TO ORCANIZE IRISH

John F. Finerty, Famous Writer, Fighter, Orator

DISCUSSES IRELAND'S HOPES

President of United Irish Lengue Will Form Branch in Portland-His Grent Achievements as Publisher and Congressman.

Big of frame, head and chest, strong-unged, John F. Finerty, the head of the National movement in America, arrived in Portland yesterday. Exultant over the prospect of a settlement of the land question this year, he still ex-presses undying determination to continue the struggle for home rule and abates not a jot of his hatred of English rule native land.

in his native land.

Mr. Finerty, as president of the United
Irish League of America, is engaged in
organizing a trip of the principal Pacific
Coast cities in the interest of that organization, which is auxiliary to the League

the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Irish party, is president. Mr. Finerty spoke to a large gathering at the Grand Opera-House in Seattle Tuesday evening and succeeded in organizing a vigorous branch of the League. The meeting pledged \$3000 to the Irish cause, of which more than half was raised on the spot, ex-Mayor John Leary subscribing \$500 and ex-Governor McGraw and other prominent citizens \$100 each and other prominent citizens \$100 each. The money is to be forwarded to Ireland to help pay the necessary expenses of carrying on the battle for land reform and home rule, which virtually go hand in hand.

Effect of Land Bill.

being asked what the Land Bill, has pussed the House of Commons and is pending in the House of Lords, would de for Ireland and the Irish, Mr. Finerty replied: "It will make the people eventually the absolute owners of the soil they till at a moderate cost and will stop the great tide of emigra-tion which is fast bleeding the country to death. To accomplish this result, a government loan of \$50,000,000 will be raised and the Irish tenants, in buying out the landlords, will repay this amount plus a moderate interest in easy installments extending over a long period. It will be the greatest land revolution ever effected in Europe without resort to vio-

Tiut," he continued, "land reform will estisty the aspirations of the Irish ple. They will never rest satisfied it they have a Parliament in Dublin, such as they had a century ago, to make laws for Ireland. English rule has been so complete a fallure that more than half the population of Ireland has dis-appeared within 50 years. One million and a half perished of famine while 4,000,000 emigrated to America and other countries to escape the horrid fate of their kindred. The great Irish famine was chiefly artificial, because the coun-try raised more than enough produce to feed the people, but the landlords, aided by the British army, stexed upon it and sold it to realize their iniquitous vent upon it. They left the poor people who tilled the soil only the coarse potato to exist upon, and when that rotted in the ground there was nothing left for them to life, upon. Davitt and Parnell began the great movement for land reform in 1875, and it has been vigorously followed up by John Redmond and his associates, with the result that victory is in sight

"Will the settlement of the land quer on abate the demand for home rule?

he was asked.
"No, sir. When the demand for land "No, sir. When the demand for land reform is satisfied, the necessities of prosperity will be greater than those of adversity. Both the address of the King and the speech of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons show that they ex-pect a continuation of the agitation for

"Home rule, such as our states have, would be better than the present condition of affairs, but I think that question can be answered best in the words of Parnell himself that 'no man can set boundaries to the aspirations of a national boundaries to the aspirations of a national boundaries to the aspirations of a national boundaries are the second that an hour. I mend that an hour.

have grave doubts about the majority of them. There are some good ones among them, but the majority are more English than Irish. They will sell out and so back to England. We don't care, anyway, because their fangs are gone."
"What does the United Irish League

'Its work is to carry on the agitation for home rule as well as to see that the land bill does not go backward. It has not yet been passed by the Lords, and some very bitter speeches were made against

it, but it seems to be safe. It ought to be a great encouragement to the Irish people to strive for wider liberty." Changes of Twenty-Two Years.

Finerty then turned his attention from Ireland to Portland, and remarked: "The last time I was here was 2 years ago this month, when I rode horseback over the route of the Northern Pacific all through this country, and wrote it up for the Chicago Times. That's the way to travel, and it's the only way to see a country. Fortland then had about 20,000 pacephic orders to Finerty to get off the Atlantic & Pacific and tile his report with the Western Union. For some time Pinerty paid no attention to these dispatches, as he was sitting at the elbow of the operator in Ashtabula, filing his report sheet by sheet as it was written, then was a straggling village of about 800. 'The last time I was here was 22 years ago this month, when I rode horseback over the route of the Northern Pacific all then was a straggling village of about 800 people, but now is a city of about 30.000. I just missed going to Alaska by 36 hours on that trip, and have been in every state

every province of Canada rrival here from Seattle last even-Pinerty went to the Portland Ho-Ing Mr. Filterly was met by a committee of feading Irish-Americans, composed of John F. O'Shea, M. G. Griffin, D. M. Dunna, John M. Geartin, Henry E. McGinn, Dunna, John M. Geartin, Henry E. McGinn, Dr. Androw C. Smith, John Driscoll, James H. Murphy and Professor John P. O'Hara. This committee arranged for a conference between Mr. Finerty and about 15 leading Irish-Americans in the Portland Hotel parior this evening, at which the preliminary organization of a local branch of the United Irish League will be said nothing more, but went back to his report collections and more than one contractor in a firm shall work upon a job at one time. The union is restrained in any newspaper. Next morning after 1 had reached the office I heard Mr. Story's step in the hall, coming towards my room. He came to a point where he could see me at my desk, and saked by the counsel for the Citizens' and I said Finerty had written it. He said nothing more, but went back to his berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

of the United States and Mexico, and

He said, however, that some member of Parliament for Ireland would be here some time in the Fail to address a meet-

Born in Famine Year,

Mr. Finerty comes by his hatred of Irish landlords honestly, for he was born at Galway, Ireland, on September 10, 1846, that being the second year of the great Irish famine, and misery must have been all around him in his childhood. He was educated in the National school and by when the property of the second private tutors, but had no sooner com private tutors, but had no sooner com-pleted his studies in 1861 than he came to the United States and joined the Union Army. He has generally contrived to be where there was fighting—with rebels. In-dians or rioters mattered little, so long as it was fighting, and his present cam-paign against English rule in Ireland must seem prosaic compared with his

carly experiences.

After leaving the Army he became a newspaper man, first as a reporter on the Chicago Hepublican in 1868, then as city editor of that paper in 1871-2. He went from there to the Chicago Tribune, where he remained until 1955, and in 1956 became a special correspondent on the Chicago Times. He applied for employment on that paper to Clinton A. Snowden, then city editor, now a citizen of Tacoma, who tells the story of his newspaper career

Fighting War Correspondent.

"It happened that the late J. Sterling Morton, an old friend of Mr. Storey, was visiting in Chicago, and he had once or twice come to my room from Mr. Storey's and said to me that he was assured there would soon be trouble with the Indians on our Northwest frontier, and that Cramy Horse, then the noted chief of the Sloux, in Great Britain and Ireland, of which the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., the leader of the Irish party, is president.

That afternoon I spoke to Mr. Storey about Finerty, and also about what Mr. and said to me, and told him that

I thought that John would be the man for war correspondent, and he told me to send him in when he called again. Next day I told Finerty that the Times would offer him employment, but that there would be a good deal of danger in it, and that he had better not take it unless he was sure that he wanted it. He asked me what it was, and when i told him he said it would suit him ex-actly. I asked him when he could be ready to start, and he said at once, and

so the arrangement was made.

After a short interview with Mr.
Storey he started West, and during that Summer furnished the Times a series of the most brilliant letters ever printed in a newspaper. He also so endeared him-self to the American soldier that he has been made entirely at home ever since

been made entirely at home ever since whenever his journeyings have brought him to the camp of any part of our Army. "He was not only present at every bat-the and skirmish of the campaign, but did what, I think, no other correspondent ever did-actually took part in the fight-ing. A member of General Crook's suff told me at Fort Omaha, in 1859, that Finerty charged with the cavairy through the Indian line at the battle of the Rosebud, and had to fight his way back again. This was something I had not before known, nor was it known by anybody else in the Times office. When I asked Finerty about Times office. When I asked Finerty abou It afterwards be admitted that it was so and I asked him what the Times would have done for an account of that fight if he had been killed. He replied by asking me how I thought he was to get a good account of the battle if he did not actually

During this campaign he went with the famous Sibley scout party, which during its absence from the main column encountered a strong party of Sloux un-der Chief White Antelope, with whom they had a three days' fight, and from which he escaped by a most perilous night-and-day march. He missed being at the mas-sucre of Custer's troopers only for the reason that Sitting Bull chose to attack Custer before attacking Crook.

Story of Great Train Wreck "After the excitament of the Crook campaign, as may be supposed, Mr. Fin-erty had but little fancy for local reporting. He especially disliked any assign-ment "to pick up items." In those times when there was but little going on Mr. Storey would sometimes look critically at my payroli and ask me why I kept so many expensive men when there was so little for them to do. He would be par-ticularly critical about those who drew the highest salary, and among these was

"I think the King, in the interest of the Empire, would like to have the question settled. I don't think he is half so dead in love with Ireland as with the necessities of empire; he also has an ambition to heal the feud. But I have no use for kings, anyway; I don't think they are different from other people; I'm a requibilizan," said Mr. Finerty, with a laugh.

