

MEETING WAS INFORMAL

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF ST. JOHNS DISCUSS METHODS.

Addresses Were Made by Professor Steele, Superintendent Ackerman, and Several Others.

The local teachers institute was held at St. Johns schoolhouse, yesterday. Considerable interest was aroused in these institutes, and there was a large attendance of teachers.

At 11 o'clock the institute was opened by the county superintendent, A. P. Armstrong, who spoke on the importance of use of institutes generally, after which he introduced H. S. Gibson.

Mr. Gibson's subject, "The Art of Reckoning," as usually presented, is a dry one, but the method was not only made interesting as well as instructive, in the course of his remarks, Mr. Gibson said:

"The main reason for my choosing this rather dull subject was because so many teachers believe that too much attention is given to mathematics. But if such is the case, then why is it true that so few know anything about the subject when they leave school? Why is it that there are many too ignorant to do the business of life? The cause must be that it is improperly taught. Mathematics is one of the most important branches taught in the public schools.

Every business man and every person earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Here Mr. Gibson turned to the board and continued his talk by practical illustrations of the various branches of arithmetic. A lively discussion ensued after the conclusion of the time intervening between his close and the noon intermission was taken up with it.

Regarding the question of teaching small children the reason for the mechanical processes used in arithmetic, Professor Steele said that the child's mind is not sufficiently developed to comprehend such an explanation.

Superintendent J. H. Ackerman then gave some common-sense methods employed by business men in making their calculations, which was well received, and not the roundabout methods so often taught in the schools. His plea was that pupils should be taught, as nearly as possible, the methods used in business calculation.

Afternoon Session. At this point the institute was adjourned and all descended to one of the lower rooms, where the ladies of St. Johns prepared a fine luncheon for the workers in the education cause. In return for their hospitality the teachers each contributed \$5 toward the library, which is much needed in the school. A short intermission followed the luncheon, which the teachers spent in rambling about in the woods near the schoolhouse and in becoming better acquainted with the little suburban town of St. Johns.

Professor Steele's Address. At 2 o'clock the subjects of the day were taken up. Professor R. R. Steele presented the subject, "Relative Value of Markings in Daily Recitations and Final Examinations in Determining the Standing of a Pupil."

The subject was presented in such an able and comprehensive manner as to attract all attention and to meet with the heartiest support. Professor Steele said, in part:

"It is an educational fact that many school methods are like a pendulum, swinging back and forth between the two extremes of the one end and the other end was reached. Final examinations were introduced and made the determinative means of judging of the pupil's ability to go on. I hold that this is not a wise plan, and think the chief factor in determining his progress is a blunder, and to utterly disregard them is a still greater blunder.

"If a teacher goes before a class, pencil and card in hand, and marks down the pupil's standing as soon as he completes the recitation, and then goes right on to the next one, he cannot inspire the pupils before him with any enthusiasm or vim. Let the instructor make remarks upon the pupil's recitation, and if it is commendable tell him so. A personal interest must be taken in his work to insure any degree of success. It is a very bad idea to mark during the lesson, as it keeps the pupil's mind from the lesson to the marks.

"In every recitation try to make a point, or upon explaining something call upon the pupils for help. This oral test upon the subject is a very good one, and it is a very bad idea to mark during the lesson, as it keeps the pupil's mind from the lesson to the marks.

"I believe heavily in written examinations. They would have some time during the term. Great care should be taken in the choice of questions, and they should be made far-reaching and searching. Sometimes it is useful to put in a question which will appeal to their general knowledge. These questions should test the ability and acquirement of the pupil, and, by all means, technicalities are to be avoided. With reference to the pupil, make the examination a means, and not an end, and give pupils the right to know the results of these results we count them far too much. Good servants are these written examinations, but very poor masters. They incline to thorough work, arouse interest and stimulate the pupil to master the subject.

"Why should we mark the pupil at all? It stimulates effort and shows just what the pupil is doing and indicates to him his achievement. Regarding the criterion for marking, I should give effort a good share of attention, and originality and independence considerable credit. Also mark on real attainment and advancement. Above all things, the teacher should be impartial and avoid marking in class under the pupil's watchful eye. It is not advisable to mark daily by any means, and this part of the teacher's work may be deferred until the close of the week, or even the month.

