### FIGHT ON SUBSIDY BILL

REPUBLICANS CANNOT AGREE ON ITS TERMS.

Opposition to Proposed Measure Strong in Committee and It Will Be Amended or Killed.

non-committed and who take no part in the discussions. General Grosvenor and Representative Hopkins, of Hilhois, are the firm leaders of the former class, and are value, and this innovation, contrary to ex offering a most stubborn resistance to the pectations, meets the approval of property

to rim on its own merits. They know full well that the bill in its present con-dition could never pass the House, and in this they have the advantage of position over the chairman. At the same time, each of the four asserts that he is decidedly in favor of a subsidy bill, but not the bill that has been submitted for report. On the other hand, if their amendments are generally adopted, they will trun to with a will, and use their very best efforts to have the bill put

through the House.
The Republican members have been cau-The Republican members have been caucusing from time to time, with a view to getting together, so that some report may be made. But from the present outlook, there is no prospect of bringing about a settlement of the difficulty, and it looks as if the bill would die in committee. These caucuses have been scenes of mest bitter Sghits. The one positive faction has arrayed itself in open opposition to the other sections of the statement of the set of the statement of the set of the sition to the other, and both have declared their intention of holding their ground until the other gives in. General Gros-venor and Representative Hopkins, befug old members, look with distavor on the apposition that has been raised by the four stabborn representatives, young in congressional life. They consider that all Domestic and Porciga Ports. things else aside, their very term of serv-ice should give them the vantage of dic-tailing the general policy of the commit-

But the younger members will not se It in that light. While General Grosve-nor defends his position as best he can, and sharply attacks the "opposition," that faction is ready and retoris just as sharply. At this time a compromise is out of the question, and is not in sight, and unless the conditions change very materially, the Republicans themselves will

defeat the ship-subsidy bill in the House.
There are three general contentions which the "opposition" is molding out for. In the first place, they declare that the ge limit should be lowered. Under the present bill, ships that have been in serv-ice for 30, 60 or 60 years, and even longer, can come in and derive the benefits of the bill, when they are by no means en-titled to it. They contend that no ship that has been in service for more than it years, if an American-built ship should receive the benefits bestowed by this measure, and in case of foreign-built ships the limit should be cut down to 18 years. Under these conditions, a ship would see By years service before the substdy ceased, and that is longer than the average life of It is also contended that are old vessel that can cross the ocean would now come for its subsidy, no matter how unworthy and undescrying, and this

they will not consent to.

Along with this they claim that ships, to derive the benefits of a government subsidy, abould be shown to be, worthy of it. To most this emergency, they provide for a system of inspection of all vessels before the challe is allowed and in cases where subsidy is allowed, and in cases where ships are to be constructed in American yards, they prescribe that the plans and specifications shall first be approved by the Secretary of the Navy. This is designed to secure vessels that are not only stanch and stable, but which are propstance and static, but which are prop-erly designed, so that their tomage may be junctically and not literally what it is claimed. In other words, they want to insure not only first-class ships in the matter of build, but ships that are so de-signed as to give the greatest available tomsuse that can be readily utilized. When these ships are below constructed arron. these ships are being constructed upon approved plans, they are to be subject to the inspection of government officials and inspectors, who shall have authority to see that the plans are followed. The government by the provisions of

this bill, is put to a great expense," said one member of the committee, "and we want to see that it, or the people of the United States, gets a fair return for the money. If we so frame this bill that stanch, sound and in every sense modsets of the people will be served, and the movey apent to subsidies will not be lost." Another amendment that meets with general favor is that which provides that hereafter all large ocean liners and the ocean greybounds shall be constructed with armored decks, so that in case of war they may be easily and readily converted into auxiliary cruisers and made available for count and commercial de-fonce. And it is safe to say that if these changes in a general way are not adopted, the House committee will not report

### NO FAITH IN THE COMBINE

Canneryman McGowan Says It Was a End Verture.

