FASHION LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Resume of the Ultra-Proper Things that Are Meeting with Favor in the Realm Where Women Reign.

(Journal Special Service.)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Although the season is well advanced, there are many beautiful novelties with which the summer girl may replenish her wardrobe. Less expensive designs are selected now, because there will be only a short time to wear them, and it is unsafe to calculate upon holding them over for next season on account of the uncertainty of making over. This season it has been almost next to impossible to use over last year's frocks, for, although they were pretty, they are little less than archaic now.

A fabric which will be apropos late in the season, however, is shantung. This is very desirable in natural color, shot with oblong dots of deep red, blue and green.

Quite an effective skirt of this material has the fullness taken up in tiny tucks around the hips and is close-fitting to the knees, where it flares into a graduated ruffle. Above the hem of the flounce medallions of cream lace are appliqued and over these are designs of white lace of different variety. Where the foundation medallion, as it were, extends beyond the upper one, the design is stitched with pale blue and navy silk threads to gain a complicated, but very elegant, effect.

The same idea is carried out on the bodice, which has a round yoke below which it is shirred, back and front. The sleeves are trimmed in the same way at the shoulders and below the elbow, where the big puffs hang there are inserted the cream and white lace appliques with the silk stitching.

Lace Is Favored.

Lace continues to be a favorite trimming, but the select fancy inclines toward the renaissance effects. These allow almost unlimited variety for many of the patterns are made from my lady's own designs and are necessarily exclusive. Linen dresses have appliques of the heavy braids, while the duchess and honiton braids are used for organdies, mulls and mousselines.

It is also noticeable that some form of embroidery is almost invariably combined with the lace trimming. For instance, with the coarser braids medallions, French knots or petit pois are used to outline an entirely distinct design, though all is interwoven in the lace. There is not a very decided contrast of coloring between embroidery and lace—just enough difference to differentiate between the designs of the two.

A fabric which sets off to advantage the cream and white lace trimmings is black-dotted swiss. The very fine or pinheads are considered the most chic. An elegant gown is carried out in this material. The bodice has a solid yoke of heavy lace with liberty satin ribbon run through the meshes, half way from neck to the bust line, and tied in front with ends that droop to any desired length, though in this instance they reached only to the waist line. From the yoke there falls a deep bertha ruffle of swiss cut to hang in deep points, one over each shoulder extending down the arm nearly to the elbows. There is one deep point in the back, while two adorn the front. This ruffle is edged with a two-inch fold joined to the bertha proper by fine black silk fagotting.

There is a shaped girdle which is laid in folds and slipped through narrow jet slides. The fullness of the bodice is shirred on cords over the hips and the sleeves are shirred on similar cords above and below the elbows.

Plan of Skirt.

The skirt, which is shirred over the hips, is finished with two deep flounces, each starting from three cords and each edged with a deep fold joined by black fagoting to the ruffles. Under the lower flounce is another black accordion-plaited mousseline flounce with a full ruche at its edges. A flat hat of black point d'esprit and tulle, shirred, and trimmed with cream lace and pink rosebuds completes the toilette.

One of the prettiest dresses of the season is carried out in cornflower-blue silk mulle of inexpensive quality. The bodice is made over a fitted lining of blue lawn and shirred back and front to accommodate an irregular-shaped yoke. Strips of lace and bands of the mousseline compose the yoke, and these are joined together by means of French knots placed very close together. Below the shirring at the front on either side of the plaited vest are large, fanciful designs executed in cream-white lace.

The skirt is shirred over the hips, then twice again, the lower row extending around the knees. At the bottom it falls in graceful folds to the floor with a demi-train. The sleeves are tucked a few inches below the shoulders, then again at the elbows and finished below in a deep puff shirred above the lace cuffs which completes it. A fine white straw with broad brim is worn with the dress. Its only decoration is an immense blue plume that is laid straight across the crown to curl under the brim.

Some of the summer weight wool frocks are so close fitting as to be almost princesse in effect. They require a perfect figure, but what with physical culture, specially fitted corsets and pads, the woman who cannot bring her figure up to the requirements of fashion is indeed lacking in ingenuity.

Afternoon Dresses.

