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50,000 WILL GO OUT

Machinists' Strike Order in Effect This Morning.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS CITIES

Prolonged Struggle Expected on the Pacific Coast-Union Iron Works Will Resist the

WASSINGTON, May 12.—The strike orfer issued by the executive board of the
international Order of Machinists will go
into effect at 7 o'clock tomorrow moraing. President O'Connell said tonight that
about 50,000 men will be affected. The
order instructs the men to refuse to go
to work in all shops where notices granting the nine-bour work day have not been
posted at 7 o'clock. The officers of the
association expect that in many cases a association expect that in many cases a settlement will be reached during the morrow and that the men will return to work during the day or Tuesday morn-

work during the day or Tuesday morning.

Word came today that all the firms in St. Louis and also all those in New Orieans had acceded to the demands of the men. Scattering reports from other cities favorable to the men were also received. The estimate now is that 35 per cent of the employing firms have signed. At least 2500 union machinists were working nine or less hours when the question was taken up by the association.

The 30,000 men who will suspend work are scattered all over the country. The National officers are hopeful that speedy attempts will be made in most of the Eastern cities, but they fear a more prolonged struggle on the Pacific Coast. The Union Iron Works at San Francisco, where the battle-ship Ohio is building, and other large concerns are preparing to resist the demand.

In a large number of cities there are questions pending between the employers and men which may operate to prevent decisive action tomorrow, but which may be settled for or against the strike in a day or two. These include cities where counter propositions have been made the manufacturers and, where conferences with headquarters at Washington may be necessary before action is taken. In these instances compromises may be reached.

necessary before action is taken. In these instances compromises may be reached. President O'Connell received Saturday a check for \$10,000 from the machinists in check for \$10,000 from the machinists in the Washington navy-yard to aid the men who strike. The machinists are not con-cerned directly in the differences with employers which underlie the strike, but in a letter to Mr. O'Connell they stated their interest in the triumph of their fel-iow-workmen and promised him that sub-stantial financial contributions could be expected from them every week toward the support of those who will be out of work.

THE STRIKE IN THE EAST. Morgan May Be Asked to Use His Influence in the Interest of Pence. NEW YORK, May 19.-Whether tomor-

row is to see the beginning of a machin-ists' strike that shall rival the one in the engineering trades in England, which played so important a part in the open-ing of the markets of the world to the Americans, is problematical. Leading la-bor men and representatives of the lead-ing employers said today that they ing employers said today that they thought pending questions would be settled without any general atrike. It was intimated that J. Pierpont Morgan might be appealed to and requested to use his

influence with the great industrial com-bination in the interests of peace. Meetings of the machinists were held at various places in this city today to discuss the local situation. After getting reports from all the shops in the metropolits if om all the shops in the metro-polits district, the conclusion reached was that shops employing about one-half of all the machinists in the greater city would grant the nine-hour day and the 12½ per cent increase of wages without trouble, and that not more than 4000 men at the outside would go out on a strike.

Among the big shops in New York City, where strikes are considered among the possibilities, are the Garvan Machine Company, where about 250 machinists are employed: the Hoe Works, with about 800 machinists, and the General Incandescent Arc Light Company, with 250 machinists. In Brooklyn the Worthington Pump In Brooklyn the Worthington Pump Works, with 700 machinists, may experi-ence a strike, while trouble is also expected in several New Jersey cities and

towns. The danger of a serious strike on the part of 500 men, who are employed in the 24 machine shops of Jersey City, seems remote for the reason that the majority of the men are receiving maximum wages. The largest single shop in Jersey City, the locomobile works, is expected to grant the men's demands for nine hours and a minimum rate of \$2.50 per day. Officers of the company with whom a committee conferred Saturday did not seem adverse to granting the demand. At Plainfield, N. J., it is expected tonight that 1000 machinists out of 1200 employed in this city will so out tomerrow. part of 500 men, who are employed in the ployed in this city will go out tomorro

Newark is expecting a strike in the morning in three of the four big companies here. The fourth, the Crocker-Wheeler Company, has agreed to compromise with the men at nine and a

half hours.
At Camden, the indications are that a siderable number of machinists will

go out.

