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, in the schoolhouse, yesterday. Considerable interest has been aroused in these institutes, and there was a large attendance of teachers. The affair was conducted in an informal man-ner, and all present were free to express their opinions upon the subjects under

At 21 o'clock the institute was opened by the county superintendent, A. P. Armstrong, who spoke a few words upon the 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 which he followed made it 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 that there are many too ignorant of it to carry on 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. It is used in every business and by every person earning his daily bread by the sweat of

Here Mr. Gibson turned to the board and continued his talk by practical filus-trations of the best methods of teaching the various branches of arithmetic. A lively discussion ensued after the conclu-sion of this subject, and the remainder of the time intervening between its close and the noon intermission was taken up

Regarding the question of teaching small children the reason for the mechanical processes used in arithmetic, Professor Milner, of the high school, stated that it was not advisable to explain these procerses to them, because it would then be necessary to show the science of the proccess, and children's minds were not suffi-ciently developed to comprehend such an

gave some common-sense methods em-ployed by business men in making their calculations, which were short and to the point, 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 had prepared a fine luncheon for the workers in the education cause. In return for their hospitality the teachers each contributed E cents 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 sinted with the little suburban town

Professor Steele's Address.

At 2 o'clock the subjects of the day wer At 2 o'clock the subjects of the day were again 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 silence all discussion and to make with the statement of the day were as to silence all discussion and to make with the statement of the day were 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. To litustrate my oint, I shall take the old-fashioned spell which was the stand-by in the days o yore. It was once banished from the schoolroom, but of late years has crept back into its old place, and is now used as much as ever. So it is with written ex-aminations. A few years ago, no one ever heard of them, and pupils did not spend half the nights in cramming for the terror of their lives. But the pendulum swung back and the extreme on the other end was reached. Pinal examinations were introduced and made the determinative means of judging of the pupil's ability to go on. I hold that to make final exam-inations 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 band, and marks down the pupil's standing as soon as he completes the recliation, 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 show him its weak and strong points, and if it is com-mendable 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 recitation, as it takes the pupil's mind from the lesson to the

"In every recitation try to make a point, upon explaining something call upon pupils for it afterwards and keep it fresh in their minds. These oral tests are of untold advantage, for the pupil can thus measure his mind with another, and is stimulated accordingly. I wish to commend the written test, which must be conducted so as to give pleasure instead of the usual nervous strain. It brings out just how much he knows, and its object is the mental discipline he receives from it. They gain self-confidence, and their knowledge is fixed in their minds. Also, an active interest is awakened in the study. As I intimated in the beginning, I believe heartily in written examination and would have one some time during the term. Great care must be exercised in the choice of questions, and they should be made fur-reaching and searching. Sometimes it is useful to put in a ques-tion 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 examination a means, and not an end, and give plenty of time. In making use of these results we count them far too much. Good servants are these written examinations, but very poor masters, They incite to thorough work, arouse faterest and stimulate the pupil to master

"Why should we mark the pupil at all! It stimulates effort and shows just what the pupil is doing and indicates to him his ent. Regarding the criteria for marking. I should give effort a good share of attention, and originality and independ-ence considerable credit. Also mark on real attainment and advancement. Above all things, the teacher should be impartial and avoid marking in class under the pupils' watchful eyes. It is not advisable to mark daily by any means, and this part of the teacher's work may be deferred until

be 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 methof marking, with suitable remarks, for the Oregon School Journal.

scrintendent J. H. Ackerman was then introduced, and he spoke briefly on "The State Course of Studies." He said that people had gone to extremes regarding method and devices, and should pay more attention to what to teach, and how to teach it, and he advised the teaching of the subject, and not the text. He closed his excellent remarks by a clear explana-

tion of the course of study as adopted by The institute, which had been unusually essful and beneficial to the attendants,

was then adjourned.