Twine color canvass cloth is used for an afternoon dress that almost hugs the figure. Four narrow box plaits pressed, but not stitched in, extend from the neck to the hem of the scantly trailing skirt. In the front of the bodice which blouses a little there are also four box plaits divided in sections, two each side of a center panel composed of inch-wide picket pointed tabs of the twine colored canvass stitched flat. This panel extends to the gown's hem as do the picket pointed tabs.

Upon the upper portion of the sleeves there appears a like decoration, the tabs extending from the shoulders to the elbows with box plaits on each side. These latter are released at the elbows to form sagging puffs. The cuffs and stock are of the canvass cloth embroidered in lace and fine silk braid.

It seems extremely hard to get away from elaborate details this year. If the gown is simple, there must be some little accessory sufficiently decorative to break its severity. A delightful little accompaniment for a thin gown is one of the fluffy pelerines. Black taffeta forms the foundation for an effective design. It has a cape which falls to the elbows, and long stole ends. Cluny lace borders the taffeta and forms a round collar, from which descend at intervals pendants of white linen fringe. Two large enameled buttons furnish a touch of color at the throat. To soften the edges of the pelerine, taffeta being a hard, stiff material, a narrow frill of chiffon is arranged under the lace border.

Bordered Lawns.

Just a word must be said in praise of the bordered lawns. These are made to meet the demand for Persian effects that has been so great this season. In most cases natural, twine and biscuit are the shades selected for these lawns and the borders for skirt and bodice are in red, green, blue and deep brown mixtures in the most beautiful Persian effects. The dresses come ready to fit, are inexpensive and make beautiful shirt waist suits especially. The embroidered designs are more elaborate and Japanese lawn of high luster form the foundation for the hand work put upon them. They take the place of the shirt waist dress in the afternoon and are suitable for any occasion that calls for the prettiest frills and furbelows.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

COAL MINES OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Mining Industry Is Increasing Yearly in the State of Washington.

At the World's Fair in Chicago the State of Washington exhibited a chunk of coal weighing 25 tons. It excited considerable interest because those were the young days of important mining in that state; and the Pacific Coast is not able to boast of such enormous coal resources as are found further east.

The Geological Survey of Washington has just published a map showing the distribution of the coal fields in the state. One may see at a glance that all the coal fields yet discovered are situated quite conveniently to the sea.

They extend in a broken line from the Canadian boundary to the Columbia River. One group is situated on or near the sea, a little above the northern end of Puget Sound; another group lies to the east of Seattle and Tacoma, and still other fields are south of Puget Sound.

Altogether there are 17 fields which are contributing more or less to the coal supplies. Some of them are entirely within the Puget Sound basin, and others lie between it and the foothills of the Cascades. It is fortunate for Washington, which is not overburdened with railroads, that her coal fields are so conveniently situated for the water transportation of the fuel.

It has been said that the coal of the Pacific Coast is not of a superior quality, and this is true. But Washington mines a great deal of coal of the most useful kinds.

There are some beds which are classed as anthracite, but the fuel is not mined and is believed to be inferior; a large supply of lignite is mined, and a great deal of semi-bituminous coal, which is excellent for locomotives and steamboat use. Nearly all of it is used for steam making. A higher grade of coal is the bituminous coking coal, a part of which is turned into coke, while far larger quantities are used for steam and domestic purposes.

Last year Washington produced the largest quantity of coal ever mined there. There was no very important production before 1896, but nearly every year since then the quantity mined has increased. It amounted last year to 2,690,789 short tons.

The larger part is consumed in the state, and as time goes on and the population increases the home market will require much greater supplies. The largest use to which coal is put is in the making of steam for locomotives, steamboats and stationary boilers.

Wood is extensively used as fuel in Western Washington, but in the timberless region of the Eastern part of the state coal is used for all purposes, and is chiefly supplied by the Roslyn district, which furnishes nearly half the coal mined and is conveniently situated in respect to the transportation facilities afforded by the railroads and shipping of Tacoma.

The great bulk of the coal shipped from Seattle and Tacoma goes to San Francisco, but a number of cargoes were sent in 1901 to Hawaii, as well as to Alaskan ports. British Columbia competes with Washington in supplying Alaska, but that territory has coal of her own and is likely in a few years to become an exporter instead of an importer.