Mr. Steele closed his talk with figures showing how much should be counted on written examinations. He was then requested to furnish an outline of this method of marking, which was extremely interesting and devices, and should pay more attention to what to teach, and how to teach it, and be advised the teaching of the subject, and not the text. He closed his excellent remarks by a clear explanation of the course of study as adopted by the state.

THE COURSE OF STUDY AS ADOPTED BY THE STATE.

COTTONWOOD FOR PAPER.

Business of Transporting It is Flourishing.

Captain McIntire, of Portland, who has been transporting cottonwood from Lower Columbia points to the paper mills at Oregon City all winter, says the weather has this season, as in former years, been such that the work in the woods has been able to cut and cord without the loss of a day. Cottonwood for pulp is cut into four-foot lengths, and then split into two or three pieces. It is cut much more readily than fir, however, and men can make good wages at the ruling rates, 75 cents a cord. By the time the wood reaches the paper mill it costs about the same as firewood, \$30 a cord.

The captain has no fears of the supply of cottonwood giving out soon, as it grows very quickly and is so common that he is planting young trees for several years, and now has over 2000 acres growing at various points along the Willamette river. Since the cottonwood trees are obtained on the bars in the Clackamas, and are planted much as fruit trees would be. The land upon which the planted trees are growing is mostly near the water's edge, where the points will be protected from washouts by the saplings. The cottonwood, under favorable conditions, becomes a sturdy tree in a year and so these trees will be fit for use by the time the supply of forest cottonwoods has begun to diminish.

The present demand for this wood, it is said, amounts to 1000 cords annually. Hemlock, spruce and white fir enter largely, however, into the manufacture of paper, and logs amounting to 30,000,000 feet a year are rafted to various mills to be ground up into pulp. The manner of grinding, Captain McIntire likens to grating a nutmeg, as the wood is held against a revolving stone until ground fine, and the great amount treated in the manufacture of paper.

He has lately caused the steamer Eugene to be cut down, the upper works having been raised to the level of the main deck, and the Eugene is now simply a steam barge. She can frequently be seen carrying large amounts of cottonwood up the river to the saw bridges and other people think she is loaded with firewood, but they are likely to be holding a portion of the cordwood shortly afterward, while reading newspapers.

The paper mill men are not so particular as they used to be, in receiving wood for the mills, and this phase of the business has added to the supply very materially. A few years ago only the very best sort of wood was considered available, but now almost any kind of a log can be utilized in the manufacture of pulp.

Several large log rafts will shortly be sent up the Willamette river to the river, intended for the mills at Oregon City. They will be moored just above Ross Island, until a freshet comes, when the logs will be towed up through the mill race and left there until needed by the mills.

COMMERCIAL THROWN DOWN

Forced Out of First Place in Bowling Contest.

The Multnomah bowlers won three out of four games from the Commercial team at the Multnomah alleys last night, and forced the latter out of first place in the intracity championship, and outscored by a few pins the high total made by Commercial at home against Arlington, Wednesday night. All the games were sharp for the home team, except the second, which was won by six pins. Idieman led on scores with 128, Dunlap being but two pins lower. Multnomah did excellent team work, all finishing with high scores. The Commercial team, on the other hand, was not so successful. The Commercial and Arlington, next Wednesday, at the latter's alleys. Last night's scores follow:

Table with columns for PLAYERS, Commercial, and Multnomah, showing scores for various bowlers.

OREGON FRUIT INTERESTS.

Professor Emory Smith Thinks Growers Should Combine.

Professor Emory E. Smith, of Palo Alto, Cal., is in Portland, and will remain in the state about 10 days. Yesterday afternoon he lectured on "Character-Building" before the students of the agricultural college, and the town people of Corvallis. He will address the fruit-growers' annual convention, which meets Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, discussing many important points that concern the up-to-date fruit-grower of the Pacific coast, covering, in fact, all the main problems of the day that have to be solved. Co-operation will be dwelt upon as the most vital issue of the present time in Oregon. How to live on farms more comfortably and conveniently than hitherto will also be touched upon. Good roads, telephone service and a dozen other timely and helpful topics will come in for a share of attention. As the subject of co-operative organization is of prime importance to fruit-growers, there will no doubt be much interest shown in this question. Of the pressing needs of Oregon there can be no doubt. California has just organized a gigantic Dried Fruits Society, that embraces all the dried-fruit industries of the state. And the fruit-growers of Oregon have been offered one of the directors of the California state association if they will but organize locally and co-operate with California. This is an opportunity that has not before come to Oregon, and there are those who think it would be of great benefit to this state to accept the proposition. Professor Smith will also deliver an address at Eugene.