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 Ore-gon City all winter, says the weather has not interfered with the work in the least this season, and the men engaged in the woods have been able to cut and cord without the loss of a day. Cottonwood

without the loss of a day. for pulp is cut into four-foot lengths, and then split like ordinary firewood. It splits 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 mills it costs about the same as firewood, \$3 50 The captain has no fears of the supply of cottonwood giving

of cottonwood giving out soon, as it grows very quickly. One paper company has been planting young trees for several years, and now has over 2000 acres growing at various points along the Williamette river and tributaries. The young 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, 29 inches through at the butt, within 25 years, 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 10,000 cords annually. Hemlock, spruce and white fir enter argely, however, into the manufacture of paper, and logs amounting to 10,000,000 feet a-year are rafted to the 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 into pulp, to be afterward treated in the manufacture of paper.

manufacture of paper.

He has lately caused the steamer Eugene to be cut down, the upper works having been entirely razed 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 through the draw-bridges, and most people think she is loaded with firewood, but they are likely to be holding a portion of the cordwood short-ly afterward, while reading newspapers.

The paper mill men are not so particular 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 clearest 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 towed up the Willamette from Lewis river, intended for the mills at Oregon

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 locks and left there until needed by the

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 forced the latter out of first place in the interstate championship, and outscored by a few pins the high total made by Commercial at home against Arlington, Wednesday night. All the games were easy for the home team, except the second, which the visitors won by six pins. Idleman led on scores with 188, Dunlap being but two pins lower. Multnomah did excellent team work, all finishing with high totals. Dunlap's 64 was the high single game. Multnomah and Seattle Athletic Club are now tied for first place. The next games will be between Commercial and Arlington, next Wednesday, at cial and Arlington, next Wednesday, at the latter's sileys. Lust night's scores follow:

	PLAYERS.	First game	Second.	Third	Fourth game	Total
J. C.A.F.	Commercial— L. Duniap. E. Cullison A. Burckhurdt. B. Graham. O. Burckhardt. S. Skiff.	42	34	47 47 35 41 38 40	42 56 34 34 40 29	158
1	Grand totals	215	254	248	245	962
HECHE	Multnomah— L. Idleman D. Sigler A. Craft Buckman J. Ball Cauthorn	41 49 33	44 28 33 54 37 52	60 47 52 33 54 32	52 64 45 56 41 41	179 176
10	Grand totals	249	248	278	299	1074

OREGON FRUIT INTERESTS. Professor Emory Smith Think 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-Bullding" before the students of the agricultural college and the townspeople 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 fruitgrower 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 pres-ent 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 fruitgrowers, there will no doubt be much interest shown in this question. Of the pressing need of it in Oregon there can be no doubt. Cali-fornia has just organized a gigantic Dried Fruits Society, that embraces all the dried-fruit industries of the state. And the fruitgrowers of Oregon have been offered one of the directors of the California state association if they will but organize locally and co-operate with Cali-fornia. 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 ad-

CHOICE OF PLAYS.

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

dress at Eugene.

The choice of plays for the Nance O'Nell engagement having been left by McKee Rankin to Manager Cordray, the latter is desirous that his patrons shall decide. will be very glad to receive possial cards from those who expect to attend the O'Nell engagement announcing their choice of any five of the following plays: "Magda." "Hedda Gabbler," "Ol ver Twist," "Camille," "Macbeth," "East Lynne" "The Jewess," "Peg Woffington." Miss O'Neil, supported by Clay Clement, will open Friday night and will play four evening performances and a Saturday mat-

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth. De sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children testing. It soothes the child softens the sums allays all pain, cures wind coile and diarrhoea.

MOUNT TABOR STABBING

OSS HELD TO CIRCUIT COURT, WITH-OUT BONDS.

He Had, However, Been Nagged on to Commit the Crime-Justice Lectured the Loys.

