RESERVE WIPED OUT

Deficiency in New York Banks' Surplus Account.

SHOWN BY WEEKLY STATEMENT

Loans Show a Contraction of Nearly Twelve Millions, and Deposits Fell Off Twenty Millions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Financier says:

The most striking fact shown by the official statement of the New York associated banks last week was that the surplus reserve had been entirely wiped out, leaving a deficiency of $1,642,050. It is noteworthy that this is the first time since November 25, 1899, that a deficiency in the reserve has been shown; then it was $6,632,200. It may be observed that the wiping out of the surplus last week should excite no apprehension. As has heretofore been stated, reserves are for use, not ornament, and whenever the needs of the situation demand an encroachment upon the surplus, even to the extent of its entire extinction, it is permissible, and is so recognized by the Controller of the Currency. Moreover, it may be noted that only the National banks in the association, numbering 42 out of the 59, are required by law to maintain 25 per cent of reserve to deposits, the remaining 17 state banks being obliged legally to hold but 15 per cent. The banks in the association are exceptionally strong as regards surplus and net profits, which exceed by $14,464,400 the total capital of $100,072,700, and, therefore, there cannot be the least cause for anxiety.

The banks will in the current week and immediately thereafter receive considerable gold from Europe and from other sources, and hence the present situation will be supposedly relieved. The banks last week reported a loss of $7,331,700 cash, specie being reduced by $5,768,100 and legal tender by $1,563,600. This loss was much greater than that which was estimated on the basis of the traceable movements of money during the week, which showed a probable decrease of $4,038,000. The discrepancy can be accounted for on the theory that there was a much greater movement to the interior than was reported. The loans were contracted by $11,964,500, making a reduction since August 16 of about $41,500,000. This contraction was doubtless due to calls of loans by banks which thereby sought to rectify their position as regards reserve. The deposits fell off $19,898,300, or $71,200,000 since August 16; the reserve requirement was reduced $4,974,575 through the decrease in deposits; deducting this sum from the sum of cash leaves $2,357,125 as the loss of surplus reserve which, as above stated, now stands as a $1,642,050 deficiency. The circulation will be increased during the week $402,800, making $2,178,600 since August 9, which increase was distributed among the larger banks.

The average daily clearings last week were $258,000,000, against $277,000,000 in the previous week, reflecting the smaller volume of business in the stock exchange.

The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today is as follows:

Loans, $887,534,400, decrease $11,964,500.

Deposits, $858,871,000, decrease $19,898,300.

Circulation $34,761,300, increase $195,800.

Legal tenders $20,568,500, decrease $1,563,000.

Specie $150,007,200, decrease $5,768,100.

Total reserves $220,575,700, decrease $7,331,700.

Reserve required $22,217,750, decrease $4,974,575.

Deficit reserve, $1,642,050, decrease $2,357,125.

EFFECT ON NEW YORK STOCKS.

Active Selling Movement Followed Appearance of Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The problem of the money market was thrown into an acute stage again today by the disclosure of the bank statement that the reserves of the clearing-house banks were $1,642,050 below the legal requirements. This was in spite of a contraction in the loan accounts of $1,964,400, the shrinkage in the cash holdings having reached $7,331,700, as against primary estimates of less than $4,000,000. An active selling movement followed the appearance of the statement, which effectually wiped out the previous gains which had been established under the leadership of an aggressive advance of 2¾ on large buying of St. Paul. There was no appearance of urgency in the selling, and the losses established were not severe. The market closed distinctly easy and with no effective rally from the decline beyond the covering demand from room traders, who took quick profits on the decline. The last time when a deficiency developed in the reserves of the New York banks was for the week ending November 4, 1899. The reserves continued at a deficit for several weeks following, in spite of large loan contraction, the deficit reaching $2,788,950 on November 11, and disappearing on November 25 as a result of the relief afforded by the offer of Secretary Gage to purchase $25,000,000 5 per cent fives and fours of 1907. This was the period of the first large flotation of industrials, and the overspeculation which had occurred in them left the stock market vulnerable to the influence of tight money, which persisted into December. Further loan contraction is clearly indicated by the present condition of the market.