C. C. McGowan, who has been connected with the salmon-canning industry on the Columbia River for the past 25 years, is passing the winter in Portland. He says camerymen are now preparing for the meason which upons on the Columbia April 20, and that a good run is expected. He believes the first general results from artificial propagation will manifest themselves this year, as the propagated salmon are not really due until June and July, 1900 He feels confident that with continued work of the hatcheries, the annual pack of the Columbia River may be made to reach 1.000.00 cases. Last year the total pack was a little over 20,000.

Mr. McGowni's firm did not enter the combine, and be considers that the wiser course was thus adopted as no great discloud con in made out stock that has

dividends can be made on stock that has been badly watered. The firms outside of the combine are all solvent, and in exsiders the recent Pip per cent dividend de-clared by the combine largely fictitious. "Outside firms have now nothing to fear

from the combine," he myz, "as we have run along a year, independent of them, and now know how we stand. The com-bine is buil for the people dependent on the fishing industry, as the tendency is to shut down canneries, and reduce the num-ber of fishermen employed. The car-neries outside the combine are in the agegate stronger than those within, as ked 200,000 cases of the 200,000 put

raid fishermen this year, storage people are now paying big prices for what salmon are being caught, but for what salmon are being caught, but Kruss's Grill Room and Restaurant-as thur total demands will not exceed an Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

equivalent to 50,000 cases of salmon, their prices will have little or no effect upon that paid by the cannerymen."

STATE WITH NO DEBT.

Idaho's Trensurer Tells of the State's Finances.

S. C. Rice, Stae Treasurer of Idaho, i spending a few days in Portland. Idaho's treasury, he says, is in fine condition, as the State is practically out of debt, and WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—The real fight in the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries over the ship subsidy bill as between the Republican members just now, the Democrats being out of it altogether. The Republicans are divided that there chasses those who favor the series and in the state is practically out of debt, and so all its bills are paid in cash. There is a bonded indebtedness of \$590,000 brought over from the old territorial days, but the interest is low and the State is holding town from the old territorial days, but the considered no incumbrance. Idaho is not more liberal to the custodian of its funds into these chasses those who favor the altogether. The negoticans are divocal into three classes; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those who favor the present bill with slight amendments; those many so will be sum of \$300,000. The State, however, the present bill with slight amendments; those many so will be a year.

stracks that are being made by a deter-mined opposing faction. The four mem-bers most prominent in attacking the pres-per cent for State and County, so the asbers most prominent in attacking the present bill are Representatives Stevens of Minnesota; Minor, of Wisconsin; Jones of Washington, and Fordney, of Michigan. Representative Stevens is the application, as they have been styled, but the other three give him every assistance, and are most strong in advocating their theories.

This "opposition" asserts that if the amendments which they propose are not in general incorporated in the bill, they will simply drop out of the race, withdraw their support, and allow the matter to run on its own merits. They know levy went up as high as 5 per cent in some portions of the State, though people were really paying no higher taxes than they are now. Railroads are now assessed \$7500 per mile on main lines, and \$5500 on branch lines. Formerly, the assessment was \$2000 per mile, but the high rate of levy was severe on the roads, which really seemed to be paying most of the cares. The new system is much more satisfactory to the

system is much more satisfactory to the railroad companies.

Mr. Rice is quite a friend of female suffrake, and thinks the women of Idaho have purified politics to a great extent, since the amendment was adopted giving them the ballot. "Neither party," he says, "dares to put up a notoriously intemperate or immoral man for office now, as the women vote has to be feared on. This woman vote has to be figured on. This condition has the effect of bringing out the best men on both sides. Women, how-ever, do not take the interest in elections that they ought, and it is hard to get then to come to the pells on election day. The present State Superintendent of Schools is a woman, and she seems to give good satstaction in her administration of the of

Domestic and Foreign Ports, Antwerp, Feb. 24.—Sailed.—Westernland, or New York.