The preliminary examination of William Oss, a Mount Tabor school boy, took place yesterday afternoon, before Justice Vreeland, on charge of assaulting Wells Flem-ing, a schoolmate, with a knife, on the 18th of the month, in the basement of the schoolhouse, district No. 5. Since the stab-bing occurred it has been the talk of the neighborhood, and at the examination the from there, 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 13 other boys, including the defendant. Rock Bann, a Japanese boy attend-ing 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 Oes, when the latter pulled out his knife and stabbed Fleming in the back, following him up about six feet in order to reach him. The knife displayed in court was a large one, and had the blow been delivered in a vital epot, it might have proved fatal. As it was, the blow was delivered in the left shoulder, on the back, but, fortunately, did not penetrate very deeply. The wound bled profusely, and was dressed by Dr. Crosswalt. On cross-examination, Wells admitted that there was much pushing and confusion, but insisted that Oss followed him up and delivered the stab purposely. The other witnesses for the state were Charles Shane, Charles Hay-worth, Chester Grout and Dr. Crosswait. 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. Crosswalt was called to describe 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 blood on it.

The state rested and witnesses for the defense were examined. These were Wallace Perry, Will Ott, Rock Bann, Frank Fitinger, William Oss and C. W. Durette, the principal of the school. The boys all contended that the stabbing was purely ac-idental. They stated that Oss was standing watching Rock Bann's book when the pushing commenced. Fleming was pushed onto Oss, and the latter was pushed onto 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. Oss 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 in the confusion he had accidentally cut Fleming. As soon as he earned Fleming had been cut he informed

Principal Durette.

Among other things also it was brought out that he (Oss) had been made an object of annoyance from a combination of other boys who sought to embroil him in a row on several occasions. Rock Bann, the Jap-anere, around whom the pushing was done, was also examined as a witness, but he was not able to give a clear statement of what occurred. Principal Durette ex-plained the situation in the basement, and gave his version of the difficulty. His opinion is that the stabbing was accidental and the result of the promiseuous pushing. Oss, he said, had a practice of having his knife out on most all occasions. He also showed how the stabbing might have re-sulted from the pushing. Oss, he said, had never displayed an ugly disposition. The statement was considered as explanatory,

and not 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 exasperated into comnitting a crime by the nagging and comation formed against him. He

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 Osa was nagged into the commission of a serious crime. He was under great aggravation. Combinations were form get him into a scrap, and this stabbing was the result. I am satisfied from the evidence that he did stab Fleming, he was under great provocation. I want to say that bereafter no leniency will 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

The special school meeting of Mount Ta-bor school district, No. 5, will take place at the schoolhouse on the evening of the 30th of the month

An effort is making to get East Tenth to be meeting with much 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. 26 .- (To the Editor.)read with interest what "W. H. B." wrote to you on January 22 about bicycle paths. 7153 is the number on my special blevele tax receipt, in consideration of which I wish to register a dollar-and-a-quarter kick. Over on East Burnside street, between East Seventeenth and East Eighteenth, against the south sidewalk is a small kopje that eclipses a a friendly electric light. Once within the shadow of this block, the nocturnal pedestrian is overcome with a kind of a "lead thou me on" feeling. Herein is the theater of pantomime and tragedy, the trysting place of the lampless bike, an impromptu stage for convulsive gyrations and choice vocalization, the sometime al-tar on which a whiz, a thud and a limping 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 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 Arizona "jackassable serenity." W wait for relief from the legislature? The legislature will have troubles enough of its own. An ordinance is the thing. preamble should recite that special tax-payers have certain inalienable rights; that among these are the bike, the side-walk 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 girth, so arranged that it will hold-two blcycle 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 a much-needed reform; besides that, it has its esthetic side. It would lend a starry beauty to suburban stops falling hair and makes hair grow. landscape and cultivate a taste for the Price 50 cents, at all druggists. Sample beautiful and sublime. Its patent utility | free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

would soon be recognized, and everybody would want an anti-bumpo girth, espe-cially the ladies. Any candidate for office who will to the this matter up and push it to a successful passage can be elected, whether he toasts in the Cham-ber of Commerce or orates at the Metropolitan theater. J. H. M.

SEQUEL OF P. EACE CONFERENCE South African War Foreshudowed by Action of English Delegates.

PORTLAND, Ian. 26 .- (To the Editor.) According to late advices we learn that Buller's forces are again fought 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 if matters keep on at this rate their and if matters keep on at this rate their lordships and "glunesses at 'ome will soon be out of a job. And this will be deplorable, because, "they're not corks, and cawn't float long, ye know."

