

SPOKANE PAPERS ARE BADLY NEEDED

The Railroads Are Negotiating for the Purchase of the Spokesman-Review in Order to Help Out Ankeny.

SPOKANE, Dec. 8.—The rumor is current here today that President Farrell of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, is negotiating for the purchase of the Spokesman-Review and its afternoon edition, the Spokane Chronicle. If he is successful these papers will be turned to the support of Levi Ankeny, whom they are now opposing for the office of United States Senator.

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—There is a story current here that President F. H. Farrell of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle, the afternoon edition of the first named paper. Farrell is a well-known railroad and commercial man, and has before been mentioned prominently as likely to succeed President Melien of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This fact has led to the declaration from certain sources that the railroad interests have furnished capital to purchase and control the big Spokane dailies in order that they may be diverted from their present anti-railroad policy and turned to the support of Levi Ankeny for election to the position of United States Senator to succeed George Turner, present Democratic incumbent.

RAILROAD MOVE SHREWD. In complete control of the Seattle Times, the leading newspaper of the State of Washington, the railroad workers in their present campaign for domination of the state political situation and defeat of the McBridge commission bill, find themselves opposed—and opposed strongly—in the Eastern section of the state by the Spokesman-Review and the other papers published by the same concern, the Spokane Afternoon Chronicle, Tooth and Nail, in every way that a newspaper can, the Spokane press has fought the railroads and Ankeny, their candidate. Gov. McBridge has given the strongest possible aid to his efforts to cause his pet scheme, the commission bill, to be enacted and his every utterance on this subject has been faithfully chronicled and intelligently magnified by the Spokesman-Review and its coworker, the Chronicle.

NOT ANKENY MONEY. The money that it is rumored is being put forward for the purchase of the Spokane papers is not Ankeny money; it is furnished by J. J. Hill and his constituents. The Ankeny senatorial candidacy is only a small portion of the general railroad scheme that is being worked out. The defeat of the commission bill is the main object. That the railroad managers are determined to accomplish, if millions have to be expended in the effort, for they realize that this is the supreme test, now it will not again be seriously contested in years.

THE policy of the Spokane papers, since they came into the hands of their present management, has been to oppose everything that smacked of favoring the railroads. This was in the face of the fact that Spokane owed its very existence to the business brought by and the railroads. It is held here that with the Seattle Times to exert its influence on the west side of the mountains, the Spokesman-Review and the Chronicle in the Northwest, the railroads would have a strong representation from the state press and would be placed in a much more tenable position than is at present occupied.

ONE CHANCE FOR PORTLAND

Must Aid San Francisco in Fight.

Secretary Root Will Make Decision Tomorrow—Who Will Get Transportation Contract?

Portland must aid San Francisco in its fight with the Government to readvertise for bids for the transportation of men and supplies to and from the Philippines, say those who know. This is the only practical chance which Portland now has to get any part of the Government transportation service and thereby the trade of the Orient.

This matter will be taken up at a meeting of the trustees of the chamber of commerce tomorrow morning. Seattle is making a very strong fight for the trade and there is no time to lose, as Secretary of War Root makes his decision tomorrow afternoon.

HELPING FRISCO. The greatest capitalists of the country are representing San Francisco in its fight for readvertising. Paul Morton, president of the Santa Fe, representing the Gould interests; E. H. Harriman, of the Union Pacific; Stubs of the Southern Pacific, and Senator Perkins of California, are all fighting for San Francisco. If Portland would aid there is probably no doubt that Seattle could keep up the fight alone.

If anything is done, action must be quick, as Frank Waterhouse of Seattle is in Washington now and no doubt has had a conference with Secretary Root. Besides Mr. Waterhouse, there is at Washington working for Seattle J. J. Hill.

FRISCO CHAMBER HUSTLING. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is working with might and main—it has offered to purchase the transports from the Government in case it decided to abandon that service. This is met by the Boston Steamship Company of Seattle with the statement that it is willing to give a fair price for the two best transports.

As is seen, the largest interests in the country are working in this matter and the question remains: Who will get the contract?

Who will get the contract?

SUPPRESSION OF INFECTION BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES

Importance of Maintaining a Pure Food Supply Discussed by New York Health Commission.

Ernest J. Lederle, Ph. D., Commissioner of Health of New York City, recently wrote for the North American Review an article on "Municipal Suppression of Infection and Contagion," which is especially germane to Portland's discussion of measures for the eradication of impure foods from the supply furnished people here. Mr. Lederle is perhaps the most authoritative as this country affords. His comments are commended to Portlanders and Oregonians, who are counseled to read them with care and to apply them to local conditions.