CHOICE OF PLAYS.

Will Be Given to Those Who Attend O'Neil Engagement.

The choice of plays for the Nance O'Neil engagement having been left by McKee Rankin to Manager Cordray, the latter is desirous that his patrons shall decide. He will be very glad to receive postal cards from those who expect to attend the O'Neil engagement announcing their choice of any five of the following plays: "Magda," "Hedda Gabler," "Our Twentieth," "Camille," "Macbeth," "East Lynne," "The Jewess," "Peg Wolfington." Miss O'Neil, supported by Clara Clement, will appear in the following plays: "The Oregon School Journal."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

MOUNT TABOR STABBING

OSS HELD TO CIRCUIT COURT, WITHOUT BONDS.

He Had, However, Been Nagged on to Commit the Crime—Justice Lectured the Boys.

The preliminary examination of William Oss, a Mount Tabor school boy, took place yesterday afternoon, before Justice Vreeland, on charge of assaulting Wells Fleming, a schoolmate, with a knife, on the 18th of the month, in the basement of the schoolhouse, district No. 5. Since the stabbing occurred it has been the talk of the neighborhood, and at the examination the courtroom was well filled with spectators. The case, including many witnesses, on both sides, and a large number of boys. Wells Fleming, the boy stabbed, gave his testimony first. He said that he was in the basement of the schoolhouse with about 15 other boys, including the defendant. Oss, a Japanese boy attending school, had a book he was inspecting while sitting on a bench. Oss was standing looking over the book, and Fleming was doing the same thing. There was some pushing among the boys, the witness said, and he was crowded against Oss, when the latter pulled out his knife and stabbed Fleming in the back, following him up about the neck, and striking him. The knife displayed in court was a large one, and had the blow been delivered in a vital spot, it might have proved fatal. As it was, however, it merely cut the left shoulder, on the back, but, fortunately, did not penetrate very deeply. The wound bled profusely, and was dressed by Dr. Crosswell. On cross-examination, Fleming admitted that he was in the room, and that he was not the aggressor. The boys corroborated Fleming in the statement that Fleming was pushed against Oss, and that the latter followed him and stabbed him in the back. Dr. Crosswell also gave evidence that the wound he said that it was not serious, although he did not probe it. The shirt Fleming wore was shown, with the rent in it, and the knife was also produced. The state rested, and witnesses for the defense were examined. These were Wallace Perry, Will Ott, Rock Bann, Frank Fleming, William Oss, and C. W. Durette. The principal witness for the state contended that the stabbing was accidental. They stated that Oss was standing watching Rock Bann's book when the pushing commenced. Fleming was pushed against Oss, and the latter was pushed against Fleming. They all said that Oss was standing by the side of the Japanese boy with his open knife in his hand when the pushing began, and also claimed on the stand that the stabbing was unintentional, and that he was not aware for several minutes that Fleming had been hurt. He had been hustled about from many directions, and he had been pushed accidentally, contending that he was not the aggressor. As soon as he learned Fleming had been cut he informed Principal Durette.

Among other things also it was brought out that there had been an object of annoyance from a combination of other boys who sought to embroil him in a row on several occasions. Rock Bann, the Japanese, around whom the pushing was done, was also examined, and he testified that he was not able to give a clear statement of what occurred. Principal Durette explained the situation in the basement, and gave his version of the difficulty. His opinion is that the stabbing was unintentional, and the result of the promiscuous pushing. Oss, he said, had a practice of having his knife out on most all occasions. He also showed how the stabbing might have resulted from the pushing. Oss, he said, had never displayed an ugly disposition. The statement was considered as explanatory, and no evidence.