The news of every Boer victory must be pleasing to the friends of civilization everywhere, and none the less to us Americans, where history.

Americans, whose history, like that of those valiant republicans of the Trans-vaal, will forever remain an arraignment

of the same heartless foe.

Let us for a moment recall the recent peace conference at The Hague. We remember how the czar of Russia, prompted by motives humane, sought to bring about an understanding among the na-tions, whereby all questions might be settled and cably, without resort to arms, or, falling in this, to minimize the horrors of warfare by curtailing all needlessly barbaric weapons. Every civilized nation was represented there by men who seemed actuated by a desire to perform a simple act of humanity toward their countrymen at home and fellow men abroad. Here was an opportunity for the exercise of a little of that much-talked-of "Anglo-Saxon" civilization, for the two great so-called Anglo-Saxon powers were there, but we all learned to what purpose they were there. The British members attended that convention for the purpose of obstructing and defeating it. They were there as co-conspirators in the well-matured plot whose object entailed the wiping out in blood of the two little republics of South Africa. With bloodshot vision unobscured by one thought of the wee and sorrow their guilty actions involved, these men strutted about, arrogant and insolent, and in all, we were pained to see, urged on and encouraged by Mr. McKinley's representatives. Together they persisted in the use of the "dum-dum" bullet. Together they pulled for their lyddite "stinkbag" and poisonous gases—all, all with a tenacity of purpose that led the other delegates to suppose that the "Anglo-Saxons" had something really rotten up their gleeve.

As might be expected, the "peace conference" was a failure, and we behold the sequel in the spectacle which un-folds in the Transvasi. When the cen-sorship is lifted we will have the truth, replete with the story of British bar-

barity, treachery and defeat.

I have no desire to trespass upon your attention further than to record my faith in the wisdom, justice and humanity of my fellow-countrymen. I leave it to their judgment whether or not they are satis-fled with the part this republic has been made to play in the miserable world trag-edy of the last two years. I leave it to them whether or not Mr. McKinley is right when he says that it is only demo-crats and politicians who would oppose the policies to which this nation is committed." I take it that the time is not far distant when our people will unanimously insist on knowing to what freak policies, and how many of them, is this resulting committed." republic committed!

It would be actisable for all sociologists to withhold their tears and funeral orations over the demise of our glorious American spirit, for it is not dead nor tear to the spirit of the second of th even sleeping. It lives and will continue to live, the boom of mankind, the bane of tyranny and the obstacle in the vision of our "titled Americans" abroad, who are picturing empire and a throne on the ruins of this republic.

LOTTERY MEN ARRESTED. Police Land 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 Bulger, Irvin and Roberts had raided several lo tery joints the night before, and Captain Holman was kept busy until near morning, explaining to the Mongoliuns and their friends that the ball would be \$150 cash in each case. The result was that by daylight the station safe contained \$1350 in gold coin more than it did when Holman went on watch at midnight.

The officers, on this occasion, were

dressed in citizens' clothes, and thus obained entry among the unsuspecting Chinese, who were busy selling tickets and conducting drawings in various parts of town. Officer Bulger came near being badly used when he tried to arrest a young Chinaman without assistance. He hung to his man in the crowd, however, and brought him forth into the street, amid the jabbering of 100 Celestials, who had blocked his path. The lottery men do not permit any of their number to remain street improved, from Belmont to East in fall very long, and so they immediately Glisan, but the movement does not seem set about collecting the gold demanded for bail.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. W. A. Wise has returned from Tilla-G. P. Moore, of Omaha, is registered at

the Portland. L. D. Coates, of Tacoma, is registered at the Portland.

B. A. Gifford, 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 Butler, a Port Townsend stockman, is at the Perkins.

W. H. Strahan, of Gold Beach, is reg-Istered at the St. Charles. James McCann, of McMinnville, is registered at the St. Charles, H. B. Stevens and wife, of Tacoma, are

egistered at the Imperial. W. E. Scott and daughter, of San Franisco, 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. S. Silverfield, of the Silverfield Manufacturing Company, will leave Tuesday on an extended trip to the New York and

Boston markets. C. E. Ernst left Tuesday evening for a two months' 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 yester-day 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. Fleischner yesterday received a cablegram from his brother, Marcus G. Fleischner, 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

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Cures dandruff, itching scalp, eczema

ING 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 head quarters at the Perkins while buying Ore-gon potatoes for San Francisco. He said "I don't know what we would do in San

I don't know what we would do in San Francisco for decent spuds if it was not for Cregon. We raise lots of potatoes on Grand, Tyler and other islands at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, but these tubers, although very long and very thick, do not com-pare with potatoes raised in Oregon. The opicure likes a potato about five inches long, with a diameter of three inches, as these will do to bake or boil. The Cali-fornia 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 mam-moth Grand island spuds before him. The Oregon potato has the right size, perfect shape and favorite flavor, so we must

Mr. Rose says, San Francisco is abin ping a great many potatoes to the Philippines, but these shipments usually fall off in February, when the Australian po-tatoes are then brought to Manila. The potato harvest in Australia usually begins in February, and as 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 other vegetables may 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 of California can no longer raise a superior potato. Years ago, Bodegn, or the northern coast of California, was a great potato center, and the Bodegn potato became very 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 Bo-dega and Salinas gave out, and we be-gan to look to Oregon. I find a world of potatoes in this state, and have no fears of the supply or quality failing." Yesterday Mr. Rose bought 5000 sacks to be shipped to California.

Yesterday Mr. Rose bought 5000 sacks to be shipped to California 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 shipper against loss. A shipment of 16,000 sacks on one steamer a few weeks ago caused a skump in the San Francisco market, but the potatoes were finally sent to Manila. Potatoes shipped by rail need less handling, and arrive in better condition, but the freight arrive in better condition, but the freight is a little higher, and the freight depots being remote from the city's center render the sale of the potatoes 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 Manils.

Major J. W. Jacobs, assistant quarter-master. United States army, yesterday opened bids submitted for furnishing 280 tons of oats and 1000 tons of coal, all to be shipped to Manila on the animal trans-port Lennox, which is now on the way to Portland. to Portland.

The bids on oats, as submitted, offered to furnish all or parts of the whole quantity, to be made up from different qualities, with different prices for different qualities. The names of the bidders and the average of their bids per 100 pounds were as follows:

D. E. Meikle.
Pacific Coast Mill Company
W. G. Simpson
Simpson & Mitchell.
Rogge & Storp
M. Senders, Albany
Balfour, Guthrie & Co. 1 10 Bids for Conl.

The blds for furnishing 1000 tons of coal are as follows:

Vulcan Coal Company—Franklin coal, per ton, in bulk, \$5.60; sacked, \$7.05; Vulcan coal, in bulk, \$5.10; sacked, \$6.55. Edit Coll. in Bulk, \$5 19; sacked, \$6 55.
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 forelgn bitumincus coal, in bulk, \$1 50; sacked,
\$7 75.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co.-Japan coal, short ton, in bulk, \$5 29; sacked, \$5 95. The quartermaster's department already has on hand at Vancouver barracks to

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

load the Lennox 456 head of horses.

Real Estate Transfers. Real Estate Transfers.

Arthur E. Breece, business manager faculty Portland university, to Burton J. Hoadley, lot 9, block 109, Nortwood, December 13, 1899...

Robert V. Smith and wife to Edward Victor, lot 6, block F. Portsmouth Villa Extended, December 23, 1899...

B. I. Russell to D. B. Russell, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 75, Woodstock, January 15. mary M. Beck to John H. Beck, lot 1, block 123, West Irvington, January

block 123, West Irvington, January 25
W. S. Sparks and wife to Mary H. Evans, lots 1 and 2, block 5, Holmes' subdivision; lot 5, Glenwood Park, January 18
Nathan Coffman to Levi Coffman et al., lots 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8, block 1, Carter's addition, East Portland, November 14

Emma Hansell and husband to Louise Newhall, undivided ½ of one-half acre, Macadam road, April 15, 1899.
University Land Company to Anna L. Henderson and Fannie L. Marble, lots 17, 18, 19, 29, block 149, University Park, October 30, 1899.

Edwin Freund to Elisa Freund, lots 5 and 7, block 9, Troutdale, January 5 Crescent Land Company to Frederick L. Schanz, lot 1, block 4, Keystone addition, January 25.
P. H. Marlay to R. M. Dooly, trustee, lot 2, block 9, Woodlawn, January 25 Hanson J. Rivers and wife to L. W. Rivers, undivided ½ lot 5, block 15, West Portland, February 13, 1893.
M. E. Thompson and wife to Charles J. Carlson, lot 13, block 25, Central Albina, December 15.
C. P. Haight to M. E. Thompson, lot 4, block 34, Central Albina, December 9, Anna M. Woodward and John H.

4. Hock 34, Central Arona, December 9

Anna M. Woodward and John H.
Woodward to N. Goodman, 22.15
acres Thomas W. end Cynthia
Gates D. L. C., January 22
W. H. Nunn to N. Goodman, same,
January 23

Births.

Births. January 11-Girl, to the wife of John B. Landrum, East Thirteenth and East Main

January 24-Girl, to the wife of Lorenzo Piper, 797 Missouri avenue, January 25—Girl, to the wife of John Smith, 41½ Third street. January 4—Boy, to the wife of Peter Grant, 23 North Twenty-third street, January 21—Girl, to the wife of Theolore H. Stoffenbach, Pledmont. January 7-Boy, to the wife of Anton Hansen, 294 Hancock street. December 29-Girl, to the wife of Lou's Jannin, 1816 Maryland avenue. January 16-Girl, to the wife of William Phillips, 80 East Eighteenth street, January 25—Boy, to the wife of Ralph E. Hanna, 307 Harrison street.

Deaths. January 26-Ruth Gray, Twenty-third street, north, aged 14 days; mannitlo.

January 25—Baby Jarr.es, Chambers
block, aged 2 months; exhaustion. January 25-Timothy Ford, St. Vincent

BUYS OREGON POTATOES The Triumph of Love is Happy, Fruitful Marriage.

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A despairing man who had applied to its, soon after wrote: "Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them that my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another wrote thus: "If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would

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In answering be sure and mention this paper, and the company promises to send the book in sealed envelope without any marks, and entirely free of charge.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD."

Washington street, age 17 days; pneumo-nia. (To be buried in Oregon City.)

Building Permit. G. Shuholm, Montana avenue, between Fremont and Bates streets, cottage, \$800.

WHEN SOLDIERS DISAGREE. One Ex-Volunteer Fintly Contradicts

Another's Statements. PORTLAND, Jan. 26 - (To the Editor.)n today's issue of your paper is printed "A Plea for Expansion" by "Ex-Volunteer," in which he glaringly misrepresents those scenes he claims to have wilnessed while at the front. "Ex-Volunteer's" re-

view of the situation is far more ridiculous and treacherous than that of the average anti-imperialist or Filipino, First, on September 24,1898, the Fliipino congress passed a law permitting all foreigners (except Spanish) to carry arms in their territory, Spanish) to carry arms in their territory, and American soldiers were only kept within their own lines by the strictest enforcement of military orders of the Eighth army corps. Three soldiers of my regiment visited the several lake cities early in October, and were treated with the greatest consideration by army and civil authorities wherever they chose to go. Two were fined & mon their reto go. Two were fined \$5 upon their return for being absent without leave. The hospital-boat daily carried convalescents on an excursion to the lake, 12 miles inside the Filipino line. Our officers visited Calocan and Malolos, and were the hon-ored guests of many pleasant socials and receptions in various places within the insurgent lines, until restrained by or-ders from cultivating further friendship

with the people they would soon be or-dered to persecute and destroy. The First Washington did not arrive in the city until about the 1st of December. 1808, and can be excused for not knowing the situation as well as an eye-witness who was there at that time as early as October and November the states) five sentries were killed on their posts. I never heard of such occurrences. and think they are creatures of his trou-bled imagination while crossing the Pacific. I was a policeman from August 13, 1898, to March 12, 1899, and was treated with courtesy and obedience at all times with courtesy and obedience at all times by the people whom he calls treacherous devils. His fears that they would massacre the Spanish seem to be quite unfounded, as they did no such thing to the 12,000 or 15,000 prisoners they held.

Finally, the outbreak and its atrocities. Mr. "Ex-Volunteer," if it were polite, I would call you a prevarienter with four letters. First, the date of the outbreak was not set, except as to the American

was not set, except as to the American authorities, who were doing everything in their power to egg on a quarrel with them, which finally culminated on Febru-ary 4 by an American sentinel's killing a Fflipino officer without cause or war-rant. Second, no informed person be-lieves that the Filipinos set one of the numerous fires in Manila, and the Washing-ton guard was ordered to carry matches on more than one occasion. Third, "Ex-Volunteer" cannot clie one case of cruel-ty or treachery or firing under a white flag which he so bitterly generalizes, nor one case of our wounded being killed or our hospital corps men being attacked by wounded men while in the act of helping them or otherwise. Fourth, your bitter-est pill of all is most amusing fiction, were it not most dangerously immoral and untruthful. The blood of Lawton, Egber and other heroes is upon the head of the ing it to suit his political ends, and his blography, if truthfully written, will be copied from the blography of Nero, who crucified 4000 Christians for burning Rome, and finally died (was a much mis-understood and slandered monarch, al-ways guided in life by a fitting spirit of

benevolent assimilation).
To conclude, it is not consistent for cold-footed stay-behind-the-lines to attempt to abridge the right of free speech r press, or decry well-meaning and intelligent discussion of this difficult and pertinent question. If you think as you do, "Ex-Volunteer." why didn't you stay and fight it out, and not desert a field

nospital, 49 years old; cancer of stomach. | your conscience told you was an honor-January 25-William Burley, 409 East | able one? Last, why not sign your name able one? Last, why not sign your name to your article, as your cause is most popular? Mine is so unpopular that I have to insist on withholding my name from its defense for the present, but hope in the near future to be able to show you the near future to be able to show you an honorable discharge from the best company of the best regiment that fought in our little war. Nothing but the mail-clous, s'anderous and mischlevous tone of your letter provabed this, and if you continue in your misrepresentation I will be compelled to publish the true facts as I have seen them, which would be denced impleasant for your cause. unpleasant for your co EX-VOLUNTEER.

> Boarding-House Fire. A two-story dwelling at 30 Taylor street, occupied as a boarding-house by Mrs. Mary Faulus, was damaged to the extent of \$250 by fire last night, at \$140. The flames originated in the formace-room, in the rear of the basement, and had found their way through both stories to the roof before the smoke aroused the inmates. The department made short work of putling the dre out when once on the ground, chemicals only being used. The damage to Mrs. Paulus' furniture probably \$300, but the loss is covered insurance. The building is the property of Charles Gritzmacher, and is in-

> > A Searching Statute.

Weston Leader.

The registration law is all right, but there's enough red tape about it to bind and wind all the voters in the state, When a man gets through with it he's bound. to know who he is and where he is, and



COPPER GOIOFED Splotches.

Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent of properly on receipt of price of Shuggest - 363 Broadway - New York

Mulberry Street, Newark, N says: "I contracted a terrible-blood disease which broke out into sores all over my body. I spent a hundred dollars with doctors but grew worse instead of better. Many blood remedies were also used with no effect, until I decided to try S.S.S. This remedy seemed to get at the sent of the disease and cured me completely and permanently.'

S.S.S. For Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison; no other

Cure Colds

by keeping your bowels open. CASCARETS will do it without grip or gripe and drive the cold right out of you. Just as soon as you "feel like taking cold" take a CASCARET—there is



A sweet bit of candy medicine, purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, never grip nor gripe. A sale of over \$,000,000 hoxes a year-10c, 25c, 50c-proves their great merit. Be sure you get CASCARETS, the only original, genuine Candy Cathartic,

Best for the Bowels

Exercise a constant a