California buys about one-third of the coal produced; the railroads of Washington and the adjoining states are also large purchasers, and about 300,000 tons a year are consumed by steamers in the foreign and domestic trade.

POODLE IN BATHING SUIT

Dogs accompanying young women are frequently seen at the bathing beaches at Coney Island, but the sight of a very ordinary looking poodle rigged out in a flannel bathing suit and trotting behind its mistress into the surf caused the crowd of bathers at one establishment to stare yesterday. The young woman explained the poodle's bathing suit to one of the life guards as follows:

"My husband," she said, "is a traveling man and he gave me the poodle to be a companion to me while he is away. I am very fond of surf bathing and as soon as the season opened I began to pay a daily visit to the beach.

"Of course, I took Fidus with me; but Fidus did not like the water. He shivered and shook with a chill for several hours after his first bath.

"But I did not like the idea of giving up my dip in the ocean, and decided to try Fidus in a bathing suit. I had the little flannel suit made and now—well, you can see how it is, the dear little pet, he doesn't mind the water at all. He was just too cold and unused to going out without a covering. Now we can enjoy bathing for an hour or two every day.—New York Sun.

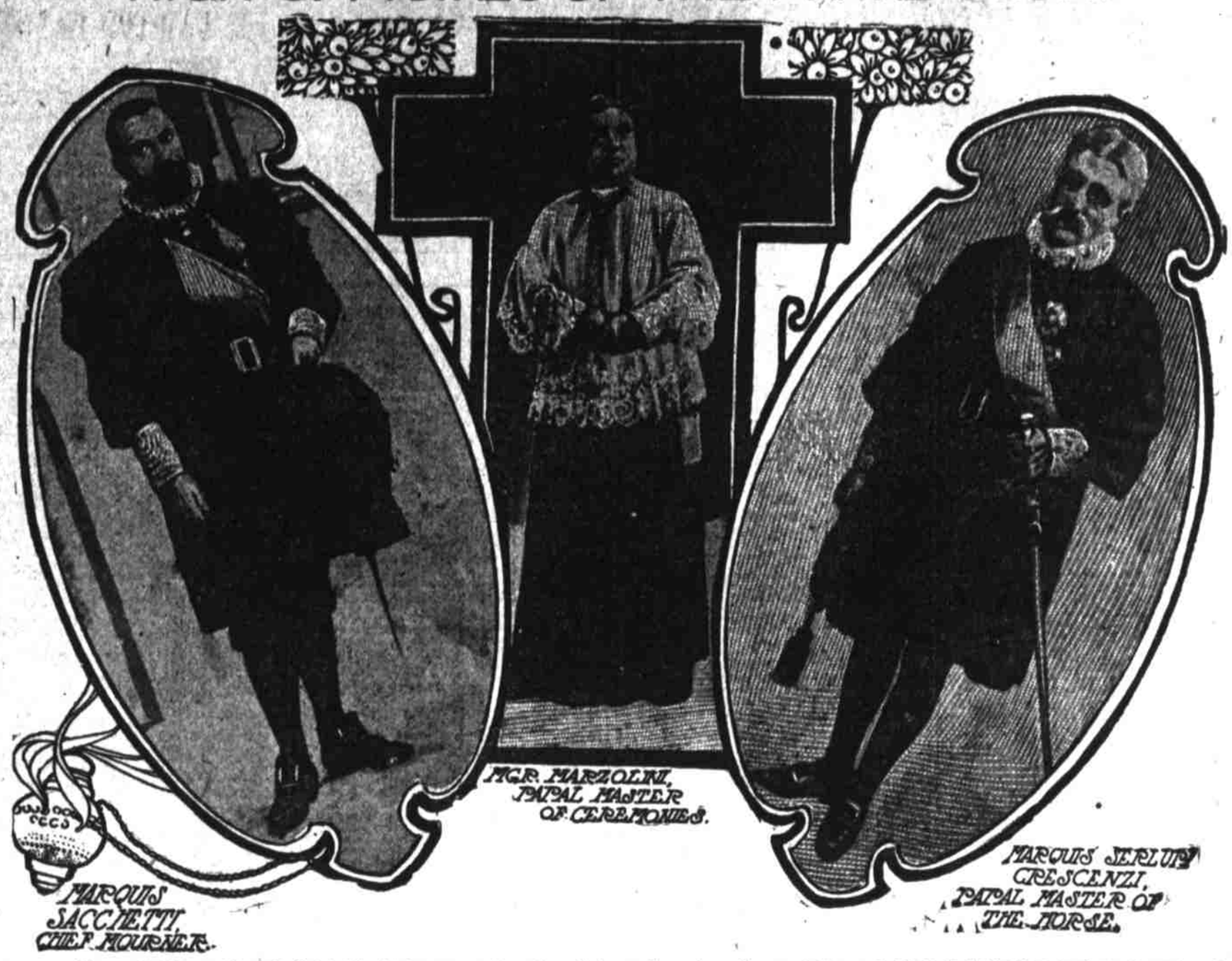
REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE.

