TRIP OF THE MAZAMAS

WILL START FROM ALBANY AND ASCEND MOUNT JEFFERSON.

The Camp Will Be Made at Parmelia Lake and a Stop at the Government Reserve.

ALBANY, Or., July 21.—The announcement that the Mazamas, of Portland, will hold their annual outing on the top of Mount Jefferson, on August 11, has been received with satisfaction by the people of Albany, which will be the starting point for the excursion. The party will gather at this city on August 6 and start the next morning at 7 o'clock for Mount Jefferson. The distance from Albany is 88 miles, being 52 miles by rail to Detroit, 25 miles to Parmelia Lake, where the camp will be established for the ascent of the mountain, 5 miles to the timber line, and 6 miles to the top. On the way are the hot springs on the Government reserve, which has already become something of a resort, there being 50 to 100 campers there now.

Circuit Court, Department 2, has adjourned until July 31, when the case of H. C. Davis et al. vs. the Portland Flouring Mill Company et al., will be tried. The plaintiffs were storers of wheat in the warehouses of the late T. J. Black and claim the right to a large quantity of wheat which had been shipped by Mr. Black to the defendants.

In a good game of baseball this afternoon Albany defeated Corvallis, 15 to 10.

HE PREFERS REPUBLICANISM.

Senator Yeend Repudiates Bryan and His Party and Tells Why.

Walla Walla Union.

"In National matters I expect to support the Republican ticket this Fall; in state politics I shall give the preference to the Republicans, and in county politics I shall be guided largely by the men running on the different tickets."

That was the declaration made yesterday by Senator John Yeend, who is still a member of the State Senate, and who has been a prominent Populist leader for several years.

"I appreciate and approve of the course of the Republican party and the President in regard to the new possessions, as against the declarations of the opposition," Mr. Yeend continued, "and I am not at all pleased with the Democratic cry of imperialism against President McKinley. From the information that I have had I have been unable to see how our Government could, for any reason, or with any degree of honor or credit either to ourselves or to other nations, have withdrawn from the Philippine Islands. I have sufficient confidence in the American people to believe that they are always going to be honorable, and that they will not impose any unjust acts upon the inhabitants of our newly acquired islands. I admire the President's stand upon this question, and I am opposed to the opposition policy of misrepresentation, that has for its purpose the prejudicing of the minds of the American people against an honorable administration of affairs.

"Furthermore, I am not pleased with the course pursued by Bryan. One incident that intensified my mind against Bryan was the fact that, when he was here, he attempted to appeal to the people who had lost blood relatives in the Philippines, and then pointed to the President as the executioner of these brave boys. Since they I have not been able to look upon Bryan as a loyal citizen. Had he been such he should have aided the Government, instead of going about the country agitating the people and assisting indirectly in creating a sentiment that is responsible for the shedding of more blood. Bryan was defeated four years ago. It is a generally accepted policy that the majority shall rule, and as the majority gave a verdict against Bryan it was ill-advised for him to become an agitator against our Government in time of war and try to make the country's battles the harder to win."

"Do you believe there will be any effectual fusion this year?" he was asked.

"There may be in name," he replied; "but not in reality. I think that over 60 per cent of what is termed old-line Populists—or independent voters—will cast their votes with, or their preference will be for, the Republican ticket this year. In this county in my opinion there will be a still greater percentage voting the Republican ticket."

"What has brought about these changes among the Populists?"

"One thing is the changed conditions as they effect the people. Another is the effect of the disregard of the promises made to the people by those who were working under the Fusion banner of reform. A part of this is an attempt by those in power to build up a ring rule to perpetuate themselves in power, when it was ring rule that caused them to go before the people and ask that reform methods be adopted and the ringsters turned out. The people have been greatly disappointed in the alleged reform forces."

EUGENE'S STREET-CAR LINE.

If It Cannot Be Made to Pay It Will Be Taken Up.

EUGENE, July 21.—A public meeting was held at the City Hall this evening, at the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Dennis regarding the future of the street-car line. The object of the meeting was to get an understanding between the owner of the car line, the Council and the citizens regarding the business conditions which affect the line. Mr. Dennis talked freely regarding his property, which he says is not able at present to make running expenses. His future plans, he said, would depend to some extent upon the attitude of the public toward this public convenience. If the city should compel him to comply strictly with the terms of his franchise, it would necessitate great additional expense on his part, which he did not consider the business would justify. If such strict compliance were expected of him he wanted to know it, and rather than bear the expense he would tear up the line and move it away. The main idea of Mr. Dennis was to have an understanding with the city and the public to the effect that strict compliance with the terms of the franchise would not be insisted upon, and that he be allowed to manage his business, if possible, in such a way as to put it on a profit-paying basis. The matter of electrifying or extending the line was not discussed to any extent.

The conference resulted in the matter being left with Mr. Dennis to investigate plans for improvement of the line and report at the Council meeting in September. Mr. Dennis also made a declaration that whatever he did the line should be kept in better condition than heretofore, and if he found he could not make it pay he would take it up.

FLYWHEEL BURST.

Engine-House of a Flouring Mill at Tacoma Demolished.

TACOMA, Wash., July 21.—An 18-foot flywheel in the Puget Sound Flouring Mills burst this morning, utterly demolishing the engine-house and knocking several holes through the walls of the main building. No one was killed, though several were slightly injured by flying pieces of iron.

A cutworm is doing great injury to the hop crop in Puyallup Valley.