Justice Vreeland held Oss to answer before the grand jury without bonds. He said he was satisfied from the evidence that Oss had been nagged into committing a crime by the nagging and committing of other boys. He also addressed the crowd of boys from Mount Tabor, in these words:

"There has been a lot of trouble with you Mount Tabor boys, and some of you have been before this court, before, and I want to give you a word of caution. This boy Oss was nagged into the commission of a serious crime. He was under great aggravation, and he was pushed and set him into a scrap, and this stabbing was the result. I am satisfied from the evidence that he did stab Fleming, but he was under great provocation. I want to show you that the law is not to be shown any of you in this court, and you had better call a halt before you get into serious trouble."

East Side Notes. Miss Mary Vreeland, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting at the home of her brother, Judge Vreeland, in Albina, for a few weeks.

The special school meeting of Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, will take place at the schoolhouse on the evening of the 28th of the month.

An effort is making to get East Tenth street improved, from Belmont to East Glean, but the movement does not seem to have any prospect of success. Those who are pushing the matter claim that it will pay the property-owners to have the improvement, but a good many do not see it in that light at present.

Dr. Wise is at room 614, Dekum.

LIGHTS ON PEDESTRIANS.

Wheelman's Unique Solution of a Vexed Problem.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—I read with interest what W. H. B. wrote to you on January 22 about bicycle paths. 213 is the number on my bicycle license receipt, in consideration of which I wish to register a dollar-and-a-quarter lick. Over on East Burnside street, between Belmont and East Tenth, East Eighteenth, against the south side, walk is a small kope that eclipses a friendly electric light. Once within the shadow of this block, the nocturnal pedestrian is overcome with a kind of "lead thou me" feeling. Herein is the theater of pantomime and tragedy, the trying place of the lumpy bike, an impromptu stage for convulsive gyrations and choice vocalization, the sometimes light on which a whiz, a thud and a limp shadow proclaim to the traveler across the street that another sacrifice has been offered up to the god Nolampus. My Dutch butcher calls the place Elands' laagte.

Cattle ought to be kept off the paths, but wheels and talk will never do the business. The wheelman is the vanguard of innovation, while the footman is content to jog along with what they call down in Arizona "jackassable serenity." Why wait for relief from the legislature? The legislature will have trouble enough of its own. An ordinance is the thing. The preamble should recite that special taxpayers have certain inalienable rights; that among these are the bike, the sidewalk and the pursuit of happiness; and the enacting clause should provide, among other things, that between the months of November and June, from sundown to sunrise, suburban residents must wear a bright, or orange, or red, or yellow, or two bicycle lamps, one to rest on the belly and one on the posterior, to warn wheelmen of their presence.

It seems to me that this would go to the stomach of the high-society citizen; besides that, it has its aesthetic side, would lend a starry beauty to suburban landscape and cultivate a taste for the beautiful and sublime. Its patent utility

SEQUEL OF P. EACE CONFERENCE

South African War Foreshadowed by Action of English Delegates.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—

According to late advices we learn that Buller's forces are again fighting to a standstill, pulled on with precision and systematically defeated. The imperial hosts seem to be making a sorry showing indeed against the handful of republicans, and the world will be a matter up and down, and large number of boys. Wells Fleming, the boy stabbed, gave his testimony first. He said that he was in the basement of the schoolhouse with about 15 other boys, including the defendant. Oss, a Japanese boy attending school, had a book he was inspecting while sitting on a bench. Oss was standing looking over the book, and Fleming was doing the same thing. There was some pushing among the boys, the witness said, and he was crowded against Oss, when the latter pulled out his knife and stabbed Fleming in the back, following him up about the neck, and striking him. The knife displayed in court was a large one, and had the blow been delivered in a vital spot, it might have proved fatal. As it was, however, it merely cut the left shoulder, on the back, but, fortunately, did not penetrate very deeply. The wound bled profusely, and was dressed by Dr. Crosswell. On cross-examination, Fleming admitted that he was in the room, and that he was not the aggressor. The boys corroborated Fleming in the statement that Fleming was pushed against Oss, and that the latter followed him and stabbed him in the back. Dr. Crosswell also gave evidence that the wound he said that it was not serious, although he did not probe it. The shirt Fleming wore was shown, with the rent in it, and the knife was also produced. The state rested, and witnesses for the defense were examined. These were Wallace Perry, Will Ott, Rock Bann, Frank Fleming, William Oss, and C. W. Durette. The principal witness for the state contended that the stabbing was accidental. They stated that Oss was standing watching Rock Bann's book when the pushing commenced. Fleming was pushed against Oss, and the latter was pushed against Fleming. They all said that Oss was standing by the side of the Japanese boy with his open knife in his hand when the pushing began, and also claimed on the stand that the stabbing was unintentional, and that he was not aware for several minutes that Fleming had been hurt. He had been hustled about from many directions, and he had been pushed accidentally, contending that he was not the aggressor. As soon as he learned Fleming had been cut he informed Principal Durette.