The situation and outlook in the money market have dominated the speculation in stocks throughout the week. Losses have not been severe at any time, and the early declines were largely recovered near the end of the week, as rates for call loans at the Stock Exchange showed a steadier tendency. But there was no revival of animation which characterized the speculation up to the time it was interrupted by the money squeeze, and only a few stocks showed any considerable activity, even after the relaxation in the stringency of the money market. It is probable that the restraint of the speculation had much to do with the quiet tone of the money market, although some relief was afforded from the process of depletion of New York banking reserves, without, however, entirely arresting it.

All pressure of liquidation seemed to be promptly relieved as soon as the calling of loans ceased, and prices of stocks were easily lifted again without inducing any important renewal of the selling. This was a reflection of the unvarying confidence which is felt in the promise of active trade and prosperous conditions during the coming season. Some effect was manifested early in the week from the freezing weather in the Northwest and the reports of damage to the corn crop, but the belief that the crop is practically made and beyond the reach of serious harm overcame this influence. The continued bad reports of the cotton crop were a more persistent influence. Rumors of a formal settlement of the anthracite miners' strike were followed by disappointment, but there was evidence of a considerable increase in the shipments of coal, which induced the belief that the trouble will wear itself out.

The iron and steel stocks quite generally advanced, and various other industrials reflected the favorable conditions in their special trades.

The tight condition of the money market, and the danger, therefore, of future flurries, was the only apparent drawback to the advancing tendency of stocks. The activity of trade and the large requirements there created was one of the factors that threatened the money market, and especially the convenience of those who are committed to speculation with borrowed funds. With unusually large crops to be moved, a condition of expanded credits the country over, and foreign exchange still complicated by the heavy decrease in exports due to last year's crop shortage and large foreign borrowings made in anticipation of a sustained export trade, the situation is still further aggravated by the large customs collections and the approximate exhaustion of the available means for releasing the Government's surplus revenues to the market.

Since July 1 the Government has collected over $16,000,000 more for customs than in the corresponding period last year, which is several millions more than the reduction in the internal revenue from the repeal of taxes on July 1. It is only by reason of an increase of over $16,000,000 in the Government's expenditures that the current surplus has been reduced about one-third, but payments for customs duties are made almost exclusively in New York, and make a daily drain on the New York bank reserve. Last year the United States Treasury was purchasing bonds at this period at the rate of several millions a week. This week the offer to pay the October 1 Government interest has resulted in the disbursement of less than $2,000,000 to the New York money market. Free Government bonds held by National banks have been used to the extent of over $4,000,000 as securities for increase of Government deposit with banks, but practically none of this has gone into New York banks.

The payments to the Subtreasury on account of customs and the deposit with that institution of currency for telegraphic transfer to the interior largely exceeded the disbursement of Government interest, so that bank reserves have not enjoyed any actual recuperation from that source. The feasibility of additional measures of relief by the Treasury Department have been actively discussed during the week in Wall street, but none has been found that meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The 20 per cent money rate on Monday sent the sterling exchange rate down to a point which made possible the engagement of gold for import to the extent of $3,500,000 in London or in transit to that point. Shipments from Australia made this week or before brings the total gold bound for this point to about $5,000,000 due to arrive in the next three weeks. The future condition of the local money market, it is believed, will turn upon the additional amounts of foreign gold which can be secured on profitable terms for shipment to New York. Bankers agree, however, that with the additional interior requirements for currency still to be met, there is a probability of tight money in New York for several weeks to come.

Bonds have been dull and irregular, in sympathy with stocks.

United States fives advanced ¼, new fours ½, the threes ⅝, and the twos and the old fours 1¼ per cent, as compared with the closing call of last week.

Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings of the three principal cities of the Northwest for the week ending September 13 were as follows:

	Portland.	Seattle.	Tacoma.
Monday	$ 718,733	$ 857,784	$ 241,844
Tuesday	850,027	1,009,729	279,547
Wednesday	598,674	771,854	225,006
Thursday	639,387	752,977	235,877
Friday	464,858	803,351	188,427
Saturday	366,549	764,380	181,806
Totals	$3,638,228	$4,984,575	$1,462,507

Clearings for the corresponding week in former years were as follows:

	Portland.	Seattle.	Tacoma.
1901	$2,228,876	$3,051,621	$1,060,129
1900	2,425,276	3,316,581	1,284,304
1899	1,649,231	2,409,326	1,226,161
1898	1,542,602	1,761,615	682,952
1897	1,819,395	653,981	711,962

Clearings and balances Saturday were as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Portland	$366,549	$ 97,082
Seattle	764,380	238,106
Tacoma	181,806	28,709
Spokane	306,376	98,703

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The imports of specie this week were $165,188 gold and $23,713 silver. The exports of specie from this port to all countries for this week aggregate $480,616 silver and $3000 gold. The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York this week were valued at $11,333,073.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Today's Treasury statement shows:

Available cash balances	$218,189,747
Gold	131,091,305

FACTION FIGHT IN MONTANA

Clark and Heinze Struggle for Control of Democratic Party.

"Montana is in the midst of a faction fight for the control of the Democratic party," said John F. Forbis, one of the principal attorneys of the Amalgamated Copper Company, of Butte, who is at the Portland. "Senator Clark has been the undisputed leader of the party in the state since the election of 1900, but F. Augustus Heinze, a recent convert to Democracy, has undertaken to wrest control from him.

"In the campaign of 1900 Clark and Heinze were allies, though Heinze was then a Republican—in name, at least. Heinze organized what he called the eight-hour Republican party, which indorsed the fusion ticket and aided in the election of the Legislature which elected Clark Senator. But the Legislature no sooner met than Heinze sought control for his own ends. He tried to secure his own election as short-term Senator, and his supporters held up the election of Senator Clark for 10 days after the Legislature met.

"When Heinze announced last July that he was a Democrat he immediately began to lay plans to wrest control of the party from Clark. He secured the adoption of his plan of apportionment of delegates to the state convention by the state committee, and his supporters bolted the meeting of the Silver Bow County committee and called a separate convention. He is a man of considerable means and of great energy and ability, and while he cannot compete with Clark in the amount of wealth he has available, he can make a very interesting fight. Clark has the reputation of having used money freely in former elections, and if he should do so this time, there will be exciting times in Montana, with good chances of Republican success.

"It is openly charged by the Clark men that Heinze's object is not so much to secure control of the Legislature as to control the courts. He is engaged in a number of suits in regard to valuable mines in Butte under the extra-lateral right law against the Amalgamated Copper Company, he being at the head of the United Copper Company. It is charged by the Clark Democrats that he wishes to have the Supreme Court enlarged to five Judges, so that two additional Judges would be appointed by his friend, Governor Toole. It is claimed that he would then control a majority of the court, at least that is the version of the case given by the Clark men.

"As a Republican, I have no direct interest in the fight, but as my interests are those of the Amalgamated Copper Company, for which I am attorney, I am naturally an interested party. While I do not believe that Heinze can win, he can certainly give Clark a hot fight."

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

A delightful trip of a few hours will take you through the famous "Columbia River Gorge," the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. O. R. & N. train leaves Portland daily at 9 A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locks. Special low rates for this trip. Get particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

For G. A. R. encampment, Washington, D. C., October 6 to 11, the O. R. & N. will sell round-trip tickets for $77.25, good 60 days. Dates of sale, September 29 and 30.

MAKE PRACTICAL MEN

FACTS RELATING TO PORTLAND ASSOCIATION INSTITUTE.

Courses in Commercial and Technical Subjects the Leading Feature —Other Important Branches.

It may surprise many to learn that the school in Oregon having the largest attendance of young men is not the State University, the Agricultural College or Portland High School, but the Portland Association Institute in the Y. M. C. A. building.

This school has had a steady growth since it was started five years ago, not only in attendance, but in the confidence of educators and practical men of affairs.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AND ONE OF ITS CLASSES

STUDENTS AT WORK ON MECHANICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

The growth in numbers is well shown in a table found in the catalogue of the school recently issued by the association:

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
Different students	236	294	331	336	536
Total registration, all class	455	645	798	800	992
No. classes conducted	23	32	32	37	61
No. teachers employed	13	14	18	1o	23

Many young men begin life at the rear end of the procession; some prepare for an advance, watch their chance and slip ahead when the opening comes. These are the kind that are attending the night classes at the Association institute. The man with determination always gets ahead; there are several ways of making up educational deficiencies; study at home evenings is one, but it lacks incentive, and is like sawing wood. The association night classes come nearer filling the need. There is inspiration in numbers and a competent teacher is the great factor in all thorough educational work.

The Purpose

of the association seems to be to teach young men something practical that will fit them to fill their present positions better, to do their work more easily, to give them better jobs, to enable them to get better salaries, and to do it when they feel the need of what they lack and are ready to learn.

Perhaps the great factor of strength in this night school that is not even realized by the students who attend is coordinating the social and entertainment features with the educational in the same building. The young men are ambitious and think they only want to study bookkeeping or electricity, but after the day's work the coming into the large building with music, good fellowship and games of all kinds to interest for even a few minutes before and after class is of incalculable value in helping along the serious class work.

The 75 Classes.

One of the strong features of this school is that it provides such a large list of different studies for the young man to select from, so he can fit himself in the institute for almost any calling. This season over 75 different classes have been arranged for, including algebra, arithmetic, architectural drawing, bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial geography, commercial correspondence, carpentry, clay modeling, civil service school, electricity, electrical practice, elocution, free-hand drawing, geometry, German, Latin, mandolin and guitar, machine design, mechanical drawing, manual training, penmanship, photography, physiology and hygiene, plumbing, public speaking, reading and spelling, rhetoric, shorthand, Spanish, trigonometry, typewriting, wood carving, vocal music.

The Courses.

Students may take any one of the classes separately or select courses themselves from the large list of branches taught. However, eight regular courses have been arranged for those desiring to take up special lines of study. These courses are English, commercial, shorthand, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, plumbers, carpenters and builders. Two of these courses are new this season, viz., the plumbers' and carpenters'. The main purpose of these technical courses is to make more efficient those who are already in the business, rather than to try and make plumbers and carpenters of those who have no connection with the trade. In the engineering courses, while all unnecessary work is eliminated in the mathematics and other parts of the work, the student is given thoroughly to understand that there is no "patent" or "cross-cut" method of acquiring knowledge. These courses follow and work to recognized educational standards.

The Faculty.

The teachers are specialists drawn from the various schools and business establishments of the city, as shown from the following array of names:

Reno Hutchinson, director educational department.

R. R. Steele, High School, arithmetic.

Jennie Conners, Holmes Business College, shorthand and typewriting.

John A. Wesco, penmanship.

Merwin Pugh, City Auditor's office, bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial correspondence.

James R. Thompson, electrician for Portland General Electric Company, electrical engineering.

G. E. Jameson, Principal Thompson School, English.

David W. Jarvis, Principal Atkinson School, reading and spelling.

Joseph Jacobberger, architect, architectural drawing.

W. F. Rose, draughtsman O. R. & N., mechanical engineering.

W. J. Standley, manual training, carpentry, clay modeling, wood carving.

Walter Haynes, assistant manual training, electrical practice.

W. H. Boyer, vocal music.

C. Rabagliati, mandolin, guitar, Spanish.

Arthur E. Breece, High School, algebra, geometry, trigonometry.

Thomas E. Hulme, city plumbing inspector, plumbing.

Samuel U. Downs, Principal Sellwood School, boys' English course.

Ethel Webb, St. Helen's Hall, elocution, public speaking.

J. R. Wetherbee, M. D., physiology, hygiene.

J. W. Tollman, with Woodard, Clarke & Co., photography.

C. J. Stevens, pupil Frank DuMond, freehand drawing and life class.

R. F. Robinson, County School Superintendent, commercial geography, rhetoric.

J. E. Gantenbein, German, Latin.

William Hayhurst, assistant commercial subjects.

Manual Training Department.

One of the most interesting features of the association is the manual training department. Special rooms and shops have been equipped for this work with new benches, tools and machinery, affording the best plant for giving instruction in manual training, carpentry, wood carving, etc., to be found in the Pacific Northwest. The work as conducted for boys is not intended to be a trade school, but to supplement the public school work by surrounding the boy with the realities of life in thought and things. The development of principle is sought rather than a finished piece of work, though many things that are both beautiful and useful are made by the boys in the shops. The shop instruction is intended simply as the laboratory method of education. The courses are progressive and graded. Patience, painstaking, neatness, dexterity, courage, honesty, are among the many qualities developed by this work.

Art Department.

This department has been greatly enlarged this season; more time, room and money has been devoted to it; arrangements have been made for day and night freehand drawing classes. These may be taken separately or with classes in manual training, wood carving or clay modeling. There are elementary and advanced classes in all these subjects.

Working Boys' School.

Another new feature this season is the separate working boys' school, giving instruction in the regular public school branches, besides providing boys the opportunity to take classes in drawing, penmanship, electricity and other special subjects. The work of this school, like the evening classes for men, is especially intended to be practical so as to fit the boy to earn a larger salary and be more efficient whatever his position.

Supplementary Features.

The association has a splendidly equipped gymnasium, a magnificent swimming pool and hand-ball court. These, together with the reading rooms and library, are of great value to the students in the institute. During the season there is a succession of practical talks, lectures, concerts and entertainments that have large educational value and are open to students of the association.

JERSEY'S PURCHASE PRICE

Sold by Indians for Rum, Axes, Guns and Trinkets.

New York Times.

Carefully locked away in one of the fireproof safes of the New Jersey Historical Society there now are two valuable documents that tell of the early colonization of the state.

The first is a deed on parchment from Charles II to his brother James, Duke of York, afterward King of England, giving him a grant of all lands from the St. Lawrence River to Chesapeake Bay. The only two names on the grant that Americans of today would recognize are Nantucket and Cape Cod, which are spelled as they are today. The St. Lawrence River is designated as "The Great River in Canada."

The deed is beautifully written in Gothic lettering, and the document is in excellent condition. Under each line of writing is a ruling of red, evidently done with a quill. The parchment is over two feet in length, and to the bottom is attached what was once a large seal of wax.

Gold and silver cords are fastened to the seal. In an upper left-hand corner is an engraving of Charles II, and the borders of the deed are filled with pen-and-ink designs, delicate and beautiful. The document is dated from Westminster in the 17th year of King Charles' reign. While the deed is apparently the original, for the amount of work expended on it would not be given to a copy, no signatures appear, and apparently none was ever placed on it.

Frowning on a Cruel Project.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Roosevelt shows sense as well as humanity in discountenancing that proposed cowboy race from Deadwood to Omaha. Many horses would be killed in the race if it were to take place and nothing would be proved by it. The contest would give a little cheap and vulgar notoriety to the persons engaged in it, would inflict needless cruelty on the horses which would participate and would do no good to any person or thing.

Thanks Extended.

The ladies who had charge of the flower booth, which was conducted for the benefit of the Patton Home at the Carnival, wish to extend their thanks to the Carnival committee, the Shriners, the contributors of flowers, and to the public generally for their liberal assistance and patronage.

QUARTZ MINE NEAR CITY

TWO PORTLANDERS RETURN FROM VISIT TO THEIR LEDGE.

Fifty Miles Away, on the Salmon River, They Are Developing a Rich Property.

Edward Renfer and Dod West returned last evening from a week's trip to their quartz mine, located about six miles from Welch's place, on the Salmon River. They are well satisfied with the developments in the mine, which is owned by half a dozen Portland men, who made up a purse to run a tunnel to ascertain what it contains.

Already the tunnel is in 125 feet. Some very fine ore has been taken out, which assays high in gold, silver, copper and lead. At first the vein was but an inch in thickness, but it has widened out to three feet, and the ore is getting richer as the tunnel advances. Mr. Renfer brought in a sackful of the ore, and all who examined it say it looks like the real thing. An expert pronounced it exceedingly promising.

The owners intend to spend $2000 more in development. By that time they will have a 300 or 400-foot tunnel, and will know what their mine is worth. If the ore holds out as the present indications promise they will put in a mill and reduce the ore. They have a force of men constantly extending the tunnel, and expect in less than a year to know whether they will be justified in putting in a mill. From the character of the ore taken out, Mr. Renfer thinks that one concentrator will do the work. This will cost about $10,000, while if they have to smelt the ore the mill would cost $30,000. The ledge is 50 miles from Portland, and can be driven to in one day.

Mr. Renfer says that the road to Welch's has been obstructed by logs that had fallen during the fire, but when they came back most of these had been removed and the road cleared.

WORK ON SCHOOLHOUSES.

Sunnyside Building Is Nearly Finished—Others Are Behind.

Work on the Sunnyside, Sellwood and Woodlawn schoolhouses is progressing slowly, especially on the last two buildings. At Sunnyside the schoolhouse will be finished ready to be occupied by pupils in about six weeks. Plastering and tinting of rooms are finished. Delay in this building was caused by want of lumber. The building would have been finished in time for the opening of school had there been no shortage of lumber, which was no fault of the contractor.

At Woodlawn only the basement walls are finished, and carpenters are laying the first floor, which is not yet finished. For this building lumber in small quantities is being obtained from the Vancouver mills. There has been so great a shortage of lumber at this building that the foreman this week laid off five carpenters. There was no material for them to work with. An eight-room schoolhouse is being put up for Woodlawn, but the prospects for using it this school year are not very encouraging. The foreman fears he cannot get it inclosed before the Fall rains. The school is using the old building and several outside rooms, so the inconvenience is no greater than it was last year.

At Sellwood the foundation and frame of the new portion are up, and work is going forward as rapidly as material will permit. Here the pupils are accommodated in the old building and several outside rooms. Probably the annex may be completed so that it can be occupied the last few months of the school year.

WINTER BATHHOUSE.

Structure Is Being Built on Original Plan at Foot of East Couch Street.

M. J. Wilkins is building what he calls a Winter bathhouse at the foot of East Couch street. The structure can be seen from Burnside-street bridge, and has attracted much attention. Mr. Wilkins has been at work on the structure for some time, and is only well started. Pontoons and the water-tank in the center are finished. He says that it will be two stories high.

He proposes to make the water lukewarm in cold weather by means of a boiler that will hold between 2000 and 3000 gallons of water. When heated to the boiling point the water is poured out into the tank, and the operation is repeated. Mr. Wilkins is confident the water can be kept almost as warm in the Winter as the Willamette River is on a warm Summer day. On the top of the bathhouses will be a promenade. Mr. Wilkins offered his plan, he says, to those who built the free baths, but it was declined. His bathhouse is about 70x40 feet.

FAVORS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

B. G. Leedy, Master State Grange, Will Give His Assistance.

B. G. Leedy, master of the State Grange, is very much in favor of the congress of farmers as proposed by Evening Star Grange, No. 27, Patrons of Husbandry. H. C. Welch, of Mount Tabor, met Mr. Leedy at the State Fair, and he then expressed himself as pleased that the movement had been started, and said that he would do all he could to make it a success.

Mr. Welch also talked with other prominent Grangers, and they all expressed themselves in favor of the contemplated gathering.

It will take about a month to get responses to the circular letters that have been sent out, and it is hoped that every Grange receiving the invitations will act promptly in the appointment of a conference committee. No definite steps can be taken until these responses have been received. As soon thereafter as possible a general committee meeting will be held.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

Established 1893.

WHEAT AND STOCK BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor — Chamber of Commerce

Stephens Addition Streets.

East Mill street, Stephens Addition, which is being improved between East Twelfth street and Union avenue, is being completed. The steam roller has been at work packing the surface for the past week. For this the rain was a good thing and saved the contractor the expense of sprinkling. Probably by the 1st of October East Mill street will be completed. Work is also progressing on Stephens and East Lincoln streets, in Stephens Addition. A petition is in for the improvement of East Harrison, and the City Council has the matter in hand.

Additional Power.

At the power station of the City & Suburban Railway Company an extension was built on the east side of the building to shelter the new generator and engine which are to be installed at once. Excavations for the foundations of the generator and engine have been made. Under both there will be 10 feet of solid concrete. A Babcock tubular boiler is on the ground, ready to be set in position as soon as the old fuelhouse has been moved. These additions will provide about 500 horsepower additional to the plant.

Lents School Meeting.

A meeting of the taxpayers of Lents School district will be held Thursday evening, September 25, to take steps to rebuild the schoolhouse recently destroyed by fire. Until a new building is erected, temporary quarters will be secured and the school accommodated as well as possible.

To Number Houses.

At a meeting of the Montavilla Board of Trade Friday evening, the committee on numbering houses and naming streets reported good progress. It is hoped that in a few weeks all the houses in this suburb will be numbered. Residents will find it to their advantage to assist the movement.

East Side Notes.

Lone Fir Monument Association will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 64 Grand avenue.

The foundation for a new dry kiln has been laid at the Standard box factory. It will cost $2000.

E. S. Brubaker, of the firm of Brubaker, Nomandin & Co., of Mount Tabor, who has been in St. Vincent's Hospital with severe illness, returned to his home yesterday greatly improved.

The funeral of Dr. Lyman B. Trowbridge was held yesterday morning from Dunning's undertaking rooms, and at the close the interment took place in Lone Fir cemetery, by the grave of his wife.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Reuben Norton, 29; Minnie Hinton, 23.

Walter F. Woolridge, 23; Rosa Fairfield, 17.

Deaths.

September 17, Hazel C. Abramson, 12 years, 309 Sacramento; abrasion on lip and septic infection.

September 17, Anna Louise Nagel, 63 years, 940 Gantenbein avenue, meningitis.

September 16, Anna J. Thoburn, 47 years, 24 East Fourteenth, remittent fever.

September 13, Joseph J McMicken, 48 years, Good Samaritan Hospital, cerebral hemorrhage.

September 17, Bertha Howard, 15 days, 283 North Seventeenth, inanition.

September 10, Minerva Hoare, 8 days, inanition.

Contagious Diseases.

September 16, Florance Hamerlyck, 189 Mill, typhoid fever.

Births.

September 16, to wife of Elmer Davis, Loring street, a girl.

September 16, to wife of David Franklin, 91 North Fifteenth, a boy.

September 17, to wife of Joseph Shemanski, Eleventh, near Harrison, a girl.

To wife of T. J. Hoare, 288 North Seventeenth, a girl.

Building Permits.

September 18, Hartman, Thompson & Powers, East Davis, East Twenty-third, East Twenty-fourth, two two-story dwellings; $4000.

September 19, Ferguson & Houston, North Front and Fourteenth, can factory, $12,500.

F. P. Wood, East Thirty-fifth, between Belmont and East Yamhill, $1500.

Sidewalk Permits.

Willamette Steam Lumber Company, Sixteenth and Thurman, 112 feet cement.

E. J. Godfrey, King and Salmon, 264 feet cement.

J. Strowbridge, Second and Morrison, 100 feet cement.

C. N. Rankin, East Eighth and Couch, 50 feet cement.

Total, 326 feet cement.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sunnyside Land & Improvement Company to Sarah M. Jewell, lot 5, block 5, Sunnyside ..... $ 200

Jennie R Backert and husband to Herbert B. McEwen, lot 1, block C, Kern's Addition 1020

Alex Cameron to H. M. Potter, Jr., trustee, N. ½ lot 4, block 34, Central Albina 1

Leroy Keenan to Jennie R. Backert, same 1

Mary A. Werner and husband to Charles P. Werner, lots 11, 12, 13, block 22, Carson Heights 150

Samuel Werner and wife to Charles P. Werner, lots 4, 5, 6, block 22, block 17, Carson Heights 2

William J. Hill and wife to C. E. Ramsby, lots 1, 2, block 1, Midway Annex .. 1200

J. P. Kennedy and wife to Anton Pagal, lot 16, block 13, Lincoln Park Annex .. 200

P. H. Marlay to W. B. Wallace, lot 5, block 7, Proebstel's Subdivision to Albina 2

Hannah Young to William Helming, lot 12, block 41, Fulton Park 400

Harriet Kennedy and husband to Margaret H. Arthur, lot 15, block 9, Tibbett's Homestead 420

Nellie M. Thorn and husband to Ida R. Braude, fraction lot 4, west ½ lot 5, block 3, Dolan's Addition 2100

T. J. Cleeton and wife to Geo. Good, SW. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 2 N., R. 2 W. 1600

I. B. Darety to T. J. Cleeton, same 1

Alf. A. Baker and wife to Fred R. Mason, lot 14, block 2, Smith's sub. E. P. 1000

Percy H. Blyth and wife to John W. Brown et al., lots 5, 6, block 145, Couch Addition 1600

A. S. Ellis and wife to Julia Stark, E. ½ W. ½ lots 9, 10, block 29, Albina Homestead 1200

H. N. Scott, Jr., to W. H. Nunn, Jr., lots 9, 10, block 17; lot 16, block 18, Lincoln Park 2

Daniel Padrick and wife to Edw. J. Jaeger, lot 22, block 1, Woodlawn 5

Henry L. Coffin to Alma F. Morgan, Sec. 11, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., in Gideon Tibbetts' D. L. C. 1280

Alice C. Hanna and husband to Chas. N. Wonacott, lot 9, block 10, Tilton's Addition 3200

Jas. M. Wallace and wife to G. G. Gammans, portions lots 9, 10, 11, 12, block 1, North Fairlawn 1

B. M. Lombard to Jas. A. Randall, lot 7, block 11, Sub. Proebstel's Addition to Albina 1600

C. J. Decker and wife to B. M. Lombard, same 1650

Chief of Police to Victor Land Company, lot 16, block 9, Multnomah 54

D. Marx et al. to S. J. Nelson and wife, lot 24, block 6, Albina 700

A. L. Heiman to S. P. and Augusta Roes, lot 17, block 2, Sub. "C," M. Patton Tract 925

Jacob Mayer and wife to James McBride, fraction lots 4, 5, block 1, North Portland 2000

S. Swanson to John Donnerberg, Sub. 12, lot 1, block 5, Portland Homestead 1

Chas. Ashman to Samuel Swanson, same. 1

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"She seems to have abandoned her moral suasion ideas relative to the training of children."

"She has."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, I was largely instrumental in bringing about the change. You see, she has no children of her own and I grew weary of her constant preaching and theorising, so I loaned her our Willie."

"Loaned her your boy?"

"Precisely. She was to have him a week on her solemn promise to confine herself to moral suasion."

"Did she keep her promise?"

"She did, but at the expiration of the week she came to me with tears in her eyes and pleaded for permission to whale him just once."

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