Go to Newport on Yaquina Bay—an ideal beach. It is becoming very popular with the Portland people. The low rate of $3.00 has been made by the Southern Pacific Company in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad for the Sunday round trip, from Portland, tickets good going Saturday, returning Monday.

A delightful ride through the beautiful Willamette Valley, with privilege of going up one side of the Willamette River, returning the other.

Ask any S. P. Co. or C. & E. R. R. agent for a beautifully illustrated booklet describing the seaside resorts at Yaquina.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE PAPAL COURT



These officials are Marquis Sacchetti, chief mourner Mgr. Marzolini, papal master of ceremonies, and Marquis Serlup Creszenzi, papal master of the horse. Besides being the leaders in the funeral arrangements by virtue of their offices, these eminent Catholics were all devoted friends and admirers of the late Pontiff.

NEWSY NOTES OF GOTHAM GOSSIP

Review of Week's Doing in Metropolis of America Where Generally the Little and Big Things Start.

Political, Social, Commercial and Industrial Features of the Town as Found in Mid-Summer Time.

(Journal Special Service.)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Six weeks ago it was almost impossible to secure passage on any one of the out-going trans-Atlantic liners, so large were the crowds going abroad for the spring vacation in Europe, but now the rush is over and there is a general complaint of the dullness of general business in this line. Shipping men are suffering severely, the last two weeks having shown a falling off of fully 10 per cent in the average number of steamships in this port, and for this reason can share the sorrows of the passenger, steamship people.

As a Summering Place.

New York is improving as a summering place every year and the summer attractions are getting better all the time. The theatre and hotel roof garden has become a joy. There are cooling drinks, the summer vaudeville and the refreshing breezes from the bay and rivers blowing through one's whiskers. Scores of families who formerly went away every summer now stay at home, taking little daily trips to the beach or up the river or sound, returning to their own comfortable beds at night. This is true, of course, only of people in moderate circumstances, for the Newport, Narragensett and Bar Harbor habitues have the out-of-town microbe and can't get rid of it. The men who have remained in town and sent their families to seashore and country seem to be glad to be here.

Curbstone Market.

The dogdays have started the curb market off on its summer wanderings. Down in Broad street, where the curb brokers hold their picturesque market, the sun comes up behind the sky-piercing Broad Exchange Building and the dealers wander here and there to keep in the shadow of the structure. In the afternoon the sun gets over behind the equally tall Johnson Building and in the shadow of this the afternoon market for stocks and bonds is held. So accurate is the market's information of the deepest shadows that a case of sunstroke was never known.

Making an Island.

Preliminary work for the construction of an island in New York Bay between Liberty and Ellis Islands by the Government has been completed and the work of filling in the site marked out will be begun immediately. The island will be 800 feet long and 300 feet wide. On it will be built a reception hospital for contagious diseases.

Nixon to Return.

There are persistent rumors afloat that Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly head of Tammany Hall, will soon return to the field of politics, and the report has led to the belief that he will be a formidable candidate for the Democratic mayoralty nomination. Tammany and Mr. Nixon did not agree very well just before he resigned the leadership of the Wigwam and it is well known that Mr. Nixon would accept the nomination under no other condition than that with which he accepted the leadership of the organization; that is, that a policy of honesty and decency be adhered to sincerely. Mr. Nixon was very popular with the better element of Tammany Hall members and with independent Democrats when he was at head of the Wigwam.