As might be expected, the "peace conference" was a failure, and we behold the sequel in the spectacle which unfolded in the world's history. When the censorship is lifted, we will have the truth, replete with the story of British barbarity, treachery and defeat.

I have no desire to trespass upon your editorial, but to record my faith in the wisdom, justice and mercy of my fellow-countrymen. I leave it to their judgment whether or not they are satisfied with the part this republic has played in the miserable world tragedy of the last two years. I leave it to them whether or not Mr. McKinley is right when he says that it is only democrats and politicians who would oppose the lifting of the ban on the "Anglo-Saxons." I take it that they will not far distant when our people will unanimously insist on knowing to what freak policies, and how many of them, is this republic committed.

It would be advisable for all sociologists to withhold their tears and funeral orations over the demise of our glorious American spirit, for it is not dead nor dying. It lives and will continue to live, the boon of mankind, the light of tyranny and the obstacle in the vision of our "litled Americans" abroad, who are picturing empire and a throne on the ruins of this republic. M. W. O.

LOTTERY MEN ARRESTED.

Police Lead Nine Chinese, Who Put Up Cash Bail.

Nine Chinese were yesterday held to appear before the grand jury, on charges of selling lottery tickets. Patrolmen Duiger, Irvin and Roberts had raided several lottery joints the night before, and Captain Holman was kept busy until near morning sleeping. It was not until the next day that the police came near the lotteries. The result was that by daylight the station safe contained \$1500 in gold coin more than it did when Holman was on watch at midnight.

The officers on duty, however, were dressed in citizens' clothes, and thus obtained entry among the unsuspecting Chinese, who were busy selling tickets and conducting drawings in various parts of town. Officer Duiger, entering the place, had blocked his path. The lottery men, who do not permit any of their number to remain in jail very long, and so they immediately set about collecting the gold demanded for bail.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. W. A. Wise has returned from Tillamook.

G. P. Moore, of Omaha, is registered at the Portland.

L. D. Coffey, of Tacoma, is registered at the Imperial.

B. A. Gittes, of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins.

F. R. Kendall, an Astoria capitalist, is at the Imperial.

Dr. C. W. Barr, of Lebanon, is registered at the Perkins.

Charles J. Taylor, a Port Townsend stockman, is at the Perkins.

W. H. Strahan, of Gold Beach, is registered at the St. Charles.

James McCann, of McMinnville, is registered at the St. Charles.

H. B. Stevens and wife, of Tacoma, are registered at the Imperial.

W. E. Scott and daughter, of San Francisco, are guests of the Portland.

Mrs. William Crooks and daughter, of St. Paul, are guests of the Imperial.

F. J. Perkins, a well-known mining man, is in town from Baker City, where he is engaged in mining.

H. Glenn, president of the Dalles, Portland & Astoria railroad, is at the St. Charles, accompanied by his wife.

W. H. Coffey, of the Silverdell Manufacturing Company, will leave Tuesday on an extended trip to the New York and Boston markets.

E. Ernest left Tuesday evening for a two-month visit in Michigan, over the Southern Pacific, by way of Los Angeles and New Orleans.

L. Samuel, manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, returned yesterday from an extended Eastern trip, by way of San Francisco, bringing with him Mrs. Samuel, who had been visiting friends in California for the past few weeks.

I. N. Fieschner yesterday received a cablegram from his brother, Marcus G. Fieschner, who, with his wife and daughter, are visiting Havana, Cuba. They will return home in about six weeks, coming by way of New Orleans and Southern California.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

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

BUYS OREGON POTATOES

SAN FRANCISCO DEALER SOJOURNING IN PORTLAND.

Why the Product of This State is Superior to That of California—Shipments to Philippines.

