to future events in Oregon in his line business.

The only point in his article in regard to which our opinions differ widely, is that of the labor question.

If Oregon's woolen industry is destined to become a universal reality, then 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, dyeing and finishing school, where her aspiring youth of all classes may be taught the art of 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 one end of the price of scouring wool to that of the finished fabric.

Oregon Mills Progress Slowly.

We have some six or eight woolen mills in this state, but only one, the Oregonian, 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 attained from such isolated establishments, which have to rely upon foreign success of skilled labor, that in prosperous times remain where they are, and in times of depression converted to a change of front, in establishing first a technical school, to which homogeneous elements will flock by the hundreds, to learn some new features of the art of the woolen industry, and then disengaging at the same time to a considerable extent the unhealthy congestion in many mercantile enterprises and professions, and to give a present hour.

I hope that my modest account of the woolen industry in my native city of Astoria will solely be attributed to the class of men, who are engaged in the upbuilding of this same industry in beautiful Oregon.

It is generally conceded that the formidable strides which Germany is actually making in the woolen industry, and to such an extent as to alarm her senior competitors, is chiefly due to her superior technical education.

I had the honor to observe that the little kingdom of Saxony, with more than 50 weaving schools, had, with her fine fabric, almost crushed to the wall my own district, which was not possessed of such an advantage. I had the honor to observe the last remembrance of its world-wide reputation of bygone times, and where impression ominously swung the scales in its favor. I concluded that Astoria should have a technical school, and after having for several years indefatigably worked in this direction I find in November, 1891, my matured plans before the board of trade and industries of that city, asking for their aid. (See third annual report for 1891, which I handed over to you for verification.) A committee was appointed to investigate the preliminary steps, and on the 1st day of October, 1892, this institution was opened.

Since that time has been largely in the hands of the Saxons, and the city's prosperity undreamed of 20 years ago. In increasing the number of inhabitants from 100,000 to 150,000 and more.

One of the foremost consultants of the United States, the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, Saxony, about the foundation, operation and success of this grand establishment of practical learning has many words of praise to bestow. He also suggests to offer to his countrymen, and to his fellow citizens, under date of August 6, 1894, were forwarded to the United States department of state.

CHAPPELLE SCHOOL.

The founders of the Albi Chapelle school of weaving, dyeing, and finishing, saw not only the necessity, but the wide and deep-reaching results sure to come from a school, as they determined to conduct their school, opened in 1883, a little over 10 years ago. It has been very satisfactory. Confined to one industry, it has been able to go deeper into that branch than would have been possible with half a dozen different branches. The school alone has helped to make the school one of 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 director have done, and for the future are determined to do, all in their power to increase the number of students. The school 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 1891 of a complete working system for the dyeing, finishing and finishing, differing in no department or detail from what one finds in well-equipped and well-regulated factories.

Added by the state, Prussia, Italy, the province, and the union of teachers, a committee built, at a cost of 500,000 marks, a school such as few cities possess.

"Divisions—There are three divisions. First, spinning and weaving, second, dyeing and finishing, and third, dyeing. Theory and practice are included in the plan of studies. So successful has been the latter—that students in winter have 200,000 to wait long for a position after graduation.

It is such a woolen mill as described by Consul Monaghan and which I conceived years ago for the benefit of my home industry, I visited the school at Astoria, Portland, and to reach this end my services are herewith proffered 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 technical school at Astoria, as much I must regret that this land is unsuitable for the purpose of establishing a woolen mill, unless some means could be devised for its location to the Crystal Springs farm, owned by the Ladd estate, and where a dozen or so springs of the purest water conceivably and unsurpassingly adapted for wool-scouring 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 outlet than that of the water.

A dozen of these cows or sheep grazing round about their course, while by the construction of a flume a hundred-horsepower could be developed as motor power for a scouring-mill of the capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thousand pieces of cloth per annum.

Oregon has a better opportunity than any other state to establish a woolen mill, and I know for sure her plucky community is able to recognize a good thing when they see it.

NEED OF A STOCK MARKET

Chicago Man Points Out an Industrial Opportunity.

C. N. Thompson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Chicago, 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 points of the Northwest to meet the demand for a scouring-mill of the capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thousand pieces of cloth per annum.

Oregon has a better opportunity than any other state to establish a woolen mill, and I know for sure her plucky community is able to recognize a good thing when they see it.

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 Magellan met in Mindanao in 1511 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island, after the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 23 of his followers were killed, as he sought to which they had been invited by Hambar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan.

The natives of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the dealings 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.

Philippine Tribes.

The Astas or Negritos are a mountain tribe, to be found here and there over the whole of the islands. They are a dark people, some being as black as African negroes. They are of a spiritless 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 cosmology and spirit worship. They defy anything that, in their imagination, has a supernatural application. Even when more or less domesticated the Negroes cannot be trusted to do anything that requires an effort of judgment. The Negroes were once the sole masters of Luzon, and excelled in the art of the bow and arrow. The arrival of the Tagalogs in large numbers and of the Spaniards drove them to the mountains. The tribe is now rapidly disappearing.

The Gaddans 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 Philippines. They are the Gaddans. They are not so fierce as the Gaddans. When they assault neighboring tribes it is more from a desire to retaliate than because of a love of bloodshed.

The Igorotes spread over a considerable portion of Luzon between 16 1/2 and 18 degrees north latitude. They cannot be forced or persuaded to embrace the Western system of civilization, and 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 Negroes and Igorote tribes keep a regular debtor and creditor account of the heads they cut off. They despise and distrust Europeans.