Modern conditions of life, more especially in great cities, have brought to the medical attention and sanitation a multitude of new problems in hygiene. Many of these problems have already been solved, in great measure, as a result of progress in bacteriological study. The knowledge of hygienic principles gained by the scientific world in recent years has made of an empiric study an exact one, has lengthened the span of existence of every civilized being, and has saved the state in human life the equivalent of millions of dollars annually. Yet men are only beginning to comprehend the great possibilities for the promotion of the health of the world which lie in the study of preventive medicine. The city of Havana is a striking example of what can be done in a short time. Since the American occupation, its death rate has been reduced to that of New York. The "ounce of prevention" system displaces more and more the "pound of cure" plan which has burdened previous centuries. Preventive measures seem to be progressing faster, in almost every direction, than disease can spread; as a result of knowledge in these matters, a number of once formidable ailments have quite lost their terrors for the physician. New discoveries in preventive medicine are coming one day to light and the world may one day have at hand a remedy for most, if not all, of the diseases which now afflict humanity.

No branch of medical learning has progressed faster than the study of the life-time diseases, which, with the exception of those which are communicable, have been definitely determined to be such. Physicians still in active practice, were by none believed to be communicable, have been definitely established as belonging to the infectious class. In all research of this character, the bacteriologist has been the pioneer. The cause of some diseases, has by degrees established one after another disease, as communicable. The next step was to note that patients who recover from many of the infectious diseases contract these again. Upon this observation was based the theory that the human body itself acquires some antitoxin which not only kills the bacteria of the disease, but provides immunity against future attacks. When this theory was established beyond question for a number of the communicable diseases, the leaders in bacteriological study at once set about the artificial production of these mysterious immunity-producing substances. Success has rewarded their efforts in a sufficient number of instances to warrant the belief that all communicable diseases may one day be prevented in this way.

All the facts which might be adduced to show the efficacy of preventive medicine, it seems strange that there are still persons who object to the use of serum in disease. A hundred years ago, it was regarded as almost fatal if smallpox, for example, was responsible for 150 out of every thousand deaths. Now, thanks, however, under compulsory vaccination, smallpox claims only five to ten in each thousand. What was being done in each thousand, has been extended to other diseases. Between the epoch-making discoveries of Jenner and those of Pasteur and Koch, there was a lapse of years, during which it may be said that the human race was in a state of stagnation, but knowledge of various antitoxins is growing rapidly, and the successful use of three or four, in common employ now for several years, may be followed very soon by the production of other immunizing serums. At all events, the theory is established. Of the common forms of disease, it is true that the only complete success recently attained has been in the treatment of diphtheria, but in the last five years the death rate reduced to less than one half of the lowest death rate recorded before the discovery of the diphtheria antitoxin. Various other diseases have been treated with success, but the most fatal communicable diseases no satisfactory serum has yet been found.

In default of specific aid from the bacteriologist, the sanitation authorities have been obliged to resort to hygienic principles in order to prevent the spread of diseases. Especially is this true in the treatment of contagious diseases in the great cities. In the rural districts, where there is room for the individual to move about without jostling his neighbor, where there is pure air for all, and where the standard of living is high enough to embrace some, at least, of the cardinal principles of sanitation, infectious diseases have less opportunity to gain a foothold. But in the cities, the public medical adviser has to care, among other things, for a great tenement population—ill-housed, ill-nourished, bred in the foul air of the slums, above all, ignorant of the laws of cleanliness and of the right living, and willing to go to any lengths to hide the evidences of disease from the municipal physicians. Such people know nothing of the cause of contagion and few are responsible for every disease; in fact, the very ones who from their situation should be most careful of the health of their neighbors, are really least so.

But those who poor tenements are crowded together, and who, for the most part, are ignorant of the laws of cleanliness and of the right living, and willing to go to any lengths to hide the evidences of disease from the municipal physicians. Such people know nothing of the cause of contagion and few are responsible for every disease; in fact, the very ones who from their situation should be most careful of the health of their neighbors, are really least so.

It is stated here that, in some of the older wards in New York City, there are acres of land which hold between 700 and 800 people each; the most thickly populated area in the Old World, by way of comparison, is said to be one square mile, which accommodates 450 people. The average density of population in the whole of Manhattan Island is greater than in any other city of the civilized world; that is because three fourths of the population live in tenements, piled tier on tier to the skies.