Isaac Cowen, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, reported to the Central Federated Union today that the 2000 members of the organization in this country had decided to assist the machinists. Three thousand rock drillers, engineers, tool sharpeners, and mechanics employed in the Rapid Transit tunnel threaten a seneral strike Threeday for an advance in general strike Tuesday for an advance it wages and an eight-hour work day.

GOMPERS AT CINCINNATI.

Four Thousand Men in That City Will Be Involved in the Strike. CINCINNATI, May 19.-No agreement has yet been reached between the Ma-chinists' Union and the National Metal Trades Association, and one of the greatest strikes in the industrial history of this city will be inaugurated tomorrow, unless the labor leaders who are expected here tomorrow succeed in bringing the warring interests together. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, will arrive tomorrow to take charge of the strike. Thomas J. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, and John Blennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here tonight. As far as can be learned here tonight about 4000 of the 5000 machinists of this city will be involved in the strike.

Federation Indorsed the Bemands. CHICAGO, May 19.-The Chicago Federation of Labor tonight indorsed the

which the machinists will inaugurate remorrors.

According to the decision of the executive board of District No. 8, International Association of Machinists, representing all union machinists of Chicago
and vicinity, the general strike will go
into effect in this city tomorrow morning. In a dosen shops the men will refuse to go to work until their employers
agree to grant their demands. The pattern makers at the Gates fron Works
and at the Fraser & Chalmers Machinery Manufacturing plant have decided to make a demand for 33 1-3 cents
an hour and if the demand is not granted,
to go on strike.

At the Philadelphia Plants. At the Philadelphia Plants.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—About 2000 machinists will go on strike in this city tomorrow, according to John J. Hasgan, business agent in this vicinity of the International Association of Machinists.

Committees of machinists will call on the Baldwin Locomonics Works, Cramp's Shipbuilding Company, the Midvale Steel Works, Pennsylvania Iron Works Company and the Southwark Iron Foundry, which firms employ 1500 men and which

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

Portland Machinists Debating the Strike Order.

BENEFACTORS OF OREGON.

co-operation of the ailled trades here, as well as elsewhere. The number of mahinsts employed in the local shops

comparatively few, when considered in connection with the number of men belonging to other unions which are affiliated with theirs.

Two antagonistic plans of action were advocated, it is understood, in the union meeting last night. One faction favored an immediate strike, and the other counseled delay, expressing the belief that if time is given the bosses will be willing to compromise on some sort of a basis.

The employers give as one reason for not yielding to the demand that it was not made soon enough. It is said that the demand was not formally served on the employers until two weeks ago, though as a matter of fact the public announcement of the intention to demand was made inst Winter.

Mrs. McKinley Was Able to Sit Up Yesterday.

CALLERS AT THE SCOTT HOME

for the National Capital-Secretary Long Goes to Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Mrs. Mc-Kinley's condition was so far improved this evening that she was able to sit up for a while. This welcome news was given out shortly after 5 o'clock. General Shafter called on President McKinley, and while they were talking word came downstairs that Mrs. McKinley was stiting up. The President at once asked to be excused and hurried to the sick room. The anxiety caused by last night's bul-letin, stating that Mrs. McKiniey's temperature was higher, was dispelled at 18 o'clock this morning, when Secretary Cor-telyou announced that she had passed a comfortable night, and that the slight fever noted last night had subsided.