WARRANTS FOR STREET-CAR MEN.

Charged With Manslaughter on Account of Tacoma Accident.

TACOMA, Wash., July 21.—S. Z. Mitchell, of Portland, general manager, and F. L. Dame, general superintendent, of the Tacoma Street Railway Company, have been formally charged with manslaughter, information being filed against them this afternoon by the County Attorney. This is the result of the Fourth of July street-car accident, in which over 40 lives were lost, 60 persons injured, 20 of whom are still in the hospitals.

Crops About Dayton.

DAYTON, Or., July 21.—The farmers are improving every hour cutting grain. Most of the Fall grain is already in the shock and considerable of the Spring grain is ready to harvest. A thresher will start Wednesday next on the farm of E. Hadley, the earliest date for any machine around here.

Hopgrowers are spraying their vines, hoping to get as good a crop as possible. If the warm weather continues the hop louse will have a hard time to exist here. The crop looks very good at present

The army worm has shown itself in great numbers in the clover fields and potato patches around Dayton. One place just outside of town they have cut a swath through a clover patch and attacked the potatoes. The owner of the ground placed some gren hop vines immediately in their path to test them with that kind of a living. They seem to relish the hop as well as the clover. They leave no green thing in their path.

Washington's Forest Rangers.

Tacoma News.

D. B. Sheller, superintendent of Washington forestry reserves, has today (19th) appointed the following rangers: William Scales, Charles Blaker, W. A. Ashford, Mount Tacoma reserve; F. R. Smith, Leslie Bardin, H. J. Dakin, E. J. Conner, Washington reserve; B. L. Northup, W. C. Ellsworth, Fred Hanson, Olympic reserve. These men will be assigned to duty at once. Their appointment gives Mr. Sheller a force of 28 men now on duty and 12 more will be named later. It is intended there shall be 16 men at the Mount Tacoma reserve, 10 on the Washington, two on Priest River and 12 in the Olympic reserve. The rangers have been assigned to duty later than usual this year. This has been caused by delays in the transmission of application blanks and in other "red tape" matters. A backward Summer has aided the forestry superintendent and the lack of rangers has not been keenly felt.

New Oregon Incorporations.

SALEM, Or., July 21.—The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State during the week:

Gold Standard Mining & Milling Company, Baker City; $1,000,000; H. W. Early, George Porter and M. Wright.

The Columbia Mill & Tie Company, Portland; $3000; W. L. Archambeau, Al Salmon and C. E. Cook.

Eastern Oregon Banking Company, Shaniko, Wasco County; $25,000; H. A. Moore, D. M. French, F. T. Hurlburt, W. Lord and E. C. Pease.

Roseburg Water & Light Company, Roseburg; $100,000; Fred S. Morris, W. H. Hurlburt and R. E. Moody.

Oregon Sash & Door Company, Portland; $10,000; J. A. Martin, C. H. Jackson and F. H. Ramson.

Malheur City Townsite Company, Baker City; $100,000; Mitchell Smith, A. B. Frame and Frank A. Bowen.

Exchange of Alaska Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Postoffice Department has authorized an international exchange of mails between Skagway, Alaska, and White Horse, in the Yukon district of Canada, to commence at once, and to include both ordinary and registered mails. The mails for White Horse are to contain articles addressed for delivery at that place and the mails for Skagway to contain articles for all points in the United States except for places in Alaska along the Yukon River and on Norton Sound and Golofnin Bay.

Rate War on Upper Yukon.

SKAGWAY, July 14.—A rate war has just opened on the Yukon between independent lines. The Florence S. cut passenger fares from Dawson to White Horse from $75 to $45, and the Klondike Corporation put the fare on its steamer Flora down to $30. Both boats are small, but the Flora is bringing 127 passengers up the river. Whether the big lines will become involved is a question.

Rock for Eugene Streets.

EUGENE, Or., July 21.—Yesterday afternoon the city entered into a contract with Densmore & Fuller for the purchase of 8000 yards of crushed rock for use on the streets of the city. The contract provides for the delivery of the crushed rock at such points as may be designated within the city limits, and the price to be paid is 80 cents per yard.

Uneasiness Over Missionaries.

TACOMA, July 21.—Among the missionaries in China whose safety is causing so much uneasiness are the Rev. Arthur H. Smith and Mrs. Smith, who is a sister of Mrs. Merritt, wife of Rev. W. C. Merritt, of this city. Nothing has been heard from them since June 1.

Tacoma Ledger Changes Hands.

TACOMA, July 21.—S. A. Perkins, sole owner of the Evening News, has bought the Tacoma Ledger, and will run it as a strong Republican paper. The consideration is not given. The News will be continued independent in politics.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.

It's a pleasure to travel in first-class cars. The newly equipped Chicago-Portland Special, leaving Portland every morning at 9:15, carries the latest improved parlor, dining, sleeping and chair cars. The train is wide-vestibuled throughout, thus making a suite of rooms of the various cars, rivaling the best to be obtained in the first-class hotels.

The observation portion of the parlor car is particularly worthy of mention, with its large plate-glass windows and comfortable lounging chairs.

This train runs through to Chicago without change, and passengers may make themselves at home, feeling satisfied that there will be no change of cars before their destination is reached. For rates and further information, call at City Ticket Office, 80 Third street, corner Oak.

De Reszke's Throat Trouble.