It is an accepted fact that an increased death rate is an almost inevitable concomitant of increased density of population. The Registrar-General of England, some years ago, showed that whereas the mean death rate per 1,000 in a district with only 100 persons per square mile was 16.75 per 1,000, it was 28.82 per 1,000 in a district where there were 5,000 persons per square mile. In the city of New York, the mortality of children under five years was 35 per 1,000, while for the latter it was 139 per 1,000. Pitiful evidence, indeed, as to the expectation of life for the children of the tenements in our great cities.

Extremely important in the suppression of contagion is a proper municipal supervision of the meat, milk and water supply of the people. The extent to which this can be carried is shown by the fact that about ten million pounds of foodstuffs are annually consumed and destroyed by the New York Board of Health. It is unnecessary to cite here the shocking disclosures of recent years with regard to the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle, and the possible identification of human beings with tuberculosis. Efforts to secure the destruction of tuberculous beef in the New York market, as well as to prevent the spread of the disease through the milk of infected animals, have resulted in a fairly satisfactory measure of co-operation between the New York Health Board and those of neighboring states; otherwise, it would have been impossible for the New York Board to exercise any control over sources of public contamination outside of its own jurisdiction. As it is, there is a careful inspection of all meat sent into the city, and carcasses found to be tuberculous are immediately destroyed.

Milk inspection, in the interest of a pure supply, is an important part in the efforts to check communicable disease. This inspection should be begun at the dairies and stables, where the bacteria found in milk first have an opportunity to breed. The milk ducts of infected animals, however, contain bacteria to each cubic centimeter of milk; thousands of others are added in the process of milking, especially if the cow's udder and the attendant's hands are not from many of the infectious diseases, bacteria are directly produced of communicable disease, but a number of kinds so modify the milk in their development as to render it injurious to the consumer. It is impossible to secure a milk in any amount which is absolutely free from bacteria. The specifications for milk supplied to the contagious-disease hospitals under the control of the New York Board of Health call for a milk which contains not more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, except in the months of May, June, July and August, when the limit is 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter; milk of this standard is of recognized high quality. All milk dealers in New York City are required to submit permits revocable at the pleasure of the health board. Infectious diseases, not only tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid, are not infrequently transmitted in this way. In the stores of retailers where disease has occurred, it is important that the vendor shall not keep or store milk in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, and that the health board rules must also be enforced regarding the transfer of milk from cans to bottles on streets or at ferries or depots, and for the protection of milk receptacles from the dust and impurities of streets.

Contamination of the water supply with typhoid germs results from the use of infected water in washing the cans or other utensils. But typhoid fever is more commonly transmitted by the direct contamination of water supply. The health authorities of New York City have stopped the use of all shallow wells on Manhattan Island, but typhoid outbreaks still occur in localities where the water used by the inhabitants is subject to sewage contamination. Notable in this respect was the epidemic in Philadelphia four years ago; about three times the usual number of cases of typhoid were recorded during the epidemic, and of these some 65 per cent were found in a section of the city where the water supply is of the same quality. On tracing the sources of infection, it was found that all these cases were due to the accidental overflow of a sewer into the Schuylkill River at a point just above the intake of the city water supply. The water, especially when sanitarians recall that in cities like Munich or Vienna, which draw their waters from pure mountain springs, the deaths from typhoid number only four in each 100,000 population, especially in the like Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, which still use water from wells in populous districts, and from rivers known to be polluted with sewage, the death rate from typhoid averages 60 per 100,000.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity which is offered to the municipal sanitarian to promote the health and happiness of mankind, lies in measures to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases. In happy days, there is no opportunity to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases in the United States which have thus far adopted effective prophylactic systems, and have thus far stopped the spread of one hand, and this in spite of the fact that the medical profession is well aware of the wonderful results which follow radical preventive measures. Tuberculosis takes away from a quarter of a third of the population, and dies during the best and most productive period of life; and yet it has been shown in New York City, to go no further afield, that the spread of this disease is readily preventable, if proper hygienic measures are adopted. The hygienic measures, when fully practiced, should cover all the places where communicable persons may have been—the home, the public conveyance, the factory, the store and even the public streets. The plan of safeguarding the general public against tuberculosis, as it is now in operation in New York City, has already produced such remarkably good results that it is difficult to see how any important city in the land can

fall to adopt similar, or even rigorous, measures. The ordinance which brought pulmonary tuberculosis under the control of the New York Board of Health in 1897, although not recommended nearly ten years prior to that time. The disease was then declared infectious and communicable, and every physician in the city was required to report to the board every person suffering from tuberculosis, who had come under the observation of the physician. Furthermore, every person suffering from the disease, and every person in attendance upon any case suffering from it, by this ordinance required to observe and enforce all the rules of the board of health which aim to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. The adoption of the compulsory notification requirement raised a storm of protest from the various medical bodies in New York City, but without avail; and the results have already shown the wisdom of the procedure, while all the leading physicians are now heartily in accord with the plan.