Mosquito Problem.

The mosquito problem is as widely discussed locally as is the negro problem nationally. The latest complaint from Long Island and New Jersey about the wily skeet is that he is causing the cows so much suffering that they refuse to give milk. It is stated that a number of Long Island dairymen are compelled to wash their cows twice a day with a mixture of carbolic acid and crude oil.

Woodruff for Governor.

Gossip has it that the gubernatorial bee is buzzing in the bonnet of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff is not considered a man of extraordinary capacity, yet there is no limit to his ambitions. It will be remembered that he greatly desired the Republican nomination for Vice-President at the Philadelphia convention. He has been a standing candidate for the United States Senate.

Unlucky Merchants.

The merchant who has a store on the line of the subway these days is considered an unlucky man. It is estimated that property owners and merchants here on one street alone, the Boulevard, which has been in a chaotic state for over a year on account of the tunnel building, have suffered losses at the rate of nearly $1,000,000 a year. Hundreds of houses have been vacated on account of the noise and danger of blasting, the street in places is almost impassable and is avoided by everyone who can take another, so that the building of the tunnel here is proving a rather heroic treatment of the transportation ills.

Archery Again.

Archery, the sport so reminiscent of "Merrie England" and Robin Hood and Maid Marian, threatens to become very popular here. An archery club, to be known as a sort of annex to the Huntington Manor Golf Club, with an initial membership of 17 women and men has been formed. The club colors are Lincoln green and on field days the women will appear in skirts of that color and the men in shooting coats of the same shade.

Great Bank Deposits.

New York probably has the largest list of depositors in savings banks of any city in the country. Of the 2,250,000 people in the state who put their money in savings banks, 1,500,000 are in New York. Bankers are authority for the statement that since July 1, however, the withdrawal of deposits has been larger than for many years. One reason for this is said to be the number of strikes that have been on this summer; another is that the low price of stocks has tempted many depositors to take their money from savings banks, where they can get only 3 or 3½ per cent, and put it into dividend-paying securities.

"Boss" Tweed's Old Home.

In the near future a seven-story business house will stand on the site of the present "Boss" Tweed home on Madison avenue, which is one of the most famous residences in the city. The property has just been sold to a realty company. It was from this old mansion that Tweed, disguised with wig and gold spectacles, escaped in 1875, while officers with warrants for his arrest were watching the house. Tweed let himself down from one of the rear windows and made his way to Florida and then to Spain, from Cuba, whence he went from Florida. In Spain he was recognized from one of Nast's cartoons.

BACK YARD RESORTS

There are some summer resorts you never hear about. They are not on the maps. They are in the city, and if you look out of the rear windows of your apartments, if the apartments are uptown, you can see them.

This is the time of year when the man who owns his house uptown secures a good caretaker and turns the house over to him and his family. The best caretakers are those who have families.

The caretaker and his family spread their table in the back yard and dine there, unmolested, in the cool of the day. In the afternoons they put up a tent that is all top and has no sides, and pass their afternoons under the canopy.

Sometimes a hammock is swung and the family take turn about in occupying it. The caretaker's wife plies her needle, and the caretaker reads the papers, and the children roll upon the grass plot, which is not much bigger than the rug in a drawingroom. The noise without is not heard in the back yard resort, and to all intents and purposes, so far as the occupants are concerned they are as far from the madding crowd as though they were in the Catskills or the Adirondacks.

Most of these caretakers live, except in summer, on the East Side, in the crowded factory districts. They must be honest and come well recommended for sobriety and cleanliness. Their business as caretakers comes in summer. Then they have their reward.—New York Sun.

Preferred Stock Canned Goods. Allen & Lewis' Best Brand.

Books and Their Authors

Andreas Hofer, the peasant of the Tyrol, who led the uprising of the Tyrolese in 1809 against the encroachments of Napoleon, is held today in the highest reverence in the Tyrol. John Heard, in an article written some time before his death, describes in the July Scribner's a night which he spent in the room where the relics of the hero are preserved.

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"Tenement House Conditions in New York" will be the title of two volumes containing the report of the Tenement House Commission of 1900. It will be largely the work of Mr. De Forest, commissioner of charities in New York City. Year by year New York moves onward toward better things in regard to the housing of its poor and of those who are endowed with but moderate earning power; and it is believed that this report will mark one more step in the right direction.

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Jack London, that versatile and adventurous writer, was never seen to better advantage than in a vigorous paper upon "The Gold Hunters of the North" in the July Atlantic. Mr. London writes from a full first-hand knowledge of the north country; yet, while his paper is full of information, it is so filled with the spirit of the incurable gold-hunter as to be a powerful piece of imaginative writing. Mr. London proposes the interesting notion that it is the gold-hunters rather than the explorers who will ultimately win to the pole. "Who knows," he says. "It is in their blood and they are capable of it."

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Little, Brown & Co.'s recent publications include "A Detached Pirate," the romance of Guy Vandeleur, by Helen Milecete; "The Dominant Strain," by Anna Chapin Ray, described as a novel with a musical atmosphere; "A Prince of Sinners," a novel of English social life, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "The Traitors," etc.; "Love Thrives in War," a romance of the War of 1812, by Mary Catherine Crowley, author of "The Heroine of the Strait"; "The Siege of Youth," by Frances Charles, author of "In the Country God Forgot"; and "Sarah Tuldon," the story of an English country girl who had her way, by Ormo Agnus.

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To take photographs on board a racing yacht under full sail in a brisk breeze is difficult enough, but to get such a series as Carlton T. Chapman, the artist, publishes in July Outing, pictures full of action and incident, with all the color and abandon of marine painting and all the reality of photographs, is a record performance. Most of these pictures were taken at personal risk, the artist-photographer creeping and climbing and hanging on the outer edges of safety to obtain the best points of view. The result is something worth having and keeping.

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The Macmillan Company are to publish in September a novelette by Miss Gwendolen Overton, in the series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors. The tale pretends to nothing like the depth or the breadth or the power of "Anne Carmel"; but it is a singularly well constructed little story, with a noticeably well-knit plot, and it is instinct with the life of the Southwest which Miss Overton knows to its roots. The scene of "The Golden Chain," as the new story is called, is laid in the portion of the country which Miss Overton describes in "The Heritage of Unrest."

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One scarcely picks up a magazine now-a-days without noting the number of advertisements announcing correspondence schools for journalism, general literature, illustrations and, in fact, almost every profession under the sun.

The experienced writer, whether he be a newspaper man, or a magazine writer, smiles and cracks jokes anent these "schools," but the youth, and sometimes the man and woman of mature years, continue to have faith in them and to send their dollars for a "course" of study.

That they will do a certain amount of good is beyond dispute; the beginner is usually ignorant of the methods of preparing and marketing manuscripts and he is unversed in the style of matter desired by the various periodicals. All this the correspondence school can teach him.

By reading, criticising or revising his stories they teach him, in a somewhat round-about way, the beginning of the art of story-writing, but his ultimate success must depend first, of course, on his ability and, second, upon his faith in himself and his perseverance. Encouragement is the keynote of success and to the struggling author every word of praise, every criticism, adverse or favorable, is a glimpse into the promised land which he is striving to reach.

The Lover of Literature.

The lover of modern literature is of two types. He is either a man of superb physique with a face that is strikingly attractive or characteristically plain, yet winning; or he is a villain, handsome of visage, graceful of form and invested with a charm of manner that is irresistible.

The public reads to be amused, interested or instructed and it can derive both amusement and interest from the ordinary lover as depicted by popular fiction; if it is in search of knowledge it gives fiction a wide berth.

In books one seeks the ideal, hence the type of lover that is set forth for public approval. Women's hearts warm to the athletic young man who dares tackle anything in the shape of adventure or accomplishment in the hope of winning his lady's approval, and it is much more entertaining to read of the tenderness of the stalwart man of character than it would be to read of the ordinary love affairs of the everyday sort of people around us.

Even the lover who is a villain wins a certain amount of admiration and not a few readers are sorry when the handsome, polished man of the world is foiled in his fell designs upon the unsuspecting heroine.

Occasionally, however, a book is put forth that is peopled with characters that might have been discovered in our own coterie of acquaintances; they talk and act in a natural way; they have their tender episodes and their lovers' quarrels, that are so delightfully real that the reader feels a thrill of sympathetic appreciation when they "make up," for they always do that.