The Igorote-Chinese are a mixture of Chinese and Igorote. In them the fierce nature of Igorote is blended with the cunning and astuteness of the Mongol.

The Tinguanes inhabit principally the district of El Abri. By religion they are pagans, but have no temples. Their gods are hidden in mountain caves. The Tinguanes are by no means savages, nor strangers to domestic life, and they have laws of the most civilized kind.

The Moros extend over the whole of Mindanao island and the sultanate of Sulu, which comprises Sulu and 140 other islands, 80 to 90 of which are inhabited. The Moros are a mixture of Malay and Chinese, and are of quick perception, and are very audacious, extremely subtle, ready to promise everything and do nothing; vindictive, and highly suspicious of a stranger's intentions. Long suffering, in adversity, they are very brave, and are the bravest of the brave in defense. They die in the most heroic manner, and only for slaves, but warfare is an honorable calling with them. They are wonderfully expert navigators, and are expert in the use of the oar in boats not exceeding seven or eight in number. Slavery exists among them in the most ample sense. They possess slaves who are slaves by birth, and others who are slaves by purchase, such as prisoners of war, insolvent debtors, and those seized by practical expeditions to other islands.

Agriculture is pursued by them in a very primitive fashion. The most common native is fond of gambling, profligate, lavish in promises, but lax in the extreme in the fulfillment of them. He never makes a clean breast of any fault he has committed. He is a generous and a generous man, and is by him accepted as a sign of weakness. He is the biggest liar on earth. Even the best class of natives neither appreciate nor are grateful for a spontaneous gift. The lower classes never give to each other a cent's worth. They are void of all feeling of magnanimity, and do not understand chivalry towards a weak or fallen foe. They are very vain, and are very years of genial intercourse without material profit will arouse in the native breast a perceptible sympathy for the white race. The Visaya native exhibits a frigid selfishness. He is very proud, and is very unmoved, and would look with some indifference upon another in imminent danger. Mothers teach their children to regard Europeans as demoralized beings. The Filipino has no attachment for any occupation in particular. Today he will be at the plow; tomorrow a coachman, collector of accounts, valet or sailor; or he will be a lawyer, a politician, a doctor, or a lawyer, and tomorrow he will be a beggar in the streets. He is indolent in the extreme. He feigns friendship, but has no loyalty in practicing it. He is daring on the spur of the moment, but fails in resolution if he reflects on the danger. If familiarity is permitted to him there is no limit to his audacity.

The Tagalos is docile, but he keenly resents an injustice. Lying is not considered a sin by him, but, on the contrary, is justifiable if anything is to be gained. The native is contemptuous to all bidding so avers to social order that he will be ruled by coercion or by the demonstration of force.

The natives have no idea of organization on a large scale, hence a successful revolution is not possible with them. Under good European officers they make excellent soldiers, but if their leader falls they become utterly demoralized. There is nothing they delight in more than pillage, destruction and bloodshed, and when once they become masters of the situation in a fight, there is no limit to their greed and savage cruelty.

The increase of energy merged into the Filipino nature by blood mixture from Europe lasts only to the extent of a generation, while the effect remains for several generations when there is a similarity of

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 Magellan met in Mindanao in 1511 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island, after the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 23 of his followers were killed, as he sought to which they had been invited by Hambar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan.

The natives of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the dealings 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.

NEED OF A STOCK MARKET

Chicago Man Points Out an Industrial Opportunity.

C. N. Thompson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Chicago, 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 points of the Northwest to meet the demand for a scouring-mill of the capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thousand pieces of cloth per annum.

Oregon has a better opportunity than any other state to establish a woolen mill, and I know for sure her plucky community is able to recognize a good thing when they see it.

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 Magellan met in Mindanao in 1511 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island, after the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 23 of his followers were killed, as he sought to which they had been invited by Hambar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan.

The natives of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the dealings 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.

NEED OF A STOCK MARKET

Chicago Man Points Out an Industrial Opportunity.

C. N. Thompson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Chicago, 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 points of the Northwest to meet the demand for a scouring-mill of the capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thousand pieces of cloth per annum.

Oregon has a better opportunity than any other state to establish a woolen mill, and I know for sure her plucky community is able to recognize a good thing when they see it.

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 Magellan met in Mindanao in 1511 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island, after the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 23 of his followers were killed, as he sought to which they had been invited by Hambar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan.

The natives of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the dealings 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.

NEED OF A STOCK MARKET

Chicago Man Points Out an Industrial Opportunity.

C. N. Thompson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Chicago, 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 points of the Northwest to meet the demand for a scouring-mill of the capacity of from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of crude wool a day, and with sufficient clear water left to wash as many thousand pieces of cloth per annum.

Oregon has a better opportunity than any other state to establish a woolen mill, and I know for sure her plucky community is able to recognize a good thing when they see it.

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 Magellan met in Mindanao in 1511 showed great friendliness, as did also the natives of Cebu island, after the death of Magellan, Duarte de Barbosa, who succeeded to the command of the expedition, and 23 of his followers were killed, as he sought to which they had been invited by Hambar, king of Cebu. Prior to the assassination of Barbosa and his men, the Cebu natives had accepted the Christian religion from Magellan.

The natives of the natives in dealing with the Spanish was much like the dealings 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.

NEED OF A STOCK MARKET

Chicago Man Points Out an Industrial Opportunity.