The President did not attend church, but remained at home nearly all day, only going out for a short walk just before There were many callers at the Scott residence today. There was a general feeling that the crisis had been passed, and that Mrs. McKinley would continue to gain strength. No definite date has yet been decided upon as to when the Presi

dent will start for the National capital, but it is hoped that Mrs. McKinley will be able to travel within a few days. Secretary Long left this morning for Colorado Springs to visit his daughter, At 9:35 P. M. Secretary Cortelyou gave

out the following bulletin:
"Mrs, McKinley's physicians report that ehe has had a very good day, and the progress made since morning is satisfac-President McKinley is in receipt of

cablegrams from the King and Queen of England, President Loubet of France, and many other European potentates, inquiring as to Mrs. McKinley's condition Among the callers today on President McKinley was Caivin S. Titus, the first American soldier to mount the walls of Pekin, who returned Friday on the trans-

Nash and Purty at Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 19.-Governor SACRAMENTO, Cal. May 19.—Governor Nash and party, of Ohio, ware given an informal reception at the depot today, where several hundred people assembled to meet them. The Ohio Society, assisted by those of the state officers in this city, city officials and others had provided carriages, and the party was driven to the Capitol building. In the Secretary of State's office, Secretary Curry, on behalf of the state officials, welcomed Governor Nash. The lattor recolled fittingly. The Nash. The latter replied fittingly, party was driven to Sutter Fost, thence to the depot, whence at 4 o'clock their special train pulled out for Salt Lake City, where the next stop will be made.

LONG AUTOMOBILE TRIP.

Winton Will Leave San Pennelsee Today for New York.

CLEVELAND, May 19.-The overland automobile trip from San Francisco to New York City, under the auspices of the Cleveland Plaindealer, and conduthe Cleveland Plaindesler, and conducted by Alexander Winton and Charles, it. Shanks, will begin its journey tomorrow morning at 7:15 o'clock, when from in front of the Ferries building, in San Francisco, Mr. Winton will start his horse-less carriage on the trip over plains, mountains, valleys and deserts. This is the longest trip of the kind ever taken the longest trip of its kind ever taken in the United States, if not in the world, and each day's progress will be watched with interest. The Eastern destination ts New York, where a packet from Gen-eral Shafter will be delivered to General Miles. The projectors of the trip expect to make the run across the country in very fast time. The route taken probably measure 4000 miles,

grant the demands of the men. If the committees are not successful in their efforts, Agent Keegan says, the men at these places who belong to the union will the refusal of the employers to accede to their demand with a strike. At an early the first demand with a strike At an early STREET-CARS RUNNING. their demand with a strike. At an early be immediately called out. hour this morning the members of the

r Lewis and William Clark were so intimately associated in the expedition to Oregon that they must be con-

sidered together. Captain Clark was born in Virginia, August 1, 1770. He was the brother of George Rogers Clark, whose valor and suggesty secured the Northwest Territory to the United States. Captain Lewis was born near Chariottesburg. Va., August 17, 1774, the son of John Lewis, and a grandnephew of Fielding Lewis, who married a sister of General Washing-

August 17, 1776, the son of John Lewis, and a grandnephew of Fielding Lewis, who married a sister of General Washington. He sarly showed a taste for adventure, and, at the age of 20, volunteered in the militia called out to put down Shar's rebellion. In 1705 he entered the regular service, was promoted to a Captaincy in 1800, and from 1801-3 was private service to President Jefferson, who recommended him to Congress as fit leader for an expedition then being sent out to explore the continent to the Facific. This party, consisting of Captain Lewis, Captain William Clark, and it others, including a negre servant and a hunter-interpreter, left Washington, July 5, 1801, ratching the 3t. Louis in December, where they are passed July 31, and on October 34 they took up Winter quarters at For Mandan, a short distance from the present city of Bismarck. This camp was broken up on April 7s, 1803, and, epatimying their course, they actived at the most of the Tellowstone on April 26. On June 3 the two forks of the Missouri were reached, and after some days of reconnolating, it was decided to follow the south branch, which led them, on June 13, to the great fails. On July 25 they came to the three forks of the Missouri, which they named respectively, Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson. The party now pushed their way to the source of the Jefferson River. From August 13 to September 22 they traveled through the mountains, and, entering

to the source of the Jefferson River. From August 13 to September 22 they traveled through the mountains, and, entering the plains beyond, soon encountered a clear, cold stream, flowing westward which they were satisfied was the Columbia.