Compulsory notification is the keynote of the system. It gives opportunity at once for the necessary sanitary measures. Inspectors from the Board of Health are sent to every contracting house, lodging-houses, hotels, etc., and instruct the proprietors as to the necessary precautions to be taken for their own good, as well as for the safety of persons about the premises. What is still more efficacious, complete eradication of all premises where a death from tuberculosis has occurred, are, when necessary, ordered by the Board of Health; and advanced cases are moved to hospitals (with their own consent) so far as it is possible to provide hospital accommodations. Many opportunities also arise for the removal to rural sanitariums of persons who have recently contracted the disease. In this way the Board of Health is able to follow up each tuberculous case at the home, or the workshop, or office, and protect the patient's neighbors from infection. Registration facilities satisfactory supervision over the disease, and helps the Board of Health to discern where the chief efforts should be put forth. For example, it has thus been found that in several separate blocks in the lower part of the city, more than 100 cases of tuberculosis have occurred within five years; and there are certain houses in New York which have had 20 and 30 cases in the same time. One of the blocks in the Chinese quarter, with a population of 2,100 persons, had more than 200 cases of tuberculosis in five years; and it is likely that the number reported would be the largest if the system of registration then been as complete as it is now.

In addition to the inspection and renovation of houses where tuberculous cases have occurred, much has been done to prevent the spread of infection by constant supervision. It has been shown conclusively that a spitter who is suffering from a disease of the respiratory tract may, if allowed to cough or sneeze, without control, provide infective material for hundreds, if not thousands, of persons during the slow progress of his disease. It seems probable that a number of the most serious outbreaks of disease transmitted in this way. It is for this reason, even more than on the score of public decency, that drastic measures are taken to restrain the man who spits in public places. In New York City, the police send out police officers, dressed in citizens' clothes to arrest all persons found spitting in public conveyances. The spitter, as a rule, evinces violent opposition to the police, and is liable to be arrested and punished on his personal liberty. Especially is this true of the large foreign-born element in New York's population. All are treated alike, however, and the law is brought into full force; and it is customary to fine them between \$1 and \$10 when they are taken in the act. In the long run, this system of arrest, and fine will probably accomplish the desired end, and the number of arrests and punishment is an effective one.

The mortality from tuberculosis in New York City has been reduced about 35 per cent in the last 15 years, chiefly as a result of the measures mentioned above, as yet in their infancy. A satisfactory system of caring for tuberculous patients was in full municipal operation in favorable locations outside the city but this enterprise seems to be in the hands of Carnegie or a Rockefeller, for city authorities are not yet willing to undertake the expense involved. The disease now costs New York City annually from 9,000 to 10,000 lives, the value of which according to the statisticians, is fully \$10,000,000. It has been said by the best authorities that an extension of prophylactic measures—to include suitable hospitals and complete enforcement of the existing regulations would result in the saving of from 2,000 to 3,000 lives annually in New York City. The cost of this work would be extremely small, probably not a hundredth part of the value of the lives saved on rapid transit, bridges, schools and similar public improvements.

Of prime importance in the suppression of contagion in all its forms is an efficient system of medical inspection, and a charge of a district inspector, whose duty it is to watch the progress of the case, and to make such reports, and to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease to other persons in the neighborhood. The results of the preventive system in recent years have been profoundly important. The death-rate from the diseases to which children are especially subject shows a remarkable shrinkage. Especially is this true in diphtheria and croup, the mortality from which had been quite steadily increasing in New York up to the year 1890. At that time the treatment with diphtheria antitoxin, and since then the mortality from diphtheria has been reduced fully one-half—a saving of several thousand lives every year.