LONDON, July 21.—The heat in London has so aggravated Jean De Reszke's throat trouble that he has decided not to sing again here the present season. He started tonight for Paris, en route to Cauterets (a village in Hautes-Pyrenees, where there are hot sulphur springs). It is regarded as almost certain that the great tenor will be able to go to the United States in the Fall.

Cuban Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is stated on good authority at the War Department that the date for holding the Cuban election for delegates to the Constitutional convention has been fixed approximately for November 15 next. The Constitutional convention, it is believed by the War Department authorities, can be held within three months after that date.

War Auto's Tire Exploded.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The war automobile, which left Chicago yesterday for Washington, is now at Highland, Ind., waiting for a new tire. One of the tires exploded shortly after leaving South Chicago, and the entire expedition went into camp on the roadside, waiting for the new tire. The trip will be resumed Monday morning.

Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa, has received the degree of doctor of laws from Bethany College, Kansas.

MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS

PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY ON THEIR REGULATION.

Tendency of Monopoly Prices—Monopolies Never Rest Upon Mere Mass of Capital.

There has never been a time when monopolies and trusts were so much discussed, so much a subject of agitation, as today. The fact that the matter seems to be approaching a crisis gives special timeliness and value to a recent volume by Professor Richard T. Ely, entitled, "Monopolies and Trusts." Probably no one in this country has made so deep and careful a study of this subject as Dr. Ely, who has been better known as a writer on its phases than almost any other American. His book is a scholarly and dispassionate study of various sides of the subject; the effort having been to bring together all that is scientifically discoverable about monopolies and trusts, to differentiate these, to point out the causes of their existence and of their recent striking increase, and then to discuss the good and the evil results which come from these, and to point out the remedies for the undoubted evils.

But, while the tone is entirely dispassionate, and the author is not at all seeking to hold up the monopoly or other combination to execration, but simply to arrive at the scientific facts in the matter, his volume may be called popular because it presents these scientific facts and arguments and trains of thought in language so clear and plain that no one can misunderstand. The idea of "The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," of which Dr. Ely is the editor, and of which this is the first volume, is to present a series of works in these important fields which shall be well fitted for the enlightenment of the intelligent citizen. There is to be no sacrifice of science to popularity; on the other hand, the greatest possible accuracy will be secured in all statistical tables and statements of fact and theory, and no partisan bias will disturb the conclusions. The basic idea of the series has been excellently carried out in this initial volume.

The plan of the book is especially to be commended; it is divided into six long chapters, each of which treats one important phase of the subject. This makes for clearness of thought; the tendency in other books is too often to break up the subject into a multitude of small subdivisions confusing the main issue. In the first chapter the author clears the ground by defining the term monopoly in such a way that one knows exactly what is meant by it in this book. Then he goes on to divide monopolies into two main classes, with a number of subdivisions, and to explain the causes of each of these and the difference between them. The third chapter takes up "The Law of Monopoly Price," and its limits in both directions, and brings us face to face with the chief thing, though not by any means the only thing, in the power of the monopoly.

The tendency of monopolies is to fix the price of the article produced at the point where it will yield the largest net result. If it is placed too high, a substitute will be found, or competition may come in, or people will, if they can, get along without the article. If it be placed too low, profits will decrease and the increase of business will not compensate for this, and, except for the purpose of ruining a competitor, this seldom happens. The monopoly quickly discovers just where lies the golden mean. The conclusion which the author reaches after a considerable discussion of various kinds of monopoly, and the causes which affect their business, is that monopoly prices are generally higher than competitive prices, and that, as a rule, monopoly takes a goodly share of the wealth resulting from exceptionally favorable conditions for wealth production, and absorbs a considerable proportion of the increasing wealth of the community.

The fourth chapter takes up "The Limits of Monopoly and the Permanancy of Competition." No one has yet adduced an instance of an important monopoly resting upon mere mass of capital or upon mere combination without external aid. The increase of wealth in this country is so rapid that an immense amount of capital is ready at any time to enter into competition with an existing monopoly when there is "a fighting chance." Nor does the author admit the existence of unique business talent. Where monopoly exists it must rest upon certain advantages which cannot be duplicated. If you go through the list of trusts you will fail to discover any approximation whatever toward a proportion between mass of capital and the extent to which monopoly obtains, or to the progress made in the direction of monopoly.

Chapter five is a discussion of large-scale production, in the effort to show to what extent it does as a matter of fact prevail, what it carries with it and its limitations. There has unquestionably been considerable concentration of production in certain branches of business, as the writer shows at length. When large-scale production without any special favors conquers a position for itself in any portion of the industrial field, it is because it carries with it advantages for society, such as reduction of price and elimination of waste. The regretted disappearance of the small producer, of which much has been made, has really two sides. "The sturdy independence of the man working on his own account," as contrasted with a position of dependence in the service of huge aggregations of capital, is largely a myth.

"It must be clearly understood, then, that there is no such a thing as a trust problem in itself. The trust problem, as it is called, means the widespread tendency to do business on a large scale. The so-called trusts are not a bad thing, unless business on a large scale is a bad thing. On the contrary, when they come about as the result of a free development, they are a good thing, and it is a bad thing to attempt to break them up; from efforts of this kind no good as yet has come to the American people. The futility of attempts to accomplish anything beneficial by efforts of this kind is well illustrated by the results of the successful suit brought by the Attorney-General of Illinois against the Pullman Company."

Coming to the question of the evils which grow out of monopolies and the remedies for these, the author, who, by the way, is a non-Socialist, makes an apt comparison, illustrative of the reasons why in this country, following the teachings of history, we regard private monopoly as something odious. Political despotism is good if we have a good despot. But we do not want despotism, because, on the one hand, we dare not trust human nature, and, on the other hand, we prefer to govern ourselves. We may make some mistakes, but we have the satisfaction of governing ourselves, and we also have the development of intellect and character which proceeds from so doing. So, too, economic despotism has some advantages, doubtless, if the monopolists who exercise despotism are good men; but we fear to trust human nature, and we wish self-government so far as may be in industrial affairs. We observe, also, the insolence of private monopoly wherever it begins to get securely on its feet. He quotes, with approval, the words of the Supreme Court of Ohio: "Experience shows that it is not wise to trust human cupidity, where it has the opportunity to aggrandize itself at the expense of others." On account, then, of the odious character of private monopoly, the general conviction has been reached that it is contrary to the principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty to allow it to go uncontrolled, and that the right to control is beyond controversy. The only question is, how to exercise that control.

Absolutely nothing substantial has been gained by all the laws passed against trusts, or by all the agitation against them. The author gives it as his opinion that efforts along the lines which have been followed in the past will be equally fruitless in the future. The true remedies must not be direct, but indirect. We must go ahead, and as quickly as possible; but by all means in the right direction. The first remedy which the author proposes is education; general education to fit men better to fight the battle of life, and special education in economics, giving instruction concerning the nature of monopolies and the problems to which they give rise. In the case of natural monopolies, such as railways, telegraph lines, telephones, lighting works and water works, the author recommends public ownership, with public management. He calls attention to the rapid shifting of public opinion manifested at the recent trust conference at Chicago. When, less than 15 years ago, he began urging the superior advantages of public ownership and management of these monopolies he found little sympathy. The change of sentiment has been so great that at Chicago he found himself standing among the conservative element.

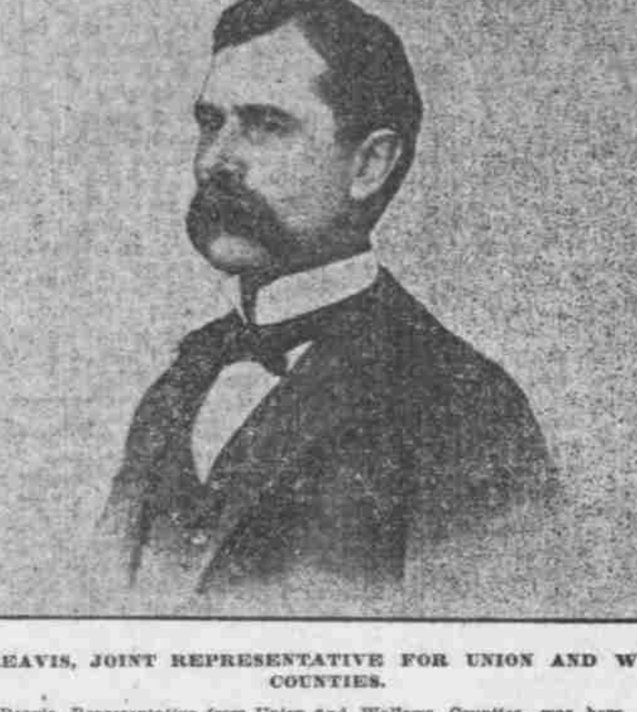
The third remedy the author finds in the regulation of bequests and inheritances by taxation and otherwise, with the object of breaking up large fortunes and distributing wealth more widely. "What is here recommended is simply in the line of what is already going forward throughout the civilized world." In Illinois and New York, as well as in the Swiss cantons and the Australian provinces. The fourth suggestion is the removal of the tariff from imported commodities thus monopolized. According to the statement of its president, the sugar trust has been aided by the tariff. This is all very well on paper, but does the author imagine this this bland suggestion will produce any action? A fifth remedy is a reform of the patent law to cover all cases in which patents are made the basis of objectionable monopolies, through Government purchase, taxation and forfeiture. Another suggestion is the reform of the law of private corporations along certain lines, including the establishment of bureaus of corporations in the various states and a Federal bureau of private corporations. This last would probably require a modification of the Federal Constitution, and this is accordingly recommended. This is as far as the author is prepared to go in acceptance of the recommendations of various economists that a commission should be appointed to regulate trusts.

Street Cooking in China.

New York Tribune.

The Chinese believe in early rising, and begin their workday several hours earlier than Europeans or Americans. In this particular the high officials set a good example, for they hold audiences and transact business at daylight. The street kitchens which may be seen in any Chinese town do business at all hours of the day and night, and had become well established institutions several thousand years before the American owl restaurant was thought of.

GALLERY OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE OREGON LEGISLATURE



G. S. REAVIS, JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FOR UNION AND WALLOWA COUNTIES.

G. S. Reavis, Representative from Union and Wallowa Counties, was born on a farm in Johnson County, Missouri, from whence he removed in 1877, with his parents, crossing the plains to Oregon by wagon, and settling in Wallowa Valley, then a part of Union County, in the Fall of the same year. Since then he has been chiefly engaged in farming and stock-raising, although for several years after first settling in the Wallowa Valley he divided his time between the duties connected with farm and stock and those of a school teacher. His election as Joint Representative for the counties of Union and Wallowa is the first political office to which he was ever elected, and the only time that he has been a candidate for political preferment. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and was elected to the Legislature as the Democratic-People's party nominee. He is at present a resident of Enterprise, the county seat of Wallowa County, having sold his ranch and stock two years ago.

QUEER WAYS OF BUSINESS

AMERICAN METHODS NEEDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Would Make Money and Be a Godsend to the Country—New Views of an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—As a general thing, letters from the Philippines have a painful similarity, and run along on the same threadbare lines, setting forth the same old facts in different ways, but a letter truly novel, and giving a number of facts heretofore not brought to public notice, written by an army officer in the Philippines, and from his personal standpoint, which was published in the Army and Navy Register, is quite refreshing and enlightening. In the course of his letter, in which he strongly advocates the retention of the Philippine Islands, and says we could not now think of abandoning the islands, he says:

"The country is beautiful, and is capable of anything and of sustaining any number of inhabitants. Two or three times the number of people could live here and make no impression. The country is very wealthy in resources beyond belief. Manila is dumped in the worst place in the entire archipelago, and has nothing except simply its existence to recommend it. The wholesale houses, mostly German and English, with their various branches in every part of the islands, do a business such as you can hardly dream of. Imagine a volume of business equal to and greater than any wholesale, exporter, importer, general merchandise, tobacco products of the country, in the United States, and then add some 300 per cent of the profit and you may have some idea of the enormous business the concerns are doing here, and it is all carried on in that listless torrid temperature sort of a way that characterizes the trader who has been acclimated in a hot country. I do not imagine that any American capital is yet invested here, and there are great opportunities. Now a person who wants money must go to a Chino—the banks lend, but not anything like one-hundredth of the amounts really out—and pay 2 or 3 per cent for just a week's or two weeks' use of cash. A bank run on the American principle would be a godsend to the country and a mint for the stockholders. To read the annual report of the banks here is like reading of a fairy tale, the results are so incredible. And yet these banks are not half up to snuff. They are buying up investments right along out of their surplus, which they do not know what to do with. And this thing will increase and get better right along.

"The English and Germans are fishing quietly while fish are biting, and are getting a nice mess of fish that they will sell to American capital when that capital comes over later on. It will come in time. The English will have the choicest street railways to sell and a lot of other equally good things. They are not letting grass grow under their feet, and there is plenty of capital but no American money at all. An ice plant or rather 50 ice plants is among the many good things to be had for the asking, and no competition. I mean there is opportunity to do well. There are a thousand and one other things that would do well here, and as for work, there is enough for all that can be spared in the United States. I mean for those willing to work.

"The people of the country one cannot compare with any others because the civilized Indians that I have seen—the five civilized tribes—are a great ways behind these islanders in every way. They are like Indians and must be treated like Indians. No other method will gain good results. They are thoroughly capable of self-government, or at least able to learn it rapidly. It will not take long to have everything going in nice shape and they to do the running. I have a great liking for the people. Our present troublesome situation is one for which we are ourselves responsible in a measure. You must understand the situation in order to appreciate it thoroughly, and it is hard to make one understand in a short letter. The people of the cities and the barrios are completely peaceful, and we have no trouble with them. But there are some of the restless kind who are left over from the rebellion—and you must remember it was a rebellion against a class, the friars, who have fought so long that they are accustomed to the rough life, and maybe there are many who seek revenge, but at any rate, like there would be after any long-continued uprising—there are many who do not care to stop. Again, the leaders get many to keep with them, and so there are around each locality a band or bands of regenades, who are more or less on their uppers.

Strange as it may seem, the townspeople, while thoroughly content in their own work and peaceful pursuits, still do not help us in getting these regenades, and the reason for this is easy to find. We may move tomorrow and abandon this place. The regenades would come into power and they would make it hot for our sympathizers. So that instead of servants or allies, these people really do not see their way clear, and for the present aid the regenades. In a year this condition of affairs will change and for the better. The people will finally take confidence in us, and in our staying. They never had any doubts as to our fighting qualities and will help us in putting down these bands, which in time they will be no longer willing to support as they do now. As soon as that happens the whole problem will be solved, and that is why it will take time. We have done about all the fighting there is any necessity for, but now comes the long and tedious and dreary work of gaining their confidence. That this will be uphill work we can appreciate best ourselves and the friars who have so often taken the wrong course and who are responsible for all this cruel condition of things are again acting on the wrong side, only this time it will cut their heads off short, because the Filipino is pulling on one end of a rope, Uncle Sam on the other end, and the friar has a twist of this rope around his neck and is pulling against Uncle Sam. Poor Uncle Sam is evidently not aware of what got twisted up in the rope, for he sees or wants to see only the Filipino at the other end, but it will be too late for the friar this time and he cannot possibly get out of that coil. If the friars were smart—which they never have been—they would have been on Uncle Sam's side, and Uncle Sam would have given them everything possible out of the wreck. But these friars are exciting the natives against us, one of their stories being that Filipinos will have to adopt the Presbyterian religion, and although the friar has deceived the native so often, and the native wants nothing to do with him, still he believes the friar in this against the American. There are a good many other things they tell of us to scare the native and the native is very distrustful of us. But we are getting along nicely and I do not see as hopeless a case before us as people have been wont to describe it. I have a lot of faith in the intelligence of the Tagal.

The Japanese Ko-Kwai.

Chicago Record.

New ideas for parties are most welcome in these days when we are all craving for novelties that are not to be had. Book teas have become suburban, flower teas have had their day, therefore the pretty suggestion made by Sir Edwin Arnold should be hailed with delight by fanciful hostesses, and some pretty conceits should wait us in the lovely Spring afternoons when we all like to surround ourselves with all that is prettiest and daintiest.

The idea of the author of "The Light of Asia" comes from the land of the almond blossom. He suggests to Occidentals that they should adopt the "Ko-Kwai," or perfume party of Japan. One doubts if Western folk are imaginative and simple enough to carry it out completely. The surroundings, in the first place, must be delicate and the hostess daintily clad. All the guests must come fresh from their bath in their newest and prettiest clothes; they must have eaten no food and drunk no wines or spirits of late; neither must the men exhale the odor of even the mildest cigarette, and each must lay before the hostess a perfumed sachet, the particular odor of which the others must determine, a prize being given to the one who guesses the most correctly.

It is to be feared the Western man would not be much in evidence at these parties. It would have to be a hostess of rare beauty or charm who could induce all the men of her acquaintance to forego smoking for practically a whole day, and live on crystallized violets and ice wafers in order to have the privilege of laying a sachet at her feet and courting a headache in an atmosphere of musk and lotus and patchouli. However, new ideas are so scarce that the "Ko-Kwai" is sure to be tried. It remains to be seen what we make of it in the West.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Mrs Forbes, Spokane
Mrs Ridpath, Spokane
Miss Steele, Helena
Miss Russell, Butte
Mr & Mrs M B Brownlee & fy, Spok
P M Allen, Montreal
Edmund Mayer & wf, San Diego
Mr & Mrs L W Churchill, Oswego, N Y
Mr & Mrs L Delana, Boston
Mrs W N Wade, Santa Barbar
Miss Liggett, N Y
W E Allen, Pittsburg
H G Thompson, Chgo
M C Benson, Chicago
W S Stitt, San Fran
Wm Best, San Fran
W P Pierce & wf, S F
Mrs Wilkins, Dawson
Rob Graham, San Fr
J D Gavin, New York
W J Ramsey & wife, Seattle
L Anderson, Minn
N Cohn & wf, San Fr
Mrs W H Matthews, Oakland, Cal
Mr & Mrs F J Purette, Jr, Detroit, Mich
Mr & Mrs E S McKitrick, Pasadena
T H Curtis, Astoria
W J Marchbank, Denver, Colo
M Shiraishi, San Fr
Chas Chafee, Wis
John Barnes, Wis
G W Kirske, N Y
E H Raymond & wf, Chicago
Frank M Leland, S F
R S Howard, N Y
A C Cordiner, Nome
A W Giesy, Salem
J D Weaver, Chgo
F H Weaver, Chicago
Mrs W A Hess, Seattle
Jas Vincent, Dawson
Wm Bowen, Dawson
F Norman, Chicago
E W Brigham, Boston
Wm Mac C Todd, N Y
W T Crane, Syracuse
T Royal Scott, Chicago
L S Greenbaum, S F
J L Fletcher, San Fr
C G Jacobs, Oregon Cy
Dr & Mrs F M Johnson, Boston
A H Fleischer, Phila
Dr & Mrs G Stoddart, Philadelphia
S F Leeds, Atlantic Cy
Miss M J Stewart, NY
Jas S DeHenneth, Phila
Van V Klinefelter, Jr, Baltimore
Miss Klinefelter, do
J A Allen, San Fran
M P Tarpey, Alameda
A B Ta..ey, Alameda
A R Jacobs, Oregon Cy
Mrs M F Strong, Eugene, Or
Otis Strong, Auburn, N Y
R A Waldman, Astoria

Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, **The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,** and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

A M F Kirchheimer, Antelope, Or
Mrs A McCaw, Duluth
Miss A McCaw, do
J A Dunn, Chicago
L A Hamlin, Chicago
C K Sturtevant, Seattle
Edwin R Ray, Tacoma
Mrs E R Ray, do
Master Ray, do
W McGiffert, Seattle
Mrs F L Carman, Aberdeen, Wash
Miss Carman, do
John J Carney, do
Mrs J J Carney, do
Mrs Joseph Barton, Baker City
J B Atkinson, San Fr
Geo Dickson, St Paul
Mrs Geo Dickson, do
C E Dunt, Detroit
B B Hall, Detroit
Geo H Cook, Ariz
Mrs G H Cook, do
Mrs E Perks, San Fr
Miss Lillian Miller, Seattle
D H Stewart, La Grnd
H M Smith, Seattle
Thos Blake, Seattle
Peter Nelson, Seattle
Jas Finnigan, Atchison, Kan
C F Elliott, Denver
Geo McDonald, city
R C Hunt, St Paul
W L Connolly, Chgo
Mrs M L Taylor, W W
Geo Comegys, Oakesdl
L C Palmer, Palmer
P McAvoy, Baker City
F H Kiddel, Island Cy
C H Bidwell, do
J W Mullinnix, W W
J Klein, Pendleton
W H Princeton, Dundee
B W Wood, Dundee
C A Macomber, S F
G W Holden, Eugene
A O Frye, Marysville, Cal
Mrs Frye, do
G M Goheen, Missoula
Mrs G M Goheen, do
E Thuet, St Paul
M Norton, St Paul
H C Burray, Minnpls
F W Warrick, Dawson
J M Cameron, Condon
H Holmes, Whiteson, Or
Mrs H Holmes, do
B Franz, Camas
E Oppenheimer, S F
Mrs E Oppenheimer, do
F T Caley, Denver
Mrs F T Caley, Denver
D Caley, Denver
E Caley, Denver
Mrs W Hallock, Denver
Master Hallock, do
Mrs J M Johns, Arlington, Or
Dr M B Taylor, Grass Valley
M McInnis, Dalles
S E Frost, Omaha
M C Nye, Prineville, Or
Mrs Nye, Prineville, Or
John Davin, Or
E B Tongue, Hillsboro
B F Mulkey, Monmth
Mrs B F Mulkey, do
Wm N Boots, do
H F Putman, Seattle
W R McFarland, Knappa, Or
Miss Lena Warren, do
W Bollins, Pendleton
J Q Williams, San Fr
F A Hazeltine, South Bend, Wash
J A Macdonald, Chgo
L R Stinson, Salem
W E Wakelee, San Fr
W J Powers, Seattle
Mrs W J Powers, do
Jas Tierney, Tacoma
Mrs A Raymond, Olymp
A Herndon, Tacoma
W P Nichols, Cottonwood, Idaho
J W Tomlinson, South Prairie
L F Nicholl, Centralia
H M Phillips, Satsop
H L Richardson, Spokn
Dr A J Hullinger, S F
O F Sisco, St Louis
J B Gains, San Fran
C A Schiller, Portland
A Lister, Portland
Mrs J W Craig, Klamath Falls
Edith E Heiss, do
J Harrington, PillarRk
Mrs J Harrington, do
Mrs Wright, Skamokawa, Wash
C S Silverman, do
E K Dannier, Seattle
W K Steele, Seattle
L Parks, Elgin, Or
A Lake, Astoria

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C T Granz, San Fran
A Gruenberg, San Fr
A O Frye, Mayersville
Mrs Frye, do
H J Gallagher, Honolulu
W M Somner, St Joe
F V Dingman, N Y
F Leypolt, Milwaukee
Mrs A McNaughton, Elliston, Mo
Miss McNaughton, do
D H Stewart, La Grnd
J C Friendly, city
E E Young, Sumpter
J M Keen, Medford
Dr J Hambach, St L
Mrs Hambach, St L
Mrs M Klein, St Louis
Dr I Spiegelhater, do
Mrs Spiegelhater, do
Miss A Poole, do
Miss E Poole, do
J E Goebel, do
A E Copp, Ritzville
Mrs C M Shaw & sons, Tacoma
E R Peace, Seattle
J H Smith, Astoria
Z H Harris, San Fr
Mrs Harris, San Fran
C G Heifner, Olympia
O W Marsh, San Fran
Mitchell Smith, Bak C
Mrs Smith, Baker City
Ed Hostetter, Dalles
H F Smith, Vancouvr
F H Sterling, Phila
W J Westover, San Fr
Miss Twrombly, Marshfield
Mrs A M Twrombly, Marshfield
Guy Rose, Myrtle Pnt
C A Johnson, Marshfld
F H McLafferty, Tacoma
W M Oyler, Tacoma
W H Helleman, Pullmn
I H Gundelaor, St L
Mrs Gundelaor, do
G M Williams, Spokan
F Strong, Eugene
Mrs F Strong, do
W E Reynolds, Oaklnd
E W Parks, Seattle
Chas Chafee, Wis
John Barnes, Wis
L B Geer, Salem
N Meyer, San Fran
A P Stewart, San Fr
Chas H Green, San Fr
Mrs Green, San Fran
Will Wurzwiler, Prineville, Or
Mrs Wurzwiler, do
O J Hall, Seattle
Mrs Hall, Seattle
J F Hamilton, Astoria
John Adams, Astoria
Robt Bettner, Baker C
Mrs Bettner, do
J N Shahan, Hutchinson, Kan

THE ST. CHARLES.

A Sims, Salem
A J Burns, Rainier
T H March, Wis
G H Ress, Wis
H F Marcks, Wis
Wm March, Wis
N H March & fy, Wis
Riley Smith, Dallas
H C Nicolai, CastleCrg
T W Murphy, Aberdeen
S S Cook, Vancouver
Chas Smith, Stella
G D Sutherland, Clatskanie
C H Baldwin, city
Alex Shannon, W W
C C McDougall, Albany
Porter Smith, Butte
C H Butler, Cascades
Mrs Butler, Cascades
R D Elwell, Vancouvr
S G Curtis, Bay Cy, Or
Dwight Howell, Salem
John H Jones, Leland, Or
F G Skeen, do
R C Pentland, Sumptr
John B Anderson, do
G C Little, Astoria
R Bootan, Rainier
D C Allard, Warren
Albert Shaw, Salem
Chas G Marsh, Albany
Max Schulpius, Sumpter
F H Beattie, Weston
D M C Gault, Hillsbo
F A Elliott, Oak Pnt
O M Moore, Sumpter
J A Danforth, Ouray, Colo
Miss Effie Bacon, Forest Grove
F M Fales, Fales' Ldg
A Wesler, Baker City
John Finley, Astoria
M J Hall & wf, Ione
Hugh Glenn, Dalles
D P Price, city
Miss Gerow, Chinook
Mrs R P Burns, do
Jas Tamsell, do
W J Campbell, Corvallis, Or
E A Toney, Woodland
B A Spencer, Ashland
A J Brigham, Dufur
A H Blakeley, Dufur
D Bruner, Dufur
Mrs C A Russell, Astoria
J A Thompson, do
Mrs Thompson, do
F A Morris, do
C B Mays, do
Mrs J B Holman, Astoria
Miss Peterson, do
Olof Grunberg, Astoria
W W Wadsworth, Locks
H O Rogers, Ft Wayne
H E Lee, city
B Anderson, Hillsboro
F R Rider, Hillsboro
J Bowens, Napa, Cal
J W McClutchen, do
J H Donaldson, Hillsbo
W Richards, Oak Pnt
E H Willis, Oak Point
David Watts, city
G W Morgan, Quincy
R Syrison, Quincy
L Ewing, Astoria
B J MacMahan, do
D D Day, Aberdeen
R Green, Hoquiam
A Ellingson, Hoquiam
D Syolseth, Hoquiam
A A Merrill, Deer Isld
J Towne, city
Miss H Mills, Seattle
Miss J C Lombard, do
S J Howard, Salem
Jacob Valar, Walla W
E H Brown, do
Miss J F Hoffey & ch, Butte, Mont
F Coe, Scappoose

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European; first class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

Case of Ice Cream Prostration.

Last evening Charles Lapp, a young man living in the country, near Portland, was prostrated after eating a dish of ice cream in a First-street ice cream parlor. Lapp is accustomed to ride into Portland daily on his bicycle to see his mother, who is at St. Vincent's Hospital, recovering from an operation on her eyes. He was greatly overheated on arriving, and the sudden chill of the ice cream resulted in his complete prostration. The ice cream was examined afterward by physicians, and found pure and free from poison. The police patrol wagon took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the sight of her son, being borne into the ward, was such a sudden shock to his mother that she fainted several times, and was revived with much difficulty. The boy is not seriously affected, and will be completely recovered in a day or two.

ORIGIN OF SEEDLESS ORANGE

Came From Brazil 20 Years Ago—How the Crop Has Increased.

The July issue of the Crop Reporter, published by the Agricultural Department at Washington, contains the following brief paper on the origin of seedless orange culture in the United States, which is quite interesting, in view of the rapid spread of this variety of orange throughout the states in the past few years:

"The introduction into the United States of the seedless orange, the culture of which has assumed such large proportions on the Pacific Coast, was primarily due to an American woman. Traveling in the province of Bahia, Brazil, in 1868, she incidentally mentioned in a letter to a friend in the United States, Horace Capron, the then Commissioner of Agriculture, that the oranges of Bahia were of superior quality to those raised in the United States. No chance expression of taste was probably ever fraught with more magnificent result. Mr. William Saunders, then, as now, in charge of the gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture, had already devoted some attention to the improvement of orange culture in the United States and had introduced a few new varieties from foreign countries. This letter being brought to his attention suggested the possibility of a new find in the field of orange culture. A request was sent for specimens for propagating purposes. A box of cuttings from trees was returned, which, unfortunately proved worthless. A specific order was then forwarded for plants, and in 1870, a small shipment of 12 young trees, all of the same variety and well packed in wet moss and clay, arrived in Washington in fairly good condition. This was the original stock from which have sprung all the far-famed orange groves, producing what is commercially known as the 'Riverside navel (or seedless) orange,' of Southern California. All the 12 plants were planted in the department grounds and thrived. At the proper time buds from these 12 trees were grafted upon small orange plants then under cultivation at the department, and the process of propagation repeated at proper intervals. As the supply increased, hundreds of the young plants were distributed through Florida and California, at first, under the name of the 'Bahia orange'; afterwards, as the 'Washington navel.' For some undiscovered reason, conditions in Florida proved unfavorable to the productiveness of the trees, but the development and success of their culture in California constitute a subject of unusual interest.

"The distribution of this new variety of orange by the department attracted no attention in California until the Winter of 1878-9, and the great interest then aroused was centered upon two trees which that season came into bearing on the place of Mr. Horatio Tibbetts, at Riverside. The first crop consisted of only 16 oranges; but it was of peculiar importance as being the first crop of seedless oranges ever produced in North America. The new variety attracted widespread attention among the fruitgrowers and ranchmen of Southern California, and Mr. Tibbetts' orange trees immediately became famous. In the following year the trees yilded several dozens of oranges and people who had been growing the old varieties traveled hundreds of miles to see them in fruitage. Few believed that the trees were other than a freak of Nature; and the doubt was almost universal whether a seedless fruit could be propagated to a point of profitable production.

"After the California trees came into bearing, the demands upon the Department of Agriculture for orange plants of the new variety soon exceeded all possibilities of supply. The Tibbetts trees were the only other source from which a supply of buds could be obtained with confidence. It seems that the young plants distributed in earlier years by the department had been lost sight of. Buds from the Tibbetts trees came into such demand that they are said to have sold for $5 a dozen. In 1884 the buds taken from the two trees brought $1500. In a year or two seedling trees that had been grafted with buds from the Tibbetts trees became themselves productive of thousands of buds that were used for propagation; and thus was developed the culture of this variety of seedless, or navel, orange, in Southern California. The average annual shipment of oranges from Riverside has now increased to 1,600,000 boxes."

Suspicious.—"I have strong doubts about Tenspot's being a genuine fisherman," said Cumso. "Why?" asked Cawker. "He never refers to trout as speckled beauties."—Detroit Free Press.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor.

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 2051 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test, and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results are exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.