from a bit of salmon given by a friendly Indian. On November 2, after innumerable dangers and hardships, they were rewarded by the first appearance of tidewater, and on November 17, 1805, the Pacific Ocean lay before them. They en-camped for the Winter on the south bank of the Columbia River, and on March 24, 1806, commenced to retrace the long and

dangerous route of more than 4000 miles to St. Louis. In order thoroughly to explore the different portions of the country, the party divided at Clark's Fork, on June 30, joining again on August 7, at the mouth of the Yellowstone. From that point they rapidly descended the Missouri, reaching St. Louis on September 23, after an absence of two years and four

led in restoring comparative order in that troubled district. He had, however, long been a sufferer from hypor

dria, and near Nashville, Tenn., while on his way to Washington, he ended him own life in October, 1809. President Jef-

ferson declared him to be "one of the country's most valued citizens," who endeared himself to his countrymen by his

sufferings and successes in endeavoring to extend for them the bounds of science, and to present to their knowledge that vast and fertile country which their sons are destined to fill with arts, with science, with freedom and happiness.

Captain Clark declined an appointment as Brigadier-General, and the opportunity of having Hull's command.

Madison appointed him Governor of the Territory of Missouri, which office he held from 1813 to the admission of Missouri

s. Their discoveries were made the subject of a special message sent by the President to Congress in February, Lewis was appointed Governor of Missouri, in which capacity he showed much firmness and impartiality, and even

Refused Arbitration at Scranton. SCRANTON, Pa., May 19 .- It looks tonight as if all the 3000 machinists of Scranton and vicinity, excepting the 100 men of the Dunmore Iron Company, will be on strike tomorrow. The latter com-pany is the Scranton branch of the Eric Railroad Company's shop. None of the other Erie shops have made the nine-hour demand, and the local men con-cluded it would be futile to enter into a fight. The 1000 Scranton and Wilkesbarre imployes of the Dickson Manufacturing Company's machine shops, now a part of the Allis-Chalmers combine, today refused question, and will go on strike in the

eve of the day set for the enforcement of strike may possibly be obviated.

the machinists demands the situation in Connecticut is serious. The strikes tomor-Yesterday several prominent in row will be, it seems, confined to a portion only of the Connecticut cities, but where they will occur they will be very general and will accomplish a virtually complete tying up of machinists', screw workers' and metal workers' industries. Hartford, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Britain and by are the storm center. In these an esti-mated total of 6000 men will be idle when the opening time comes tomorrow morn-

Strike on at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 19 .- The great numof union machinists of this city are all on strike, for when they quit work Saturday it was until their demands were Saturday it was until their demands were granted by the employers. About 25 factories will be affected and 1200 men will be idle. The machinists held a big meeting today, and are firm in their intention. to remain out. Eleven small concerns have agreed to pay the union scale and ede the reduced hours. Their men will, therefore, not strike,

No Hearty Response in New England BOSTON, May 19 .- The call for a machinists' strike will not find such a hearty, response in New England tomorrow as has been anticipated. The movement will be seen in its full strength in Boston, where about 1800 machinists will strike. Today 12 large concerns granted the men's demands. In Providence, 500 machinists will go out from two shops, Settling Differences at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 19.-The differ-(Concluded on Second Page.)

have not yet signified their willingness to into effect. It will probably not be press themselves as willing to do anyunion were holding a session in their hall in the Allsky block, debating the propriety of striking, or of prolonging the pending negotiations with their employ-

Although the employers have refused to accede to the demands of the union, or to recognize that body officially, neverthelooking to a possible compromise. latest of these discussions, was held Sat- fe urday, and, while nothing actually came in Company's machine shops, now a part of the Allis-Chalmers combine, today refused to accept the company's offer of a nine-hour day and arbitration of the wage question, and will go on strike in the morning.

In Cities of Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—On the series of the daysast for the enforcement of strike in the daysast for the enforcement of strike may possibly be obviated.

Yesterday several prominent members of the local union went down to Astoria to assist the union there in the initiation of new members, and to counsel with. Arguing that discretion was the better their brethren generally, the trouble having already reached a head there. It was after 10 o'clock last night when the local members of the union returned, and the inter-city lines shortly after noon today the heighboring cities of Ansonia and Der. union meeting was not called to order by are the storm center. In these an esti- until after their return. Then the meeting went at the discussion in dead earnest. When an Oregonian reporter knocked at the door and inquired when the meeting would adjourn, he was informed that it might last all night; that the discussion was very animated, and that it being so serious a matter and one having to be decided upon before morning, the discusdon was very thorough, and would prob-

were, and why they should be singled out,

all local trade unions.

The boller-makers' union held a meeting Saturday night, but what was done is shrouded in mystery. The boller-makers are affiliated with the machinists, and both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The boller-makers cannot strike in sympathy with the machinists without the consequence of the works that have come under the control of the trust, and it is understood that the wage demands of the convention will be for a sharp advance. The sub-lodges are asking that scale, and the puddlers insist upon an advance in their base rate from 34 is to

WILLIAM CLARK.

Nearly a Riot at the Funeral of One

of the atrike Victims. ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—The incidents of this the first day of active operations of all the railways have been few, because of the heavy fall of rain. The two buried this afternoon, but the pouring rain recognize that body officially, neverthe-less there has been some tentative dis-cussion between employers and employes. The departure of the Twenty-third Regiment early this morning was the second feature of the day, and stirring sermons in many city pulpits aided in closing the incident.

.The funeral of Leroy Smith was devoid of interest, except that it was attended by city officials and directors of the street railway company. At the funeral of William Walsh there was nearly a riot. While the services were proceeding in the church the crowd that had been unable to gain admittance saw a uniformed soldier com-ing down the street. Instantly the people were in a state of ferment. A rush was made for the soldier, but a few wise heads held the crowd back for a minute, while several others adviced the man to run.

inter-city lines shortly after noon today was the cause of a demonstration. Pistols were fired, flags waved, torpedoes were placed on the track and exploded, the me tormen and conductors were flags on their coats, and fully 200 men and women fought for the privilege of the first ride.

MILWAUKEE, May 19,—The wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers expects to have its report formulated in time for presentation to the association, which meets in convention in this city Tuesday. The association will undoubtedly make a strong effort to unionize the works that have come under the control of the trust, and

Federation of Labor. The boiler-makers cannot strike in sympathy with the machinists without the consent of their instructional body, but in other cities where the strike is now on this consent has been freely given, and as freely acted upon. The boiler-makers are out in Seattle, for example, although their demand for a reduction in working hours does not go into effect until June.

It is very evident, however, that the

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

The President's Trip. Mrs. McKinley was able to sit up yesterday.

Secretary Long started for Colorado Springs

Philippines. General Grant talks of conditions in the talands. Page 6. leneral Bates explains the negotiations with

the Sulus. Page 6. Foreign, King Alexander, of Servis, will not abdicate.

King Edward orders reforms at Windsor, Page 2. The Cuban convention will today receive

jority and minority reports on the Platt amendment. Page 2. Domestic. Fifty thousand machinists throughout the country will strike today. Page 1.

A prolonged struggle is expected in Pacific Coast shops. Page 1.

The moderator's sermon was the feature of the day with the Presbyterian Assembly. Page 3. Sport.

Tucoma baseball nine was defeated by Port-land, 6-5. Page 2. okane won from Seattle, 10-7. Page 2. Lawson's yacht Independence is being hurried letion. Page 2. The two Shamrocks will race today, and the Constitution will have her trial. Page 2.

Portland and Vicinity. Episcopal churches celebrate the 50th anni-versary of the establishment of the Episcopal religion in Oregon. Page 8.

Oregon's oldest Mason is Colonel John C. Bell, of Portland. Page 10. ontellas defeat Vancouver in the baseball league series. Page 16. Decision of United States Court of Appeals gives settlers title to 300,900 acres of land in Western Oregon. Page 10. tional drydock of 10,000 tons lifting ca-

parity described. Page &

Rev. J. A. Leas installed as paster of St. James' English Lutheran Church. Page 5. Portland union machinists hold an all-night session to discuss the strike order, but reach no decision. Page L.