Any review, however cursory, of measures for the suppression of contagion would be incomplete without a word about the checking of smallpox, which has been so prevalent in the United States in the last two years as to be almost an epidemic. Its spread has been unquestionably due to laxity in vaccination work in various sections of the country. Contagion was brought here from Europe in considerable amount in 1900, and the disease has since been spreading in the winter months, to a large number of unvaccinated. Federal control of preventive measures is needed to secure uniform enforcement of them; at present the work is being done in a haphazard manner. It is in great measure nullified by the laxity of other cities. The prevalence of the disease has revived discussion of plans for compulsory vaccination. There is no doubt of the efficacy of that system; an example of which is found in the course of smallpox in a state like Prussia, where, since compulsory vaccination was put into practice 25 years ago, the death rate from smallpox has fallen from 36 per 100,000 to 0.49 per 100,000 inhabitants. At the same time there has been so little opposition to vaccination in New York City that compulsion by state enactment has been hurried up. The city of New York has submitted to vaccination, and the good results of this are likely to appear in winter, if they are not already apparent.

One Thing at a Time

How can the druggist who fills your prescription give his best thought and attention to it when he is constantly interrupted by calls for face powder, toothbrushes and the like, back and forth from counter to case—it is no wonder he becomes distracted

Our Dispensary Counter is Apart

and separate from the sales department, the dispensers do nothing but fill prescriptions—no interruptions delay or endanger the responsible work they have in hand

Woodard, Clark & Co.

Direct Telephone Service to Our Prescription Dept., Exchange 11

HURT UNDER A FALLING TREE

Narrow Escape of a Lew's River Man—Vancouver News Notes.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 8.—C. A. Price of Lew's River was caught beneath a falling tree Saturday evening and badly crushed. With a fellow workman, Price was cutting down a tree, when it swayed from its natural course and striking the unfortunate man pinned him to the ground. The tree was partly held up by a broken limb, otherwise Price would undoubtedly have been killed. He was taken to a nearby rancher's and medical aid summoned.

OLIVE LAKE. Olive Lake, wife of David Lake, died Saturday at her home at Fern Prairie of pneumonia. Deceased was 20 years old and leaves six children, three boys and three girls. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at Fern Prairie.

JUSTICE COURT. James Robinson was fined \$5 and costs in Justice Hain's Court Saturday for trespassing and building on O. M. Hildner's place, north of the city.

AMATEUR FISHERS. George W. Ginty and wife of Eugene, Or., are visiting in the city. William Blane of Portland visited friends in this city yesterday. J. D. Mayer, wife and daughter spent the day in Portland yesterday. E. J. Rowland of Lewisville is registered at the Baltimore.

J. C. Maitland and wife of San Francisco are guests at the Columbia. Dr. W. S. Armstrong is a visitor from Portland today.

COURTMARTIALS. Private Harry W. Drake, 33d Company, Coast Artillery, having been tried by a general courtmartial convened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and found guilty of larceny of 114 pounds of bacon, the property of the United States, was sentenced to confinement for three months in violation of the 90th Article of War, and falling to mark his clothing, in violation of orders, in violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced (three previous convictions having been considered) "to be confined at hard labor under the charge of the post guard for the period of six months, and to forfeit \$10 per month for the same period."

Private Arthur Frazee, 25th Battery, Field Artillery, having been tried by a general courtmartial convened at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and found guilty of larceny of 114 pounds of bacon, the property of the United States, was sentenced to confinement for three months in violation of the 90th Article of War, and falling to mark his clothing, in violation of orders, in violation of the 62d Article of War, was sentenced (three previous convictions having been considered) "to be confined at hard labor under the charge of the post guard for the period of six months, and to forfeit \$10 per month for the same period."

GREAT GASHES FROM A FALL

C. H. Wheeler Badly Injured by an Open Trap Door.

Charles H. Wheeler, the night watchman at the steel bridge, who lives at 573 East Couch street, is at the Good Samaritan Hospital, with his face and head cut and bruised in a frightful manner. He was hurrying up Third street this morning about 6:30 o'clock, to get a car at Yamhill street, when in the darkness he fell into an open trap door into the basement of the Cambridge Building. In falling his face struck the opposite trap door of iron, which inflicted some ghastly wounds. One cut across the head extended for five inches and laid bare the skull. Another cut under the nose loosened that organ from its fastening. Below the chin was another long, deep gash. Wheeler, who is 75 years of age, was carried upstairs to Dr. Morrow's office, where, after the flow of blood was stanching, he was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital in a hack. He was operated upon during the forenoon, and has rallied nicely from the shock. His injuries, while serious, are not fatal.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—All teamsters struck this morning on account of the sugar handling grievances.

BIRTHS.