E. Rose, of San Francisco, who has been dubbed "Early Rose" for several years past on account of his heavy purchases of potatoes, is making his headquarters at the Perkins while buying Oregon potatoes for San Francisco. He said yesterday that he had bought 5000 sacks of potatoes for the Philippines.

"I don't know what we would do in San Francisco for decent spuds if it was not for Oregon. We raise lots of potatoes on Grand, Tyler and other islands at the conference of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, but these tubers, although very long and very thick, do not compare with potatoes raised in Oregon. The spud grows a potato about five inches long, with a diameter of two inches, as these will do to bake or boil. The California potato is very good for peeling or mashing, but the guests of the Palmer, the Occidental or any of the first-class San Francisco hotels would feel insulted if you were to put one of these mammoth Grand island spuds before him. The Oregon potato has the right size, perfect shape and favorite flavor, so we must have it."

Mr. Rose says, San Francisco is shipping a great many potatoes to the Philippines on account of the war. The potatoes are then brought to Manila. The potato harvest in Australia usually begins in February, and so the distance is much shorter than to San Francisco, the Australians hold the Manila markets until August again.

The potato, Mr. Rose says, "soon exhausts the soil for potato-raising, but the people here are growing other vegetables which can be produced on the old potato-patches without difficulty. The properties of the soil so taken up by the potato are never regained. This is why we in California no longer raise a superior potato. Years ago, Bodega, on the northern coast of California, was a great potato center, and the Bodega potato was the most popular. After that the Salinas valley, on the south, entered the potato arena, and we got our best spuds from them, but in a few years both Bodega and Salinas gave out, and we were left with the potato of the coast. I find a world of potatoes in this state, and have no fears of the supply or quality falling."

Yesterday Mr. Rose bought 5000 sacks of potatoes to ship to Manila by steamer. The handling of potatoes costs 25 cents per 100-pound sack, and so the market price in San Francisco must be at least 30 cents higher than in Portland, to insure the shipping against loss. A shipment of 10,000 sacks on one steamer a few weeks ago caused a slump in the San Francisco market, but the potatoes were finally sent to Manila. Potatoes are generally sold in 100-pound sacks, but a little higher, and the freight depot being remote from the city's center, the sale of potatoes is more difficult than at Beale-street wharf, where the Oregon steamer lands. Mr. Rose will remain in Portland for some three weeks.

OATS AND COAL.

Bids for Army Supplies to Go to Manila.

Major J. W. Jacobs, assistant quartermaster, United States army, yesterday announced that bids for furnishing 200 tons of oats and 1000 tons of coal, all to be shipped to Manila on the animal transport Lennox, which is now on the way to the Philippines, are invited. The bids on oats, as submitted, offered to furnish all or parts of the whole quantity, with different prices for different quantities. The highest bid for oats was \$1.10 per bushel, and the average of their bids per 100 pounds was as follows:

Table listing bids for Army Supplies to Go to Manila, including items like Oats and Coal.

The bids for furnishing 1000 tons of coal are as follows: Oats—Franklin coal, per ton, in bulk, \$5.00; sacked, \$7.05; Vulcan, in bulk, \$5.10; sacked, \$6.65. Blue Mountain Coal Company—Roslyn coal, in bulk, \$5.40; sacked, \$6.80. Pacific Coast Company—Franklin coal, in bulk, \$5.75; sacked, \$6.75. Holmes Coal & Ice Company—Good foreign bituminous coal, in bulk, \$3.50; sacked, \$7.75. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.—Japan coal, short ton, in bulk, \$5.20; sacked, \$5.95.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Arthur E. Breece, business manager Faculty Portland university, to Burton B. Russell, of Portland, \$100,000, a wood, December 13, 1899. \$25. Robert V. Smith and wife to Edward Wood, of Portland, \$100,000, a wood, December 13, 1899. \$25. B. I. Russell to D. B. Russell, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$200. Mary M. Beck to John H. Beck, lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$100. W. S. Sparks and wife to Mary H. Wood, of Portland, \$100,000, a wood, subdivision, lot 5, Greenwood Park, January 18, 1899. \$200. Edwin Leonard to Ella Freund, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$200. F. H. Harley to J. H. Harley, lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$100. M. E. Thompson and wife to Charles C. Carlson, lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 7