A lover is a lover, whether in real life or a book, and all the world loves him for it, but it is the lover that they can understand who most appeals to the reader's heart.

Illustration as a Factor in Book Interest.

Illustration, today, is a fine art and the men who make the pictures which adorn our books receive a salary that is almost princely. There is no doubt that illustrations add much to the interest of the story. The readers who do not turn back to the pictures after finishing the book are few. It is like studying the photograph of a friend or of some familiar scene and, through the pictures, living over again the incidents they represent.

The quaint, old-time costumes depicted in the illustrations of historical novels or fiction dealing with a period with which we are familiar only by reading make the characters seem more real and cause us to regard them as having once lived and suffered as the story tells us they did.

The love of pictures is inherent in the human race. The baby in arms is attracted by the bright colors and simple forms of the pictorial books gotten up especially for his benefit; later he will give up any form of play if some one will read to him, but he turns with scorn from the book that is without illustrations, and he will always interrupt the reader to study the picture that tells the story of action in a way he can understand.

The names of popular illustrators are almost as well known as those of the authors themselves, and frequently decide a sale. If an intending purchaser is undecided as to his choice of a book he is often moved to make a decision because of the name of the illustrator.

Photographs are occasionally used as the basis for illustrations, but they are not as effective as the work of the professional illustrator, as the lines are stiffer and less artistic. It is much more difficult to pose subjects for a photograph that is to represent action than it is for the artist to invest the picture with his personality by certain curves or lines which give animation and expression to face, figure or scene.

Publishers understand this, and it is because they are aware of the importance of illustrations as a factor in book interest that books are announced with the name of the illustrator as well as that of the author on the title page.

THIB is prepared by the most expert chemist and is made from the purest and best roots and herbs that is possible to obtain.

Price per treatment $12.50. For sale by all druggists.

CITY NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT BONDS CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Auditor of the City of Portland, Oregon, until Monday, August 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the sale, at not less than par value and accrued interest, of improvement bonds of the City of Portland, Oregon, as the same shall be authorized to be issued for the whole or any part of one hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds will be issued in denominations of five hundred dollars each, to be dated when authorized, payable 10 years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, interest and principal payable in United States gold coin, at the office of the City Treasurer, Portland, Oregon. Provided that the City of Portland reserves the right to take up and cancel such bonds, upon the payment of the face value thereof, with accrued interest to the date of payment, at any semi-annual coupon period at or after one year from the date of such bonds.

Sand bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, passed February 16, 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the issuance of bonds for the improvement of streets and the laying of sewers in incorporated cities, and for the payment of cost of such improvements and laying of sewers by installments," as amended by an act of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, approved February 28, 1901, entitled: "An act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of an act entitled: 'An act to provide for the issuance of bonds for the improvement of streets and laying of sewers in incorporated cities, and for the payment of the cost of such improvements and laying of sewers by installments,' filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 22, 1893," and the proceeds thereof are to be used for the payment in part for the improvement of streets or construction of sewers as the said improvements shall be duly authorized and completed."

The validity of the act of the Legislature aforesaid, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

Said bonds will be issued and delivered as the Common Council shall direct.

Bidders will be required to submit a flat bid, without conditions, except as to the regularity of each issue of bonds, and to submit with their bids a certified check on a bank in the City of Portland, Oregon, equal to 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of the bid, payable to the Mayor of the City of Portland, as liquidated damages in case such bidder withdraws his bid or fails or neglects to enter into contract to take and pay for said bonds according to the terms of his bid and this notice. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

Bids should be addressed to the committee on ways and means of the Council, care of Thos. C. Devlin, Auditor of the City of Portland.

By order of the Council.

B. P. CARDWELL,
H. R. ALBEE,
D. T. SHERRETT,
Committee on Ways and Means.

Portland, Oregon, July 28, 1903.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, held on the 15th day of July, 1903, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, deems it expedient and proposes to improve East Twelfth street from a point 12 feet north of the south line of East Taylor to a point 12 feet south of the north line of Hawthorne avenue by constructing artificial stone sidewalks in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer.

Said improvement to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinances of the City of Portland and the plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer filed in the office of the Auditor of the City of Portland on the 13th day of July, 1903, indorsed: "City Engineer's plans and specifications for the improvement of East Twelfth street from a point 12 feet north of the south line of East Taylor street to a point 12 feet south of the north line of Hawthorne avenue, and the estimates of the work to be done and the probable total cost thereof."

The cost of said improvement to be assessed as provided by the city charter upon the property specially benefited thereby and which is hereby declared to be all the lots, parts of lots and parcels of land lying between a line 12 feet north of and parallel with the south line of East Taylor street and the north line of Hawthorne avenue and between a line 100 feet west of and parallel with the west line of East Twelfth street and a line 100 feet east of and parallel with the east line of East Twelfth street.

The Engineer's estimate of the probable total cost of the improvement of said East Twelfth street is $2,277.00.

The plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer for the improvement of said East Twelfth street are hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Auditor of the City of Portland be and he is hereby directed to give notice of the proposed improvement of said street as provided by the city charter.

Remonstrance against the above improvement may be filed in writing with the undersigned within 20 days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council.

THOS. C. DEVLIN,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

July 17, 1903.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF SCHUYLER STREET.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, held on the 15th day of July, 1903, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, deems it expedient and proposes to improve Schuyler street from the east line of East Thirty-first street to the west line of the county road east of Fernwood, in the following manner, to-wit:

First—By grading the street full width with full intersections to the established grade.

Second—By constructing wooden sidewalks 10 feet in width with six-foot covering planks.

Said improvement to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinances of the city of Portland and the plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer filed in the office of the Auditor of the City of Portland on the 27th day of June, 1903, indorsed: "City Engineer's plans and specifications for the improvement of Schuyler street from the East line of East Thirty-first street to the west line of county road east of Fernwood, and the estimates of the work to be done and the probable total cost thereof."

The cost of said improvement to be assessed as provided by the city charter upon the property specially benefited thereby and which is hereby declared to be all the lots, parts of lots and parcels of land lying between a line 100 feet north of and parallel with the north line of Schuyler street, and a line 100 feet south of and parallel with the south line of Schuyler street, and between the east line of East Thirty-first street and the west line of the county road east of Fernwood.

The Engineer's estimate of the probable total cost for the improvement of said Schuyler street is $1,247.00.

The plans specifications and estimates of the City Engineer for the improvement of said Schuyler street are hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Auditor of the City of Portland be and he is hereby directed to give notice of the proposed improvement of said street as provided by the city charter.

Remonstrance against the above improvement may be filed in writing with the undersigned within 20 days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council.

THOS. C. DEVLIN,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

July 17, 1903.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF HALSEY STREET.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, held on the 15th day of July, 1903, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the City of Portland, Oregon, deems it expedient and proposes to improve Halsey street from the east line of East Eleventh street to the west line of Holladay Park Addition to Portland, Oregon, by grading the street full width with full intersections to the proper sub-grade, the space of the roadway to be 24 feet in width and the sidewalk space to be 18 feet in width, on each side of said street.

Said improvement to be made in accordance with the charter and ordinances of the City of Portland and the plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer filed in the office of the Auditor of the City of Portland on the 27th day of June, 1903, indorsed: "City Engineer's plans and specifications for the improvement of Halsey street from the east line of East Eleventh street to the west line of Holliday Park Addition and the estimates of the work to be done and the probable total cost thereof."

The cost of said improvement to be assessed as provided by the city charter upon the property specially benefited thereby and which is hereby declared to be all the lots, parts of lots and parcels of land lying between a line 100 feet north of and parallel with the north line of Halsey street and a line 100 feet south of and parallel with the south line of Halsey street, and between the east line of East Eleventh street and the west line of Holladay Park Addition to Portland, Oregon.

The Engineer's estimate of the probable total cost of the improvement of said street is $625.00.

The plans, specifications and estimates of the City Engineer for the improvement of said Halsey street are hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Auditor of the City of Portland be and he is hereby directed to give notice of the proposed improvement of said street as provided by the city charter.

Remonstrance against the above improvement may be filed in writing with the undersigned within 20 days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Council.

THOS. C. DEVLIN,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

July 17, 1903.