Cliff—In Portland, December 7, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. William R. Cliff, a boy. Philips—In Portland, November 27, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Philips, a boy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were granted today: Gaylord Mallet, aged 24 years, and Lydia Frank, aged 21, both of Portland; William F. Niedermarck, aged 25 years, and Mary E. Dowling, aged 22, both of Portland; Charles Sanden, aged 27, and Helma Ericson, aged 21.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Ray Sutton, smallpox, at Fifteenth and East Morrison streets. Two children of Henry Wheeler, diphtheria, at 27 East Tenth street. Orville Cobb, scarlatina, at 101 East Seventeenth street.

DEATHS.

Vance—At Bonneville, Ore., December 4, 1902, Charles J. Vance, aged 73 years. Duck—At the county jail, December 6, 1902, Chin Ly Duck, aged 40 years. Nakahra—At St. Vincent's Hospital, December 7, 1902, M. Nakahra, aged 53 years. Foster—At 374 Taylor street, December 6, 1902, Elizabeth B. Taylor, aged 72 years. Letts—At County Hospital, December 4, 1902, Rose A. Letts, aged 23 years.

The Edward Holman Undertaking Co., funeral directors and embalmers, 280 Yamhill. Phone 507. J. P. Finley & Son, funeral directors and embalmers, have removed to their new establishment, corner Third and Madison streets. Both phones No. 9.

Crematorium on Oregon City car line, near Sellwood; modern, scientific, complete. Charges—Adults, \$35; children, \$25. Visitors, 10 to 2 P. M. Portland Cremation Association, Portland, Or. Burkhards Florists, Main 502, 23d & Gilliam.

BIG FIRE RAGES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Fire is raging in the wholesale district on Canal street. The loss will probably exceed \$150,000.

WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Wheat—72 3/4c. PORTLAND-CHICAGO. Seventy hours is the time of the O. R. & N. "Chicago-Portland Special," from Portland to Chicago, leaving every morning at 9 o'clock. Inquire city ticket office, Third and Washington.

FIRE AT SEA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Word has been received of the burning at sea of the Prince-Luce Steamship Tatar. The crew and passengers were saved.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The German-British ultimatum was presented to Venezuela at Caracas at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

TANNERY BURNS.

RIDGWAY, Pa., Dec. 8.—The Eagle Tannery was destroyed by fire yesterday, the total loss being \$400,000.

CHARLES COOPEY

Military and Civilian Tailor and Equipment

Northeast Cor. Third and Stark Sts. Second Floor. PORTLAND, OR.

RAILROAD IS THANKED

Central Albina Residents Pass Resolutions.

SAY THE CITY IS TOO POOR

Board of Trade Also Offers Reward for Arrest of Bad Boys.

At the last meeting of the Central Albina Board of Trade the following resolution was read:

"Whereas, the City of Portland is too poor or too indifferent of the welfare of some of its citizens to repair the bridge at Montgomery gulch or to furnish lights so as to make it safe to cross said bridge after dark, and

Whereas, the City & Suburban Railway Company has at its own expense repaired the said bridge beneath the car tracks, so that our people do not have to make the dangerous and disagreeable transfer, be it

Resolved, That we extend to said company, a vote of thanks as an expression of our appreciation."

The residents of that portion of the city are very wrath over the action of the Council in ignoring their section and say that some steps will be taken against the opposing councilmen.

The secretary read a communication from the Albina Improvement Association asking the board's co-operation in securing another ferry in Albina. A large number of the members present thought that a bridge would be the best but if that could not be secured, that all would join hands in asking for the ferry.

The committee in charge of the proposed entertainment for the benefit of the Boys' Brigade, reported that they thought it advisable to postpone the entertainment until after the holidays. This the board finally agreed to do.

Considerable discussion was held over the action of a large number of boys who had a habit of destroying property in that section of the city and it was agreed by those present at the meeting that the board offer a reward of from \$1 to \$10 for the conviction of any boy found guilty of a misdemeanor. The secretary was instructed to notify the chief of police to that effect.

In a motion the Portland Railway Company was asked to consider the question of building their proposed line on Falling street.

It was said that a large number of property owners on the street had begun the work of improving that thoroughfare with gravel on the representation of one of the officials of the road that the line would be built.

SENATE'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate took up the Immigration bill on motion of Mr. Penrose this morning. The House ways and means committee has voted to recommend a resolution providing a holiday recess from December 20 to January 5.

PAPAL BULL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A papal bull is to be issued in the Philippines by Monsignor Guidi, the new legate. It is expected its effect will be marked.

A ROYAL GIFT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Amos J. Cummings, late Congressman from this state, has willed his extensive library to the home of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs.