LAND CLASSIFICATION DETAILED STUDY OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Thousands of Inquiries Concerning Latent Resources Handled Annually in Service

Washington, Oct. 25.—Question of material development—of the value and best use of land or of the utilization of the country's latent resources—occupy a prominent place in the public thought these days. Among such questions are those relating to the location or development of gold and silver deposits, or oil wells, or artesian water supplies; to the value of coal lands; to the possibilities of developing the water power on rivers; to the use of land for dry farming, and to the proper location of transmission lines or interurban railways. On all these questions and others relating to the earth's surface, its rocks and minerals and ores, to water and its best use, the United States geological survey is the court of last resort. In answering these inquiries the survey distributes over a million printed reports and maps each year and answers thousands of letters concerning areas not covered by printed reports.

Inquiries by the Thousand.

Some 25,000 inquiries are received by the survey every year from the general land office as to the character of lands—whether these lands are valuable for coal, mineral deposits or agricultural use, or have any possibilities for the development of water power or reservoirs or for irrigation, as the classification of the public lands is by law made one of the primary functions of the geological survey.

To prepare these maps and reports and to answer these letters of inquiry requires an intimate, first hand knowledge of the questions involved that can be had only in the field; so that at this season of the year, the Washington office of the survey is almost deserted and the men are scattered from Maine to California—from the lava slopes of Hawaii to the snow fields of northern Alaska.

The work is carried on in three lines: The topographic branch makes maps showing the surface of the earth, with its streams, rivers, lakes, roads, houses, towns—maps that are being used by the geologists as base maps by engineers to locate railroads, roads, canals, sewers or drainage ditches, water power and irrigation projects, by automobilists and trampers as road maps, and for a hundred other purposes. The demand for these maps may be judged from that most of the eastern states have appropriated or are appropriating money to help pay for them, the states paying one half or more of the cost, and by the further fact that, though the maps are sold, over half a million of them are distributed each year.

Earth's Contents Studied.

The geologic branch is studying the earth's rocks, their history and contents, and, with this foundation, is mapping the whole United States so as to show, ultimately, just where gold and silver and the other precious and useful metals do or may occur; where coal, oil, gas, phosphate, potash and other salts lie; where clays, building stones and other structural materials of the highest grade can be found. A large share of the work is in the west, where the public lands are being examined for classification at the rate of 10,000,000 acres a year, so that the government may know which are coal, phosphate, oil and mineral lands, and thus dispose of them under the proper provisions of law.

The water resources branch studies the underground waters for the purpose of determining their availability for domestic use or for irrigation; the surface waters to determine their amount and fitness for use as water supplies of cities and towns, and for power or irrigation, and also makes studies bearing on flood control and similar projects.

At present a large share of the survey's funds is expended in examining and classifying the public lands in the west, this expenditure reducing the work in the eastern states much below the amount formerly done. In fact, a large part of the work now under way in the east is done in states that contribute one half or more of the expense of the work. It is of course to be regretted that lack of funds will not permit the continuance of the work in the east on the former scale and at the same time the carrying forward of the much needed classification work in the west.

GENTLEMAN BURGLAR IDEA IS GIVEN WHACK

Expert Criminologist Says This Class of Criminals Confined to Lowest Class.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The gentlemanly and scholarly burglar of a certain school of romantic fiction has been given a terrific whack by M. Xavier Guichard, formerly chief of the criminal investigation department here and leader in the chase after the notorious Bonnot band of automobile bandits, all of whom he captured. He said:

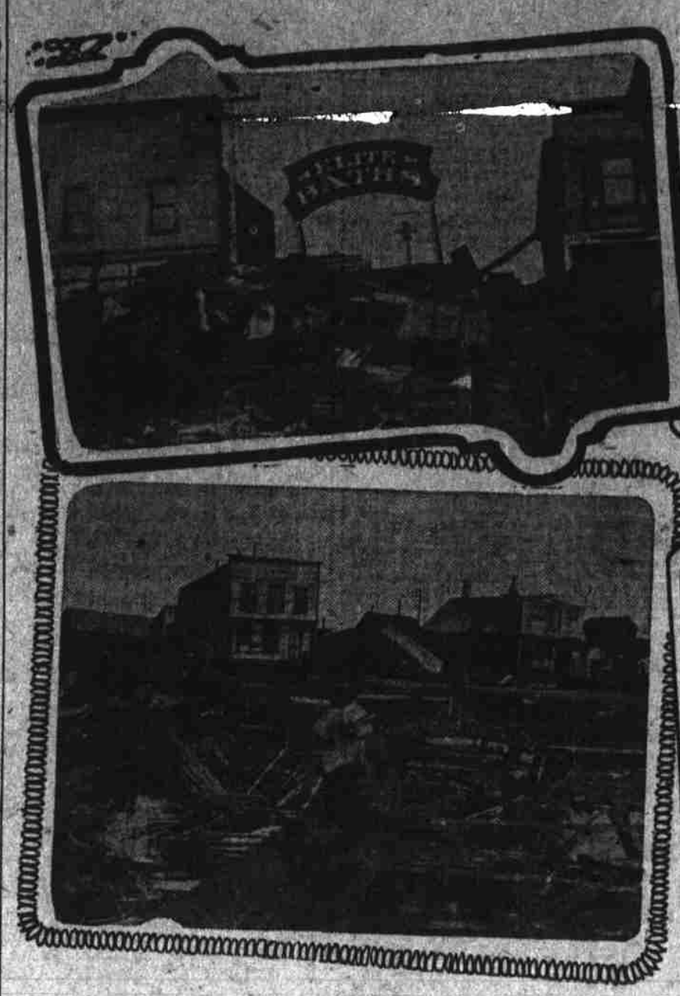
"The scholarly burglar does not exist. Burglars belong to an inferior race and very few of them are very intelligent. As a rule they are what you Americans would call the lowest of the lowbrows, and what courage they may happen to possess is due almost wholly to their feeble intellect and lack of imagination." Guichard, since the criminal investigation bureau was abolished recently, has been in charge of the Seventh district police station. His knowledge of criminals and their habits is said to be unequaled in Europe. He said:

"Through fiction writers' efforts, plays and even newspaper articles, the public has come to believe that the modern burglar is a very superior person. He is believed to be a combination of romantic gentleman looking for new sensations and an up-to-date scientist to whom such obstacles as steel, armed cement, ultra-modern time locks, etc., are as cardboard. The supposition is erroneous and silly. Nothing could be further from the truth.

"In my whole career as chief of the Paris sureté (detective department) I met with but two cases in which safes had been forced by oxyhydrogen blowpipes. Dynamite, even, I found to be rarely used and when employed usually mangled things up so that the burglars had to retire empty handed. The doors of the safes were generally wedged in by the explosive tighter than they had to begin with. Few criminals take the precaution of wearing gloves, so their fingerprints cannot be taken. In this day when everybody is acquainted with the finger print system of tracing crime, an intelligent person, crime-bent, would certainly use gloves."

M. Guichard added that more criminals are caught by means of finger print clues than by any other means. He added that while Scotland Yard is generally praised for making arrests in three out of five crimes, which is 60 per cent, the Paris detectives may boast of a record of 70 per cent in 1909, 80 per cent in 1910, 90 per cent in 1911 and 94 per cent in 1912.

NOME REFUGEE DESCRIBES TERROR OF STORM



Illustrations show general havoc that was caused by wind and water.

A terrific high wind was the cause of Nome's recent destruction, according to Nat Wither, a Portland mining man, who arrived in this city last week, one of the first survivors of the recent catastrophe to reach Oregon.

A 75 mile gale sweeping a sheet of water over the town crashed the frail frame houses of the Alaskan city as if they had been paper. Wind and water swept all before them; nothing could stand in the face of the angry elements.

"Fierce as the storm was and great as the damage done," said Mr. Wither, "Nome is not overwhelmed. It is rebuilding. Salomon, however, which was also destroyed, is now but a sandbar. While Nome suffered, the loss is not as great as was first reported. The merchants saved 75 per cent of their stocks and the real suffering is among the natives rather than the citizens."

Mr. Wither's experiences during the catastrophe were both amusing and exciting. Walking miles to Nome from the interior he was enjoying his first good night's rest when he was awakened and informed that the house was slipping into the Behring sea. With the other inhabitants of Nome he dived for days on coffee and doughnuts, the bakeshops being almost unscathed by the storm.

Mr. Wither, who has been engaged in gold mining in Alaska for the past three years, estimates the loss at about $1,500,000. He arrived in Portland Thursday, coming to Seattle from Nome on the steamship Victoria.

NEW YORK SPENDS VAST AMOUNT FOR EDUCATION

New York, Oct. 25.—New York annually spends $30,752,423 for the education of the 850,000 boys and girls who attend the public schools of the greater city. Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburg combined spend $30,236,234 annually for their public school system. Father Knickerbocker last year spent more than a half million dollars more than the combined outlay of the seven next largest cities for free education. Some say that this is not a sign of especially good schools, New York being almost as populous as the other seven cities altogether, but New York's public school bill was $8451 to each 1000 population, while the average per capita expenditures of the other cities was only about $4000.

KAISER IS PROPRIETOR OF CAFE AT POTSDAM

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Not content with running the famous porcelain works at Cadinen, the kaiser has added to his commercial activities by becoming the proprietor of a restaurant and cafe at Potsdam.

Some time ago the municipality of Potsdam decided to close an old cafe situated beside the historical mill in front of San Soucl castle. The people of Potsdam complained to the kaiser that they had been deprived of their favorite cafe and the kaiser decided to build and equip at his own expense a restaurant on a site near the windmill. The restaurant has been recently opened.

DIES SOON AFTER HIS WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Asahel H. Pettit

Asahel H. Pettit, 72 years old, who recently celebrated his golden wedding anniversary, died Friday at his home, 272 East Thirty-fifth street. He has been a resident of this city for 30 years, and until the last six years was actively engaged in business here. Failing health made retirement necessary. He was a native of Hanover, Ohio. Mr. Pettit is survived by the widow and three children, Mrs. B. O. Woods, of Portland; Mrs. J. C. Applewhite, of Clarkstone, Wash., and Dr. Joseph E. Pettit, of Portland. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

CONGRESSMAN MANN AS MINORITY LEADER IS EVER ON THE JOB

Republican Wheel Horse in the Lower House Is Expert Critic and Parliamentarian.

Washington, Oct. 25.—When it comes to being "on the job" you have to hand it to the Honorable James R. Mann, leader of the Republican minority in the house.

He is the watchdog of the treasury, the official objector, the parliamentary sharp, the self-constituted scrutinizer of all legislation and the best player of politics in the august lower house of the national legislature. And, it might be added, he is the hardest working representative that now sits in congress.

The Democrats bump into Mann quite often these days. He is making a campaign issue out of the "caucus rule" of the house, and keeping the majority on the alert every minute of the time to prevent him getting good campaign material in the Congressional Record. His latest achievement, and one on which he promises to bedevil the Democrats for some time to come, was the introduction of a resolution asking investigation of the charge that the Democratic congressional campaign committee had violated the campaign contributions act by soliciting funds from members.

An Efficient Critic.

The principal function of a minority in congress is to criticise. "Jim" Mann is the best critic that ever filled the job of Republican minority leader. He can say more mean things about a measure or a policy than pretty nearly any man in the house. Mann works night and day. When congress is in session he is in his seat on the floor every minute of the time. It is very seldom that he leaves for luncheon. He will sit and munch some sweet chocolate rather than run a chance of something slipping by. He is at the session when Speaker Clark's gavel falls convening the house, and he doesn't leave until the motion for adjournment is passed at the close of each day. Then he goes home with a huge bunch of newly introduced bills and burns the midnight oil weighing every word and every phrase in these measures.

Mann is the only member of the house who reads every bill and resolution and report introduced or issued by the house. He reads a bill for an increase of pension to John Jones of Squedunk, just as carefully as he did the tariff bill. When a bill comes up on the floor it is mighty seldom that Mann isn't about as familiar with its provisions as the member who is fathering it.

A Skilled Parliamentarian.

His knowledge of parliamentary law is profound. His filibuster a couple of years ago against the French spoliation claims bill set a new record for brilliancy of the art of obstructing legislation. Other famous filibusters have generally been accomplished through prolonged speeches. Mann disdained such a method. He tied the house up in kinks on legislative procedure. Nobody has yet discovered exactly why he did it. His explanation was that it was to show defects in the house rules.

Mann originated the illustrated lecture in the house. It was years ago, during consideration of the pure food bill that he pointed his explanation of the measure by bringing in half a carload of food staples and showing how the labels misrepresented the contents and how the new law would give the housekeeper an opportunity to tell exactly what she was buying. During the tariff debate in 1909 Mann gave another practical demonstration of the pulp wood and print paper rates, bringing the pulp logs, and samples showing just how the wood was turned into paper.

The Republican minority leader is a gray whiskered, medium sized individual. When he gets to talking he waves his arms like a windmill and his voice runs into a sort of wheeze. He is 57 years old and was a lawyer before becoming congressman.

RIVAL DRUGGISTS IN FATAL FIGHT

Milan, Oct. 25.—Professional rivalry between two druggists who had set up establishments at Fraugia, a health resort near Pisa, has culminated in a tragedy. One of the men stabbed the other with a dagger and killed him.

The members of the carabinieri who overtook the assassins were badly mauled by an angry crowd, who were bent on lynching the murderer. Fo led in this purpose the mob stormed the prisoner's shop and smashed everything into fragments. They then went to the man's private house, where they broke all the windows.

Police reinforcements arrived just in time to rescue the murderer's wife and four children from the infuriated throng.

NEW RIFLE SHELLS FOR ATTACK ON AIR CRAFT

Paris, Oct. 25.—Remarkable experiments have been carried out here with two new rifle shells, one intended to set fire to dirigibles and the other to destroy everything near the spot where it falls, such as a wall or a house.

The experiments were carried out with an old 1830 pattern rifle, and will be repeated at a near date in the presence of the military authorities.

The inventor is also said to have devised a fitting which can be automatically and quickly attached to the Lebel service rifle, thereby enabling it to use the new shell.

PROFESSOR BRANDON GOES TO CORVALLIS

Professor H. C. Brandon.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., Oct. 25.—To meet the increasing demands for teachers of manual training in the public schools of Oregon, the college has secured the services of Professor H. C. Brandon, late principal of the Portland School of Trades, to carry on this work as professor of industrial art. Previous to his work there he was a teacher of extended experience in the public schools of Indiana, principal of the Fairmount high school, and assistant professor of manual training in the Indiana university.

In his work in the industrial arts course here he will have charge of the teachers' training work, and also general supervision of the college shops in wood work, pattern making, turning, forging, casting and machining.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

CHIEF OCCUPATION OF NEW YORK CITY IS TO ELIMINATE ALL WASTE

Despite Reputation for Extravagance Economy Is the Big Factor in Metropolis.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Oct. 25.—New York is the most economical city in the world. There are those who will deny this, who will shout from the housetops that it is a city of mad and riotous extravagance, a billion dollar city, a city the vocabulary of which does not contain the word economy. They are in error. Nothing is wasted in New York. Nothing is unused, from a scrap of paper thrown on the street, to a costly gown designed by some fashionable costumer. The scrap of paper, multiplied by thousands, is ground into pulp and brings a big income to those who collect it and those who receive it. The newspaper that the New Yorker reads and discards today becomes the blotting pad that he uses tomorrow. The gown that is worn with distinction on Fifth avenue today is worn with hauteur a week or two hence on Tenth avenue. Millions are saved annually in the utilization of what usually is considered wasted in this big city.

How Garbage Is Utilized.

For years the city of New York paid enormous sums to contractors for the disposal of its garbage. Today the city receives from the contractors half a million dollars annually for the privilege. The men who get the garbage and pay the city for it are making money. They admit it. They utilize every bit of refuse that they gather up.

There are thousands and thousands of tons of coal burned in New York every year, but it does not all go up in smoke. Turned into ashes and cinders after it has served its original purpose of furnishing heat, it is almost as valuable today as when it was first mined in its "black diamond" form. It was the ashes of New York that made blocks of river front, now valued at millions of dollars and that filled up meadow and pond and doubled the area of Governor's island.

All Waste Eliminated.

The good parts of New York's castoff shoes are reborn as card cases and other novelties made of leather. Old hats are recast and sold again. Castoff clothing usually finds new expression in the higher grades of note paper.

There is one organization in the city which makes it a business to collect old magazines and periodicals. The sale of these last year netted the organization $175,000, a goodly sum and proof that nothing is wasted in New York. And then the housewife could tell of hash and the stories that a hotel chef could tell would be proof that there is nothing wasted in the commissary business. Nothing in the great city is wasted—it is repassed along in one form or another until it goes back to the soil whence it came, and then it starts on another journey of usefulness.

BERNHARDT MAKES LAST APPEARANCE IN LONDON

London, Oct. 25.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt today made what she said is her last appearance in London, when she gave a benefit performance at the London Coliseum for the French Hospital and Dispensary in Shaftesbury avenue and the Charing Cross hospital. The event was attended by King George and Queen Mary, who gave it their unqualified approval.

"I never desired wealth as much as today. If I were a queen, I would give you a beautiful place. Being only an artist, I offer you my talent."

Sarah Bernhardt wrote the foregoing on the visitors' book of the French Hospital and Dispensary on July 4, 1879. Today she made good her promise.

EXHIBIT PALACES TO BE COMPLETED BY MAY OF NEXT YEAR

Construction Work on World Exposition Proceeds According to Schedule.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Director of Works Harris D. H. Connick of the Panama-Pacific International exposition has officially announced that all of the main exhibit palaces will be completed nine months before February 20, 1915, the opening day of the exposition, and that some of the buildings will be completed even earlier.

This official announcement, following the promise of the exposition management made more than one year ago that the exposition would be completed nine months before the opening day and that the exhibit palaces would be built upon a definite schedule confirms all that was said before. The preparations for the event are further advanced today than were those of any other international exposition at a corresponding time before its formal opening. The work is now proceeding upon schedule; there will be no periods of delay or of congestion in the work.

635 Acres in Site.

The exposition site, covering 635 acres of land close to the heart of one of the most picturesque residential sections of San Francisco, was long since cleared of all old houses and other structures and has been completely fenced in. The underground work has been completed almost throughout and included the reclamation of 71 acres of land from the Bay of San Francisco; the installation of a high pressure water system for fire purposes, which is two-thirds completed; a low pressure service water system, which is also well advanced; an extensive drainage system, completed in the amusement concessions and foreign nations district and nearing completion in the main exhibit district, where it is being carried along with the buildings themselves, and the laying of underground conduits for the electric wires for the transmission of light and power.

At present 10 of the huge exhibit palaces are under construction; of these 10, the frame work of three is now rising and the flooring of practically all of the others is completed and the assembled parts are to a great extent ready to be raised to place. More than 70,000,000 feet of lumber will be used in this main exhibit section; more than 25,000,000 feet have already been delivered and 40,000,000 feet contracted for. Thirty-two steamers are carrying the lumber.

The streets, avenues, roads and paths are laid out, the curbs are well along and a contract for the delivery of 70,000 cubic yards of road rock, with an ample time limit, is being fulfilled.

A standard gauge railroad is being built, the tracks being now nearly all down and parts of the road in operation, conveying material. A freight ferry slip has been completed and is receiving car floats regularly. A commodious harbor front, with a system of wharves, is receiving steamers daily, with lumber and other building supplies.

The Service building, housing the staff of the division of works, is completed, even to the gardens and lawns surrounding it, and has been in use all the summer.

Exhibition Palaces Rise.

Of the 12 great structures in the main group of exhibit palaces, one, that of machinery, is erected, roofed and floored and is now receiving its covering of imitation Travertine stone, its cornices and pillars.

The Palace of Education is floored and the frame is about half up. Framing of the Palace of Food Products has been commenced this week and the floors of the Palaces of Agriculture, Liberal Arts and Manufactures are nearly completed, while those of the Palaces of Varied Industries, Transportation and Mines and Metallurgy are being rapidly laid.

The contract for the construction of the Palace of Fine Arts has been let and those for the Palace of Horticulture and the Festival Hall will be awarded within a few days, all to be completed well within the time limith.

Many other lesser structures are built or being built with a rapidity characteristic of the work of all the contractors. An example of this industry is furnished in the case of the building for the Republic of Honduras, ground for which was broken August 20. This building is nearly all in frame and its floor is being laid.

The extensive park system of the exposition is advancing with as great rapidity as the structural work. Along the waterfront, or Marina, the grass for the broad esplanade is growing luxuriantly and the sites of other parks and gardens are now graded and receiving their covering of fertile soil and enriching material. The shrubbery and plans for the landscape engineering scheme are all on hand, ready for transplanting when desired, which will begin this autumn, with the erection of the exhibit palaces.

American Federation of Labor.

There are affiliated, at the present time, with the American Federation of Labor, 120 international trades unions, with their 27,000 local unions, 39 state federations, 632 city central bodies and 668 local trade and federal labor unions having no internationals.

Good coal and wood. Edlefsen. (Ad.)

PHONE YOUR WANT ADS

If your name appears in either phone sock you can telephone your ad to

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and have it charged. Bills will be mailed to you the following day for payment.

The Journal cannot guarantee accuracy or assume responsibility for errors of any kind occurring in telephoned advertisements.

AUCTIONS

Auction Sales AT Wilson's Auction House

166-8 1st St. (Nr. Morrison)

REGULAR SALES DAYS

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Each Day at 10 A. M.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM PRICED FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, STOVES, DISHES, UTENSILS, ETC., FOR POSITIVE SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF GOOD SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, STEEL, AND GAS RANGES, ETC. ALSO ROLL AND FLAT-TOP OFFICE DESKS, OFFICE TABLES, REVOLVING CHAIRS, FILING CABINETS, ETC. WHICH WE SELL AT PRIVATE SALE. IF IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THIS LINE WE SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK.

WILSON'S BANKRUPT STOCK STORE

Corner Second and Yamhill

Phone A-3855

GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, RANGES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, FURNISHINGS, IN FACT, ALMOST ANY KIND OF MERCHANDISE YOU MAY WANT. COME IN AND LOOK THROUGH OUR LINE. WE CAN SELL YOU GOODS AT ABOUT THE WHOLESALE COST. Also STORE FIXTURES, INCLUDING CASH REGISTERS, COMPUTING SCALES, SHOWCASES, FIREPROOF SAFES, ETC.

J. T. WILSON, PROPRIETOR.

Auction Sales Geo. Baker & Co

ON TUESDAY NEXT

We shall sell some very costly mahogany pieces, brass beds, rugs, etc., removed to BAKER'S AUCTION HOUSE for convenience of auction sale, comprising genuine mahogany Empire sewing table with hand carved pedestal, Hepplewaite card table, drop leaf table and tilt top candle table, mahogany rocker, quartered oak Sleepy Hollow rockers and chairs in genuine leather, large library table, oak parlor desk, oak rockers, leather couches and easy chairs, drop head sewing machine, pictures, lace curtains, Axminster carpets, Brussells rugs, oak hall tree, quartered oak dining table, leather seated chairs, full and ¾ sizes brass beds, best springs and mattresses, pillows, birdseye maple, oak and mahogany dressers and chiffoniers, large mirror, malleable steel range, kitchen cabinet, etc.

Also the furnishings of cottage as follows: Parlor rockers and tables, carpets, iron beds in two sizes, springs and mattresses, dressers, commode, toilet ware, dining room furniture, hall tree, range, kitchen queensware, etc.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS: YOU ARE KINDLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE ABOVE GOODS TOMORROW.

AUCTION ON TUESDAY NEXT AT 10 A. M.

ON THURSDAY NEXT

In addition to our Regular Furniture Sale we shall have the following goods which will be sold, as the owner is quitting business: Comprising, 8 ft. showcase, 5 wall cases, popcorn and peanut machines, roll top desk, etc.

AUCTION ON THURSDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

W. C. BAKER & C. A. CROWELL, Furniture Dealers and Auctioneers, 166-168 Park Street.

Auction Sale

211 FIRST STREET

MONDAY, 2 P. M.

You will find a very nice assortment of good furniture for this sale, such as round oak dining table, 8 ft. extention, with 6 good box seat chairs to match, good large quartered oak sideboard, rockers, fancy parlor chairs and settees, odd or in set, heavy metal beds, good springs, clean mattresses, blankets, comforts, sheets, pillows and cases, very nice dressers in birdseye maple and other finishes, small rugs, Charter Oak steel range, Jewel gas range, kitchen treasure, kitchen tables, coal and wood heaters, kitchen cupboard, utensils, dishes, etc., etc.

FORD AUCTION CO.

We sell again on

Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Each Day

and we have some very nice furniture coming in for these sales.

NEW TODAY

Water Front Property

Especially well situated for large factories or mills, being located between deep water and rival rail lines. Price given upon request, either as a whole or in parcels.

THE SHAW-PEAR COMPANY, 102 Fourth St.

Sacrifice Sale

Beautiful riverfront home, West Side. Value $17,500. Quick sale, $12,000—$7000 cash. H-607, Journal.

$6250 Large 7 room home in Laurelhurst with sleeping porch, two fireplaces; all of the latest conveniences; east front. This price includes electric fixtures, wall decorations, window shades and finished lawn. Phone Main 1800 or A-6261. PROVIDENT TRUST COMPANY, OWNERS, 2nd floor Selling Bldg., 6th and Alder.

$1550 $150 DOWN; BALANCE LIKE RENT—Three rooms and bath; 50x100 lot; unexcelled view; 15 minutes' ride from the postoffice; city water, surface graded streets and sidewalks included in price. Phone Main 1800 or A-6261. PROVIDENT TRUST COMPANY, OWNERS, 2nd floor Selling Bldg., 6th and Alder.

$2250 SMALL PAYMENT DOWN; BALANCE LIKE RENT—Modern 4 room bungalow; near carline; splendid fruit on the premises; city improvements. Phone Main 1800 or A-6261. PROVIDENT TRUST COMPANY, OWNERS, 2nd floor Selling Bldg., 6th and Alder.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On city property at reasonable rates. CLARK-GANNON COMPANY, 1017 Board of Trade Building.