BOY HURT IN COLLISION

MOUNT SCOTT CAR CRASHED INTO DELIVERY WAGON.

Henry Olsen, the Driver, Thrown Out and Seriously Injured—Wagon Smashed to Splinters.

Henry Olsen, a 16-year-old boy, driver for Managhan & Bennett, grocers, on Union avenue and East Morrison street, was seriously injured and the delivery wagon wrecked Friday night by a Mount Scott electric car on Hawthorne avenue and East Twenty-third street. The boy had been out delivering goods and was driving back on Hawthorne avenue. As the sides of the avenue are in bad condition, he drove down the grade along the bed of the street railway. It was foggy and quite dark. A Mount Scott car come down the grade from the summit of the Dolan Hill. The motorman did not see the wagon ahead on the track until within a few feet, when the heavy car struck the light rig with great force.

Olsen was thrown high in the air and came down in the mud to one side some distance away. The wagon and horse were tossed up and alighted about 50 feet from the track in a heap. The car ran a block before it was stopped. Olsen was found insensible. He was removed at once to the home of E. B. Williams, and J. Managhan was telephoned for. He had the boy taken to his parents' home on East Twenty-second and Oak streets. Dr. S. E. Josephi was called to attend him. No bones were found broken, but he suffered severely from the shock. Yesterday he was resting comfortably, and the indications were then that no complications would ensue. He was unconscious for about an hour following the accident. His escape from more serious injury may be attributed to the fact that he did not fall on solid ground.

The wagon was completely wrecked and nearly reduced to kindling. The horse is probably seriously injured.

KINDLED THE CAMPFIRE.

Sumner Post Entertains Members and Visitors at a Campfire.

At the hall of Sumner Post, No. 21, G. A. R., Union avenue, the opening campfire of the Winter was held last night, with an attendance of about 100 veterans of the Civil War. Visitors were present from Lincoln-Garfield, George Wright and Ben Butler posts, and a few invited guests. The doors were thrown open early in the evening, all business having been disposed of. Professor M. L. Pratt, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided and acted as master of ceremonies. An informal programme of "rapid-fire" addresses, interspersed with patriotic music, followed. It was left with the chairman to call on the speakers and assign subjects. Comrades were required to respond on whatever subject given without having been previously informed of the subject.

Judge John E. Mayo, Assistant State Adjutant for the Department of Oregon, made the opening talk on "Organizations," and G. E. Calkins made an admirable address, speaking largely of the circumstances attending the Admiral Schley court of inquiry and the outcome. He paid a high tribute to Admiral Schley, his sentiments being heartily applauded by the veterans. It was easily seen how the members of the posts stand on this subject.

Short talks, full of incidents, were then made by C. C. Pratt, Captain J. H. McMillen, Dewit C. Miller, George B. Hartmus, John Riner, C. J. Ward, Joseph Ford and Peter Merges. Mr. Hartmus paid a glowing tribute to the Woman's Relief Corps, and said that the organization was second only to the G. A. R. Peter Merges spoke of the great injustice that had been done Admiral Schley, whom he declared an able and patriotic naval commander, deserving a rank far above his detractors. He said that the position taken by Sumner Post on the inquiry court was approved by the Grand Army throughout the country.

While the addresses were being delivered, "The Battle Hymn of the Nation" was sung by the veterans with great vigor. Then followed the pleasing event of the evening. J. A. Newell arose, and, after abusing Adjutant John E. Mayo, of the Department of Oregon, stepped up to his desk and presented him with a magnificent pipe. Mr. Newell remarked that it was a small token of the esteem in which the Adjutant was held by the members of Sumner Post. Judge Mayo made an appropriafe response.

Then came refreshments. A table was quickly spread and tin plates and cups were distributed. An abundance of baked beans, hardtack and hot coffee was supplied, and for an hour the veterans interspersed the army banquet with stories and good cheer. It was late when the campfire was extinguished for the night, as the veterans seem never to grow weary of rehearsing their experiences in the great Civil War. Throughout the entire evening there was a constant fire of repartee and jokes, and there was not a dull moment from the time the campfire was kindled until it was finally extinguished.

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

Mount Tabor School District No. 5 Has Largest Number in Its History.

The enrollment of pupils of Mount Tabor School District No. 5, the large district, at the close for the holidays, was 440, the largest number in the history of the schools. Next month the census will be taken, preparatory to the annual meeting the last of January. Last year the school population was over 700. A considerable increase over these figures will be shown this month. At the coming annual meeting Director Adams says that he favors making provisions for retiring some of the bonds as they come due. The district carries $16,500 in bonds, but it will be two years before any will fall due, but if those which come due are to be retired provisions will have to be made in advance. There is little important business coming up at the annual meeting. All repairs required for several years were finished last vacation, including the completion of the Glencoe building. Only a light tax will be needed, unless it should be decided to provide a sinking fund for payment of bonds as they fall due.

DR. FLINN'S NEW CHERRY.

A Request for Buds From the Tree Has Come From Australia.

The reputation of the cherries from a 3-year-old tree in Dr. M. A. Flinn's yard, on East Washington and East Eighth streets, has already extended to Australia, and he received a request for a dozen buds from that country yesterday. Dr. Flinn discovered several cherry shoots growing in his backyard three years ago, and cut all down but the most promising one. It flourished. The second year the few cherries picked from it gave promise of being very fine. Last season Dr. Flinn gathered 50 pounds of the finest cherries he had ever seen. They contained the good qualities of present varieties and improved on them all. Experts pronounced the cherry an entirely new and high-grade variety. Dr. Flinn's wife canned most of the crop, and these are today firm and beautiful. He tried to get producers in this vicinity to bud from it, but the only one to accept his invitation was M. J. Magoon, of Gravel Hill.

An account of this new cherry was published in The Oregonian at the time, and, as a result, Dr. Flinn received requests from Minnesota and other states for buds, besides the request just recieved from Australia. He says that he will send the buds as soon as he can have them properly put up for the long trip. Dr. Flinn is very willing that growers should have the benefit of the cherry grown in his yard, which is evidently a new and fine variety. He is not a grower himself, but desires to see the variety propagated in this state. Mr. Magoon gives it as his judgment that the new cherry is superior to anything that has been developed in Oregon, where so many fine varieties have been produced. Oregon has produced the Haskin, Lambert, Black Republican and Bing, and now the "Flinn" has been added to the list. Mr. Magoon has nearly all these varieties, and will grow the Flinn. Nature did its own work in producing the Flinn, as the tree was purely of accidental growth. It is like the Black Republican. The latter came from a tree on the old donation land claim on Seth Lewellyn's place at Milwaukie, and the aged tree, it is said, still stands where it sprung from a seedling over 40 years ago. It was named the Black Republican because Seth Lewellyn belonged to that political faith.

CHRISTMAS ROSEBUD EXHIBIT.

Suggestion That One Be Prepared for Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Ignatius Schmitt wants a Christmas rosebud exhibition prepared for the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, to show visitors what can be grown here in Oregon during a Winter month. Following is his suggestion along this line:

"I have taken a fine General Jacqueminot rosebud with a bit of foliage to the Sisters of the Precious Blood at Montavilla, to be preserved and mounted in the buttonhole of a coat lapel, with the inscription, "Boutonniere picked in a Portland garden at Christmas, 1901." The making and mounting will cost me about $1 50. Would a few dozen such boutonieres not make a telling exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Exposition? Who will club together to make the collection? The rosebuds can still be found in the gardens, and a similar opportunity may not offer for the three remaining Christmases."

Building Four Cottages.

O. D. Brown is building four cottages on his tract known as Woodmere, which is the new name for Chicago, on the Mount Scott Electric Railway. He recently finished a dwelling on the corner of Nelson street and Baltimore avenue, which was sold before it was completed. Since the electrifying of the Mount Scott Railway, the locality known as Chicago has been picking up. Several new buildings have been put up and occupied by their owners. The improvement in the car service has also greatly benefited Mount Scott and its surroundings.

Cycle Path Needs Repairs.

The cycle path on the Milwaukie road beyond the Multnomah County line, in Clackamas County, is deteriorating rapidly. Already it is impassable in many places north of Milwaukie. There has been no effort to keep it in repair. The gravel is gone for about half the distance between the Multnomah County line and Milwaukie. Unless the path is repaired there will be little left of it by Spring. It would not cost Clackamas County very much to keep this path in repair, and this should be done, considering that it is used generally.

Manse Dedication Postponed.

The dedication of the new manse of the Sellwood Methodist Church, announced to take place Friday night, had to be postponed on account of the illness of Dr. L. E. Rockwell, presiding elder of the Portland district. Quite a number came, not knowing that the affair had been postponed. The manse is a neat cottage of seven rooms, with the pastor's study on the second floor.

Mrs. Ingram Taken Home.

Mrs. Henry Ingram, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident on Grand avenue Sunday, December 15, and had been in Good Samaritan Hospital, was removed to her home on the Foster road Friday. She stood the trip well, outside of a little excitement. While not entirely recovered from the effects of her injuries, she was able to walk from the carriage to her house.

John Kenworthy Improving.

John Kenworthy, the well-known pioneer resident, who has been confined to his home in the Lambert building, on Union avenue, for the past three weeks, severely ill, is much improved. He is able to be about the house, but cannot appear on the streets. Mr. Kenworthy has many friends in Portland, who will be glad to hear of his improvement.

Removing Old Schoolhouse.

The old Central Schoolhouse, which stood just north of the new building, is being torn down. It will be out of the way by the time school duties are resumed. When the building is removed the grounds will be graded and considerable concrete will be laid.

East Side Notes.

J. M. Rice, of Portland, left last evening for Pittsburg, to attend the Heinz Pickle Convention, composed of the traveling salesmen of H. J. Heinz & Co. There will be 400 present.

Rev. William E. Randall, the incoming pastor of the Second Baptist Church, has arrived from his former home in Tacoma to enter on his Portland work. His family will follow the coming week.

Wise Bros., dentists. Both phones. The Failing.

A PIONEER CLOCK STILL BUSY

Years Ago It Was Brought Around the Horn by a '49-er.

Redding Free Press.

Redding has a clock with a history. It has been ticking off the seconds, the minutes and the hours for close on to three score of years and is still doing duty as a reliable timekeeper. It was a wonder in its day—it is a wonder still. A. Dobrowsky is the owner of this ancient timepiece, and each year lends value to it in his estimation.

Nearly 60 years ago the timepiece was manufactured in a large clock factory in New York State. For several years it conspicuously adorned the window of a Wall-street jewelry shop, serving to regulate the watches of the embryo millionaires and others who went out of their way to be assured of the correct time.

In 1849 a California miner who had made a fortune was visiting in the Empire State. He saw the timepiece and must have it at any price. A trade was made and in the Fall of the same year it was started on its long journey around the Horn on a sailing craft. In due season it reached its destination and found its way to a jewelry store on Montgomery street, in San Francisco, owned by Sperry & Co.

For 10 years or more it ticked away the hours in its new home, until one day in 1861 L. A. Kelley, a jeweler of the old town of Shasta, took a fancy to it while on a visit to the city and a bargain was struck for its purchase. It was removed to Shasta, then the county seat and principal town of Shasta County, and occupied a conspicuous place in Kelley's store.

A few years later Kelley's business was sold to A. Dobrowsky, and with it the clock. It remained in Shasta many years, later being taken to Anderson when Dobrowsky moved there, and seven years ago was brought to Redding, where it has since remained.

Man's Injustice.

Chicago Tribune.

"If I wear a trailing skirt," said the girl with the Gibson-girl neck, "the men say it's a scatterer of disease germs. If I gather it up in my hand they say I want to display my form. And if I wear a short skirt they say it isn't modest. Hereafter I'm going to wear any old kind of skirt I please, and if the men don't like it they needn't look at it."

END OF AN OLD LAWSUIT

SHAVER CASE DECIDED AFTER 20 YEARS.

Long-Standing Trouble Over Wharf Lines—When It's Settled, Dock Burns.

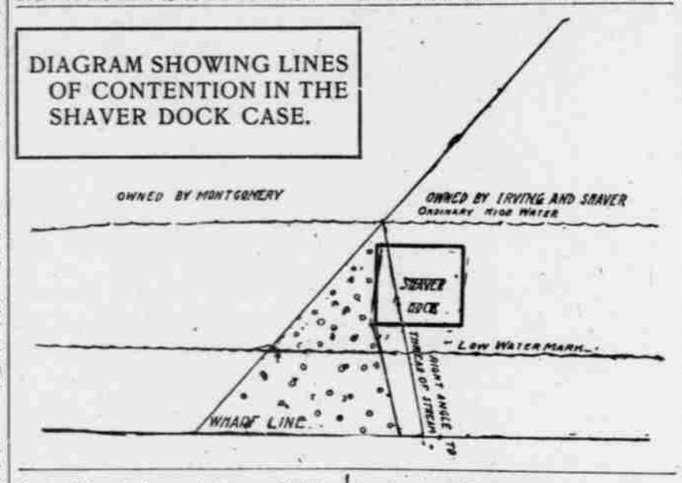
A complete copy of the State Supreme Court's decision in the long-litigated Shaver dock case was received yesterday by Attorney George C. Stout.

The case was originally brought by J. B. Montgomery in 1881, and Attorney H. T. Bingham drew the complaint. Both are now dead. The defendants were Elizabeth Irving and G. W. Shaver. The latter is dead. Among the other lawyers who were engaged on both sides and who are now dead were ex-Governor W. W. Thayer and Judge Raleigh Stott.

Both principals in the case died pending the appeal, and Mary P. Montgomery took the place of her deceased husband by virtue of her having been appointed executrix of the estate.

A very peculiar feature of the case is that, after 21 years of litigation, which was ended last Monday, the dock burned to the water's edge the following night.

The first case went to the Supreme Court of the state to determine the directions of lines to be run between adjoining owners of lands bordering on the navigable streams in Oregon. The case was argued on appeal three weeks ago, by George C. Stout and Judge A. H. Tanner, for respondent, and Judge J. C. Moreland for appellants.



The plaintiff's contention was that her ownership of the uplands gave her the right to construct a wharf in front of her land, and that the lines should run so as to commence on the bank of the river at ordinary high-water mark, at the point where the dividing line of plaintiff's and defendant's upland intersect the same, and extending thence to the thread of the stream at right angles therewith.

The north line of the Irving claim, which is also the dividing line between the former cities of East Portland and Albina, intersects the Willamette River obliquely, forming an acute angle therewith on the south. In 1881 Shaver constructed a wharf westerly from the northwest corner of defendant's upland, extending to the wharf line, as then established, and in 1882 attempted to extend it northward along the wharf line to the north line of the Irving claim, if extended into the river. While engaged in driving the piling as a substructure therefor, the plaintiff's testator began a suit to enjoin the further prosecution of the work, claiming that the space to be occupied by the proposed extension was in front of his property, and that the right of wharfage as to such space belonged to him.

The Supreme Court decided in favor of the plaintiff, saying that the rule has been firmly established that the bounds are to be governed by lines drawn at right angles from the thread of the stream to the shore termini. The fact that the proper authorities have established a wharf line in front does not alter the case; the thread of the stream is the unalterable base from which lines drawn at right angles to the shore termini will determine the area subject to the exercise of the wharfing privilege.

LA DOW WINS HIS CASE.

Judge Bellinger Decides He Is Entitled to Property Mortgaged.

In the suit of Lewis McArthur La Dow against Letitia Lombard, involving the ownership of business property in the town of Pendleton, a decision in favor of La Dow was rendered by Judge Bellinger yesterday. Litigation concerning the La Dow estate has occupied the time of different courts for a number of years past, and has been of an interesting character.

George A. La Dow died in 1873, leaving a widow, Mattie A. La Dow, and two sons, Frank La Dow and Lewis McArthur La Dow. The property of the estate included lots 3 to 10, inclusive, block 8, Pendleton, valued at over $40,000, which descended an undivided half each to the children, and the dower right to the widow. She was appointed guardian of the children.

As set forth in the complaint in the present case, on October 12, 1889, Mrs. La Dow, as guardian of Lewis McArthur La Dow, who was then 16 years old, petitioned the County Court of Umatilla County for leave to sell the minor's undivided half of these lots in order to provide for his support, alleging that the personal property only realized $375 per year, which was not enough, and that the real property spoken of was not very productive. The plaintiff on the other hand avers that at the time there should have been $11,000 cash on hand for his benefit.

The County Judge, William Martin, issued the order, and the sale was made in November, 1889, to Charles B. Isaacs, for the alleged consideration of $15,000. Mrs. La Dow and children were then living in Los Angeles, and the guardian ad litem appointed to look after the interest of the boy in the transaction, it is said, paid no attention to it.

On September 27, 1889, or immediately prior to the sale, Mrs. La Dow, as guardian of Lewis McArthur Dow, her son Frank, who was of age, and Isaacs mortgaged the property for $17,350 to the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage & Trust Company. It is alleged that Isaacs paid no money for the conveyance to him, but the transfer was only made to enable him and the others to mortgage the property, which scheme had been previously agreed upon.

In March, 1894, a deed to the property was executed by the same parties to James A. Howard for the alleged consideration of $40,000, subject to the Jarvis-Conklin mortgage, and on January 21, 1895, Howard deeded the undivided one-half of four of the lots, being lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, to B. M. Lombard. The price named was $17,500, and Lombard assumed half of the mortgage previously mentioned, and thereafter Lombard transferred it to Letitia Lombard, his mother. Howard and she then divided their common interest, she taking the west 27 feet of lots 7 and 8, at Johnson and Court streets, and assuming $1500 of the mortgage. Her son acted as her attorney in fact. The complaint recites that Howard never paid $40,000 for the property, or any sum, and that Lombard never paid $17,500, but that this was only a pretended consideration.

In November, 1896, the Jarvis & Conklin Mortgage Company sued to foreclose the mortgage, and the State Circuit Court in Umatilla County, and also the Supreme Court, decided that the mortgage so far as it related to Lewis McArthur La Dow's undivided one-half of the whole property, was absolutely void. A sale was permitted on the foreclosure proceedings of the other undivided one-half of the lots, etc., which was bid in by the North American Trust Company, the successor of the Jarvis-Conklin Company.

Judge Bellinger in his decision said in part:

"It is conceded, or at least not disputed, that the guardian's sale to Isaacs was an expedient to secure a loan on the property by means of a mortgage executed by the purchaser, who did not pay anything for the guardian's deed to him; neither did Howard pay anything for the property.

"His interest grew out of an understanding by which he was to have some interest in the property for services in collecting rents, paying taxes and interest on the mortgage. The purchaser at the guardian sale was to mortgage the property and then reconvey it to the parties in interest. Instead of doing this, the property was conveyed to Howard to manage, and thereafter a portion was conveyed to Lombard.

The necessity for money to meet the minor's requirements, as shown by the petition on which the order of sale was made, was met by the loan which the mortgage secured. This fact and the fact that Isaacs' mortgage anticipated his title, tend to show that the sale was a mere device to effect the mortgage."

Mention was made of the testimony of Howard and other evidence showing that Lombard paid $1000 and also gave 50 or 60 suburban lots for the property; also regarding the claim invoked in behalf of Mrs. Lombard that because the Supreme Court declared the mortgage void, she should receive credit for the portion she assumed on the purchase price of the property she bought from Howard.

In conclusion Judge Bellinger said: "I am convinced that there are no equities in favor of Lombard or his grantor in the premises, and it is against equity that Lombard should be permitted to profit at the expense of the complainant by reason of the illegality of the mortgage which the sale was intended to effect."

OPPOSED TO LAND LEASING

Range Should Be Kept for Settlers When They Want It.

The Burns (Harney County) Times-Herald makes the following editorial comment on the bill for range leasing drawn by the American Cattlegrowers' Association for passage through Congress:

Such a law would benefit outside of the two big cattle companies—the French-Glenn Company and the Pacific Livestock Company—not to exceed half a dozen stockmen in Harney County. The fact of the matter is, should the land be parceled out as provided in the bill, the two companies above mentioned could not find enough public land in this and Malheur Counties to give them their proportion. It would give them control of a good portion of Eastern Oregon, and as a consequence the section would become practically depopulated. These big companies are working for their own interests and are backing up the project with money, and plenty of it. We should not allow the proposition to go without a vigorous protest. Such a law would simply be the death blow to this section. It is not in the interest of the small stockmen, nor will it in any way promote the development of the sparsely settled section of the frontier. The homeseeker would be shut out for at least 10 years, and possibly for 20, and at the end of that time, with the present trend of combines and trusts, we would all be tenants and hirelings with not enough wherewith to establish a home.

We should suggest a mass meeting of the people at some date in the near future to bring this matter up and devise ways and means to oppose this measure. We believe every business man in Burns would sign a remonstrance against the measure, and by circulating such remonstrance in every precinct in Harney County would find that 99 out of every 100 of our population, regardless of the business they follow, would oppose it.

This is a matter not alone of local interest, but is equally important to the whole state. The large business of the wholesale houses of Portland in this section should be considered by them. It is known that the big stock companies ship all their supplies from California; that their stock shipments are also in that direction and East; that Portland has never received one dollar of their money in trade. The jobbers in Portland now do a good business with the retail merchants of Eastern Oregon, and such business has been increased from year to year as this section becomes more thickly settled. Such being the case, it is to the interest of Portland to help defeat a measure that would take thousands of dollars in trade away from her. The business men in Eastern Oregon would not be in existence long after such a law was passed. Our ranchers would be driven out and nothing left to interfere with the blessed cattle baron who wants to develop the country.

The Chamber of Commerce of Portland should be made to see this scheme as it is and the influence and help of that body enlisted in the effort to defeat the passage of this outrageous bill.

Tunnel Juneau Mountain.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Juneau advices received here state that the Alaskan Juneau Gold Mining Company is preparing to bore a tunnel 3000 feet long, 5 feet wide and 7 feet high, through Juneau Mountain, one mile below Juneau. The company has just filed notice of its reservation of a tunnel site, and its intention to commence boring not later than next Spring. Preliminary work in the way of surveying will be done this Winter. The object of the tunnel is to crosscut rich gold-bearing mineral which parallels Juneau Mountains, and at the same time open up the company's properties in Silver Bow Basin beyond. Next Spring buildings will be constructed and compressed air drills placed in operation. The cost of boring a tunnel and opening the gold veins which it will pierce is estimated at $1,000,000. The company is composed of Juneau, Puget Sound and Eastern men. The Alaskan Perseverance Company has commenced a tunnel on the opposite side of the mountain, but its tunnel is 1100 feet above the site selected by the Alaska-Juneau Company, which is only slightly above the sea level.

The Government owns and operates 21 marine hospitals and operates two additional hospitals in leased buildings (New York and Dutch Harbor, Alaska). There are besides 115 relief stations, where patients receive hospital or dispensary treatment.

POPULAR CHOIR TO GO

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL QUARTET DISCONTINUED.

Singers Were the Ablest in the City—Heavy Expense Given as Reason for Change.

On the first of January the choir of the First Congregational Church will discontinue its services to the church, and thereafter there will be congregational singing, with a precentor to lead. The choir has been generally recognized as one of the best, indeed it would probably be no exaggeration to say the very best quartet choir that Portland has ever been able to gather together in a church—Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer, soprano; Mrs. Frank J. Raley, contralto; Mr. Lauren Pease, tenor; Mr. William A. Montgomery, baritone and director; Mr. Ralph Hoyt, organist. It is evident, therefore, that there is no dissatisfaction with the quality of the music that has been furnished. For this reason curiosity has been piqued to know why the church was willing to risk the loss of such a valuable adjunct to church work.

It seems that they retire "by virtue of limitation," as one church member expressed it, the four months' contract coming to an end with the last day of December, 1901. It is very unusual for a church to make a short contract, such as this. The custom is to make arrangements in the Summer for a year's time, the contract to expire the following Summer. The root of the difficulty, therefore, is found to lie in the expense attached to the enjoyment of the luxury of such a choir. It is, of course, as high-priced as any choir in town. That at the First Presbyterian Church is the only one that equals it in this regard. The music committee, comprising James Steel, D. D. Oliphant, and Mrs. E. L. Thompson, have decided that this expense will have to be discontinued for the present. No attempt will be made to supplant them with a cheaper choir, as it would not be easy to force this upon a congregation that has accustomed itself to the best that could be obtained in the local musical market. For this reason congregational singing will be resorted to. But there is a feeling abroad that this arrangement will be a temporary one, and that the choir will be back in its place again before many months. Mr. Hoyt, meanwhile, will remain as organist.

This church has maintained a quartet choir for seven years, Mrs. Bauer having been connected with it during that time as soprano soloist. No one else in the choir has been with it so long as she. Mr. Montgomery, who took Miss Frances Jones' place as choir director, two years ago, at the time Miss Jones left for the East, has been doing remarkably good work. About a year and a half ago a plan of special musical services for the last Sunday evening in each month was conceived and carried into practical operation, with the cordial support of the pastor, Rev. A. W. Ackerman. The music in these services was of the highest order. A series of lectures on the development of church music was delivered by Mr. Ackerman with illustrations by the choir. These services attracted very pleasant comment in many parts of America, as shown by letters of inquiry to the pastor from California, the Middle West and Pennsylvania.

It is said that the precentor, whose duty it will be to lead the congregation in singing, is to be D. D. Oliphant.

TREASURE IN REFUSE.

Various Ways in Which Profit Is Made Out of Paris Dustbins.

London Globe.

News comes from Paris that the dustbins are doomed. A municipal system of rubbish-clearing is to be inaugurated which will do away with the old plan, and consequently throw no fewer than 40,000 people out of work.

Who are these mysterious 40,000, and why is it that they are raising such protests against obvious sanitary improvements? They are the chiffoniers, that interesting section of the French community round whose strange and somewhat repulsive trade so many romantic tales have gathered. "Ragpicker" is our only word for chiffonier, yet it is hardly a suitable translation, inasmuch as the Parisian ragpicker devotes but a small portion of his energies to picking rags. His interest centers far more round old sardine tins than rags. For out of these tins he makes the clever little metal toys which are sold for a couple of sous on the boulevards, and from the solder which cements them come the myriad miniature soldiers which delight the heart of the children.

Old tins, then, are his staple commodity. But the chiffonier seeks other treasures in the dustbin—treasures which the householder little wots of. Broken china would seem peculiarly valueless, yet under certain conditions it forms a miniature gold mine. Pieces of crockery with gold lines, flowers and other ornamentations upon the surface are carefully put on one side. When a sufficient quantity has been collected the whole mass is taken to a company which deals solely in this article of commerce. Here the film of gold leaf of which the ornamentation is made is melted off and collected. Quite an appreciable amount of the precious metal is gained annually in this odd manner, and the enterprising company pays well.

Waste paper is of considerable value. It is cleaned and then compressed into pulp, or papier mache. All kinds of useful articles are made from papier mache. Boot buttons, among other things, are stamped out by machinery in enormous quantities. To the uneducated eye they seem to be made of some excessively hard substance; and it is difficult to believe that they were once pieces of paper. Toys of all kinds are cut by machinery in the same way from paper pulp. Wisps of hair—a common object in the dustbin—are eagerly collected. They make up into wigs. Coarse hair is used for pillow-stuffing. Skins go to make imitation fur. Bits of cloth are sent to the paper mills. Cabbage stalks and similar odds and ends of food form excellent nourishment for the livestock which is to be found in every chiffonier's household. When luck has been bad, the said cabbage stalks not infrequently serve to feed the chiffonier himself.

It is hardly necessary to say that all kinds of wonderful stories are told of really valuable "finds" made by dustbin searches. The striking part of these stories is the truly wonderful honesty of the finders. Objects of value are rarely lost if thrown into a Parisian dustbin. They turn up again a day or two later at the prefecture of police, where they have been deposited by some ragged, but upright chiffonier. Louis Paullau, who is the greatest authority in France on prison matters, has said that the only people unrepresented among criminals are the chiffoniers. If this be true, it is a pity that their means of livelihood should cease. Law-keeping is too rare a quality among the low-class Parisians to be regarded lightly.

Kentucky Pecans.

Paducah Democrat.

It is estimated that one grown pecan tree will yield $9 60 worth of pecans every year. A tree will live and bear for 300 years after reaching maturity. Some day some enterprising Yankee will come to Paducah and buy a few acres of river bottom land or lake bottom in Western Kentucky or over in Southern Illinois and plant a few thousand pecan trees. Then he'll go away and come back in a few years to find himself rich. His crop will take care of itself, and he will always be sure of it. It is a very "off year," indeed, when pecans are not plentiful. The only cost will be to gather the nuts and prepare them for shipment. The pecan grown in this section is finding a wider market every year. The nut has a thinner hull and is superior to the Texas or Louisiana nut in flavor.

French engineers are making surveys for a Corean railway from Seoul to the northwest border town, Weichu.

WE CONTINUE TO GIVE AWAY

$5 and $10 Bills

WITH MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Always the Best Clothing Values in the City

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MOYER Clothing Company

THIRD AND OAK STS. PORTLAND, OR.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

BY COMING TO THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR TRADING PLACE

TOMORROW WE BEGIN OUR

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE

Besides the specially low prices on everything in this great store, without reserve all is yet to be reduced. Stocks must be cleared out to make way for our great spring stock now coming.

A SALE THAT WILL STARTLE

even the thousands upon thousands who have profited by our phenomenal bargain-giving events of the past. We are too busy preparing for this great sale to quote you prices or go into details, and no space is to be wasted in telling of the radical price changes. Yet a most agreeable surprise is awaiting all who come this week.

READY-TO-WEAR THINGS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Perhaps you have heard of this store's ready-to-wear department filled with Suits, Separate Skirts, Shirtwaists, Petticoats, Jackets, Coats, Fur Boas and Collarettes. In many instances we are selling you these goods for the price of making.

L. Shanahan

144-146 THIRD, BET. MORRISON AND ALDER