Hayre, Peb. 24.-Satled-La Champagne

New York, Peb. 24.—Sailed—Mesaba, for London; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam; Campania, for Liverpool; Phoenicia, for Hamburg; Michigan, for London. Cherbourg, Feb. 24.—Salled.—New York, rosn Southampton, for New York, Yokobama. Feb. 24.—Arrived.—Goodwin,

Hong Kong, Feb. 24.-Arrived previou -China, from San Francisco, via Hono ilu and Yokohama.

Yokohama, Feb. 24—Arrived previously—Doric, from San Francisco, etc., for Hong Kong. Philadelphia, Feb. 24. - Salled-Belgen

and, for Liverpool.

Queenstown, Feb. M.—Arrived—Etruria,
rom New York for Liverpool, and proseded. Naples, Feb. 24.—Salled—Werra, for New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—Suiled—Georgie, for New York; Lucania, for New York. London, Feb. 24.—Salled—Menominee, for New York.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND. A P Simpson, San Fr Emil Pursch, San Fr Charence E Gibson, Chedranati
Ph Jacobovica, San Fr Mr & Mrs A G Estea,
Ph Jacobovica, San Fr Mr & Mrs A G Estea,
Richard Faring, Boston J J Kadderly, City
P P Pencond, Chicago C L Baum, Sait Lake
H N Nelson, San Fran A E Jacoba, Oregon C,
Mrs P H Merroth, A C MasCallum & wf,
Seattle
Prank E P Merroth for Peror E Stowell, City

Seattle
Frank E P Merroth.do Percy E Sacrata
Frank E P Merroth.do Percy E Sacrata
Seo R Quarles, St L
Seron N White, Spokn
H M Glidden & wf. do
Miss Jeamle Sherwood,
Spokane
W E Eidridge, Newark, N J
Henry C Green, San
Diego

W M V Boikelin

W M Y Doikelin
Geo Phipps, St Faul
Geo Phipps, St Faul Diego

Doyle, Tacoma

S I. Haer, Baker City
Mrs Dunsmuir, Victorla, B C

Miss Dunsmuir, 46

Miss Dunsmuir, 46

W W M V Borkenin.

Geo Phipps, St. Paul

J J McNamara, Snn Fr

Grosvenor Fulsom,

Seattle wt, San F

W Hall & wt, San F

Mrs Dunsmuir, Vic. toria, B C Mrse Dunsmuir, 60 Mrse Alex Dunsmuir & H & Johnson, Neb maid, San Francisco G W Brown, Coshoctun THE PERKINS.

G A Murray, Portland S B Huston, Hillsboro
B Bohlemann, Lacrossa H V Gates, Hillsboro
Jas Finlayson, Astoria
D M French, Dalles
H J Miles, Montana
W H Smith, Tacoma
H J Miller, Aurora
H A Snyder, Aurora
H B Laing, Oregon C
John W Hoare, Sumpter
John W Hoare, Sumpter
H Stoney, Astoria
E B Stoney, Astoria
S W Rogers, Astoria
S W Roge ii Kindle, Island Cy W M Will

P H Nifelle, Island Cy W M Wiley, San Jose I P Bleece, McCoy Chas E Cook, Hay City Miss A N Williamson, Hattle E Fester, Tacm Sen Barfael, Cal Berlie E Fester, do Mes H Canse, do Brise E Foster, do F J Clanz, Ft Camby C E Bragg, Castle Bock Mrs P J Clanz, do S R Sissyton, Princeville John Cornell, Chlosgo Dr J S Moore, Gr Pass THE IMPERIAL.

THE ST. CHARLES.

A J Moore, Catnook
John Kirk, Salem
A J Kelly, Hamilton
G W Jenkina, Toledo
Mrs D J Ingalia, do
Anthony Moore, Bridai
O Miles, Seaside
C Alliera, Seaside
C H Hardman, Stella
G W Willets, Denver
J H Venn, Catthinsel
G W Willets, Denver
J H Laws, Nevada
Lon, Haddie, do
E H Heach, City
W G Howatson, Clatskanie
C A Targer, Champoes
Geo Howatson, Clatskanie
C A Targer, Champoes
Geo Howatson, Catskanie
C A Targer, Champoes
Geo Howatson, Catskanie
Y J Miller, Catlin, Wh T E Oyleenan,
M C Burdin, Hillaboro
K A L Beiding, Scappoose
A L Beiding, Scappoose
A L Berding, Scappoose
A L Berding, Scappoose
J G Embry, Bridal VI
Mrs E E Noonia, do
Donald McDonald, do
Mrs D McDonald, do
Mrs D McDonald, do
Mrs D McDonald, do
Mrs B Roon, Bull Run

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s Bright's Disease. Bright's Disease is taking away more lives today than any other known all-ment, excepting possibly consumption; and yet with a little attention you may prevent such a calamity as Bright's Dis-case befalling you.

ease betailing you.

Are you fortified with the necessary knowledge about Bright's Disease? Do you know how to find out if there is anything the matter with your kidneys? Here is a simple but sure test: In the morning, on arising, take of your urine about four ounces, and put it in a glass bottle; let it stand about twenty-four hours, and if, on examination, you find any settling or sediment, if it is cloudy, or if small particles float in it, then you may be assured that nature has warned you, and that your kidneys need

The mild and immediate effect of the

neans another day, so does pain in the its wonderful cures of the most distress sek indicate kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hor pitals; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney aliments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladded

Swamp-Root will set your whole sys-tem right, and in order that all afflicted tem right, and in order that all afflicted may know its benefits, a special arrange-ment has been made with The Portland Sunday Oregonian by which all readers of our paper who will send their names and addresses to Dr. Kilmer & Co.. Bing-hamton, N. T., will be sent absolutely free, by mail, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. Also a book of value treating of all kinds of kidney diseases and con-taining some of the thousands of testi-monial letters received from sufferers monial letters received from sufferer

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores.

### IS A COMPLICATED JOB

ING THE CENSUS.

What Is the Status of Indians Respecting Legal Enumeration and Basis for Representation?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Census-taking s not the political picnic that many peo-de imagine. Few appreciate the magnitude of the work: the eleventh census cost more than \$11,000,000, and in the twelfth census an office force of more than 2000 for about two years and a field force of over 50,000 for from two weeks to a month. will be employed. Then, too, the Hollerith tabulating machines, by which the population is counted and the returns ated, make census-taking a huge indus trial process. The census office becomes a factory; the director of the census a cap tain of industry, who, if he is to be suc-cessful, must possess all the directive energy and the genius for organization which characterize our most successful manu-facturers and rallroad presidents.

Among the troublesome problems which have to be solved by the census office are the legal questions which continually arise, The Indian census, for instance, fairly bristles with legal difficulties. In 1880 the census law provided that a "special report" upon the Indians should be made. A vol-ume of 700 odd pages was published, profusely illustrated and touching every point of the Indian problem. For once in his-tory, "Poor Lo" was accorded justice. The olume was so pretty that the edition was of the interior has not even a copy for the

census office itself. But the law providing for the twelfth the census office regarding the Indians be-

treated by Itself and described in a separate report. It also seems illogical to class the indians among the ordinary population of the United States. The Indian tribe is in many respects a distinct nationality, although since 1871 congress has been doing its best to destroy all traces of school independence or self-congressions. tribal independence or self-government. Moreover, the tribal Indians are not citmens of the United States. The reservations upon which they live are not legally parts of the state or territory which sur-counds them, and state and territorial aws do not apply to the reservation or the Indians upon it. Acts of congress to not apply to less such application is explicitly authorized in the act.

Under such conditions it seems Im ble for the census office to class Indians as a part of the ordinary inhabitants of the states and territories. On the other hand it is equally impossible to ignore them and omit them entirely. For the constitution of the United States says that: "Rep-resentatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their re sective numbers, counting the whole amber of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

phrase is in the meaning of the word "taxed." The tribal Indian, like other inhabitants of the United States, is sub, to the internal revenue duties and various stamp taxes now imposed United States. If he uses a bank check box of cigars, he must stamp it. Is h

Just what a "tax" is, in the meaning o decided, although the question has been before the supreme court many times. The very point. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Jo seph H. Choate, now aerbassador to Eng land, assisted by some of the most emi-nent lawyers of America, successfully argued that an income tax was a direct tay within the meaning of the constitution. Attorney General Olney, James C. Carter, and other prominent lawyers, gravely ar gued that an income tax was not a "tax, but an excise or duty. At the first hear ing of the case, the supreme court wa evenly divided upon many of the points at issue. At the second hearing the decision was rendered with four dissenting justice against the five who concurred in th

vas a direct tax. Whether or not a stamp duty is a tax, and if it is, whether it is a direct tax; whether "Indians not taxed" means indians not directly taxed, or whether it may not mean Indians not taxable, are ques-tions that must be decided by the census ffice before it can form its plan for the Indian enumeration

The last question has been a subject of debate ever since Indian censures have been taken. In 1890 there were about 50,-000 civilized Indians living among the gen-eral population of the United States. Such Indians are citizens of the United States but many of them are 100 poor to pay taxes. Are they to be excluded from the population according to which representa-tion in congress is apportioned. We count every Chinese and other alien of whatever census makes no special provision for an lodian census; nor does it authorize such a report as was made ten years ago, it to three-fifths of a white man. It seems is at this point that the real difficulties of ers of the constitution meant to exclude a class of citizens who are also natives, be cause of their poverty. In other words the framers of the constitution must have said what they did not mean. What they really meant was to exclude all Indians belonging to a class not subject to taxa

All these points are subjected to the most careful examination in the census office, and when a decision as to the legal obligation of the office has been reached, the statisticians turn their attention the economic and social aspects of the question in hand. Experts are consulted the important lines of investigation ar mapped out, and inquiries are so framed as to bring out the desired information in a form in which it can be handled with the Hollerith machines. At the same time, these questions must be put in such a way that they will neither be misunderstood, nor likely to evoke antagonism or false re plies. No pains are spared to interest the public in the work and to secure general and hearty co-operation. Without that the most careful work at Washington, or by

A Persian Dinner.

Newcastle (England) Chronicle. Here is a description of a Persian din-er: The feast is preceded by pipes, while an and sweets are handed about. Then This fastens upon the census office a duty that seems plain enough. But as a matter of fact, it would give the attorney general of the United States some hours of work to explain exactly what is meant by the apparentity simple phrase: "In-

# BRIGHT'S DISEASE PREVENTING CONSUMPTION

The Cure of Catarrh the Most Potent Factor in the Compass of Medical Science---The Perfection of the Copeland Practice the Culmination of Years of Experience--- It Is by This Treatment That Catarrh Is Cured and Consumption Prevented.

RELATION OF CATARRH TO CONSUMPTION

There is today nothing of such vital importance to the people of this country as the prevention of consumption. There is nothing that so prepares the system for the entrance and development of the seeds of consumption as does entarrh. There is nothing that will so soon rid humanity of the most insidious and terrible of diseases-consumption-as will the cure of catagra.

There is no disease that so universally weakens the system as does catarrh. The discharge from the disease runs down the bodily strength so that it becomes an easy prey to disease. Consumption does not begin in the lungs of one in perfect health any more than throwing a lighted match in a pail of water will start a fire. Anything that will run down the bodily strength will allow the seeds of consumption to gain a foothold in the lungs. If the people were only alive to the fact that if they attended to their throat and brouchinl tubes and allowed those skilled in the trentment of these parts to cure them there would be but few cases of consumption.

While catarrh does not cause all cases of consumption, it is also true that all those who have consumption have been subject to catarrh. All consumptives were catarrh victims, They took cold; catarrh had prepared the way for consumption. Tubercular consumption ever requires a break in the membranes which line the breathing tubes. Cutarrh furnishes the broken pinces in the form of raw spots. The germs of consumption from the air can only enter the system when they find a raw, sore, discharging surface. Catarrh catarrh sufferer is in danger of contracting consumption whenever he tubercular consumption.

While no intelligent or self-retory of every case of consumption most potent element that can be

did not get well themselves; colds tion possible. that came every spring and got bet-ter in the summer, but came back worse in the fall and winter; colds that were followed by catarrhal symptoms-a discharging from the living in a district where people are nose, sore and inflamed throat, subject to entarrhal affections, and hawking of mucus, with coughing and spitting. As is well known, the the entarth almost invariably exfatal form of consumption so common in our midst is due to the entrance into the blood of tubercle

The expelled air of a consumptive frequently contains the seeds of the disease. The material which con-



L. R. Chendle, Lebanon, Or., Cured of Discharging Ears;

sumptives cough up also contains these germs, which, after having dried in the air, are blown around creates just such a surface. Every and inhaled by other persons, it is seen at once that those who live in a tion. section where consumption is prevaor she breathes the air that has just lent would be very particular to been breathed out by one who has keep their bodily health at a high standard and never allow themselves to have a catarrh-affected, land every year treats, scarcely a sore, infiamed, discharging nose, specting doctor of today claims that throat or bronchial tubes, through all cases of consumption are of a which the consumptive germs may disease. This is proof beyond ques-catarrhal character, still, if the his-

was written, it would be found to used to banish consumption is the consist of the story of frequent colds ours of catarrh, the disease that that were left uncured; colds that makes the development of consump-

When entarrh has existed in the head and upper parts of the threat for any length of time, the patient the disease has been left uneured, tends from the throat down the windpipe and thence into the bronchial tubes. These tubes convey bacillus, which settles in the lungs air into the different parts of the and sets up lung disease. Iungs. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull charnoter felt in the chest behind the breasthone or else it is present un-der the shoulder blade. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, con at varying intervals, is hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning upon arising or on going to bed at night. This peculiar character of the cough is often the first evidence that cutarrhal disease is extending into the lungs.

> At this stage of the trouble in some cases there will be found strenks of blood mixed with the mucus that is expelled by the cough. In certain other cases small masses of cheesylike substances are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a very unpleasant odor. This last is a very serious sympton some cases entarch will extend from the throat into the lungs in a very few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease passes from the throat into the hungs. During the night following the presence of these symptoms there is liable to be profuse nightswenting. At this period of the disease a further extension is ever induced by a fresh cold and the cold at this time may be all that is needed to develop rapid consump-

> To show what can be done in the way of preventing consumption, nothing is so convincing as this: Among the hosts that Doctor Copeperson who has been under his care has been known to develop lung disease. This is proof beyond ques-

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The total expense to patients of Copeland Institute is \$5 a month, treatment and medicines included. That's the limit, Patients not permitted to pay more, even if they so desire.

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Avoid Cure-Alls

In Catarrh, as in other maladies, avoid blind doctoring by patent cure-ally. Get individual treatment for your individual ailment at the Copeland Institute.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

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CAMPS IN GOOD CONDITION. Fifty Dollars Bealized From Chap-

word they all fall to.

lain's East Side Lecture. Cilbert Camp, No. 4, Second Oregon, will have a quiet meeting Monday evening for the transaction of general business. Something over \$50 was realized from the locture by Chaplais W. S. Gilbert Inst Monday evening, which put the transmy of the Camp in seed condition. reasury of the Camp in good condition. Inder the charge of Captain G. F. Telfer, he Camp is constantly gaining in mem-ership. Plans have been made to retain

nereship. Plans have been made to retain interest at the meetings, and the members are expecting some lively times at future meetings. A member says that a ladies' auxiliary will be formed.

General Summers Camp, No. 1, Albina, now holds meetings once a month, having changed from once a week. Until the bodies of all the Second Oregon regiment have been returned and the final nent have been returned and the final ment have been returned and the limit services held, the Camp will suspend its coming public affairs, including the comedy, "That Only Girl," which several of the members have been rebearaing for some time. It was intended to give the comedy March 2, but the time has been nostroned indefinitely. The date will be anpostponed indefinitely. The date will be an unced. Much interest is manifested in the production of the comedy.

Incorporation Not Wanted.

The matter of incorporation of St. Johns being agitated by a few in that district, out it is assured by others that the proposition is ridiculous. It is said that there possibly be any advantage from cannot possibly be any advantage from it, and that only here and there is found one who is favorable. Off and on for several years the question of incorporating the place has been discussed, and, when investigated, it has been found that it originated in the imagination of a few. If all the proposed industries should be located there it might be taken inside the ated there it might be taken inside the city, but it is said by prominent residents that an independent city is not to be thought of seriously. "It might provide some salaried officers," remarked a resident yesterday, 'and that would be all.

If St. Johns should get all the big estab-lishments that have been talked about it would be far betier to be annexed to the city than to create another corporation, with all the attendant expenses."

Death of Joseph Josele. Joseph Josele, who about a month ago was taken to the asylum for the ins a Salem, died at that place Friday, the remains were brought to Portland for nterment yesterday. The death is a sad one, and was the result of hardships and exposures in Alaska. Mr. Josele went to the Klondike when the first excitement as on, and while there endured severs hardships, and he reached his home some time ago, a broken man, mentally and physically. It finally became necessary

physically. It finally became necessary to send him to the asylum, where he re-

mained until his death. He was a

when he started for Alaska. A wife, liv-ing at 707 East Thirteenth street, Cole's sheet at intervals. The covers are then removed, the host says "Bismillah" (in the name of God), and without another addition, survives him. The funeral will take place this afternoon from St. Joseph's church, at 2:20 o'clock. He was a mem-ber of Multnomah Camp, No. 77, Woodmen of the World, and the funeral will

Sunnyside Watting-Room. The waiting-room established on the corner of East Thirty-fourth and Be atreets by the Bunnyaide W. C.

is proving a great advantage to the people of that place. Under the charge of the Union it is kept open during the day, and at night until about 10 o'clock. It is in the charge of a woman, who looks after the library and the other rooms of the building and keeps them in good order. The reading and waiting room is kept warm and pleasant at night, and is well patronized by people using the street cars and by young men and women. At first some of the boys out there supposed that it was a loading place where they mint come and have a good time, but these few have been given to understand that it is not for that purpose, and they keep away. It is kept open for the benishit of those who come there to read and spend the evening profitably. It was a considerable task for the local Union to undertake single-handed, but so far it is proving a

East Side Notes. Mrs. W. R. Insley, who has been quits sick at her residence, 143 East Thirty-fourth street, has almost recovered, which her many friends will be pleased to

success, and it will be continued

Difficulty is experienced in keeping up the surface of the roadway on East Water street, between East Morrison and Belmont streets. The planking is worn very thin, and, with the heavy traffic, is constantly giving way. It will be held open until East Morrison-Street roadway has been repaired.

Dr. Wise is at room 614 Dekum. The Boers' Military System

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly The Transvaal is divided into 20 mi istricts, over which a commandant times of peace act as magistrates and in war serve as the commandant's Heuten-ants. The commando furnished by a district varies from 402 to 3000 men. These are all mounted infantry. Very little for mal discipline is maintained or attempted

SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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