"Would home rule satisfy the Irish people or would they continue the agitation for national independence?"

No Limit to Aspirations.

I don't think he is half so but passed me back my payroli.

It was not long after this that very late one evening a builetin came over the wires saying that a passenger train on the lake Shore road had gone through a prevented the settlement of the leading members of the British during 20 years the fear of parliamentary opposition has alone prevented the settlement of the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires saying that a passenger train on the lake Shore road had gone through a prevented the settlement of the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires saying that a passenger train on the lake Shore road had gone through a prevented the settlement of the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires saying that a passenger train on the lake Shore road had gone through a prevented the settlement of the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires and the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires and the leading members of the British during 20 years the wires and the leading members of the British that very late of the leading members of the British during 20 years the fear of parliamentary opposition has alone prevented the settlement of the Anglon fear of parliamentary opposition has alone prevented the settlement of a conciliatory policy. All the British alugh.

State of parliamentary opposition has alone prevented the settlement of a conciliatory policy. All the British alugh.

State of parliamentary opposition has alone prevented the settlement of

boundaries to the aspirations of a nation. The advice of Ireland's best friends in this country is to take the best she can get without loss of self-respect and without mortgaging the future."

"After selling out the farms, do you think the landlords will settle down in their manor-houses and parks and become united in interest with the Irish was raging, and I do not yet know how how the proposed to the secondary of the secondary to the seconda he was off. He left while a snow storm was raging, and I do not yet know how he reached Ashtabula, for the last train had gone, but he managed to get there, and the next evening about 8 g'clock one of the most graphic descriptions of a railroad disaster ever written began to arrive at the Times office. We had at that time a very itascible and very profane man as managing editor, and as soon as the report began to arrive he soon as the report began to arrive he

began to swear about it. Too Busy to Explain

"At that time the Western Union Tel-egraph Company was opposed by the At-lantic & Pacific Company, owned by Jay Gould. Our contract with the Associated Press required us to send all our specials by the Western Union. Finerty was sending his by the Atlantic & Pacific, and this is what made the managing edftor mad. He came to my room probably

Finerty paid no attention to these dis-patches, as he was sitting at the elbow of the operator in Ashtabula, filing his report sheet by sheet as it was written. In the course of time, however, he took time to say that he was 'too busy to explain,' but 'would explain when he got home.' This made the frantic editor madder than giver, and he swore for an hour or more that he would have Fin-erty discharged the minute he reached the erty discharged the minute he reached the office.

this happens, and it does not make muc difference whether he does anything cla

of not. It pays to keep reporters of his kind. And from that day forth be never said anything about Finerty's salary, even at the dullest times. "In 1887 Mr. Storey called me to the office on Sunday afternoon, and said that evidently there was about to be trouble in the labor world, and that I must prepare for it at ones. I was instructed to pare for it at once. I was instructed to send the best man I had to Pittsburg by the next train, and to look out for strikes in Chicago in the near future. Finerty went to Pittsburg that night and arrived just in time to see the beginning of the riots that occurred in that year.

"He saw the militar regiment driven from the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Company and the immense destruction of property that followed, all of which ha property that followed, all of which had described. People who traveled on the Pennsylvania Railroad during the next ten years will remember the long line of ruined engines that stood on the siding at Altoona. This was part of the property destroyed at the Pittsburg riots.

"Mr. Finerty got back from Pittsburg in time to help report the riots of that year in Chicago. I remember very well that I was sitting at my deak one more more.

that I was sitting at my desk one morning about I o'clock, when somebody came in to tell us that there was serious disturbance going on at Goose Island, near the North Chicago rolling mills. Finerty came in at the moment, and I told hir to go to Goose Island.

In Thick of Chicago Riots.

"After two hours he came back to the office, black with rage, saying that Goose Island was the quietest place in the world, and that there was no riot or dis-turbance there of any kind, but that there was actual fighting going on at Haistead streat, and 'there is where I ought to be,' he said. 'Very well,' I replied, 'go there as soon as you can.' He was off at once, and a few hours later brought in a full report of the battle in which several people had been killed and many more wounded, and, as at the Rosebud fight, he was in the thick of it.

The last assignment that I had the pleasure of giving Mr. Finerty was by Mr. Storey's direction. He was sent to make a trip over the line of the Northern Parties. Pacific Railroad from its western end which was then somewhere in Dakota or Eastern Montana, to Puget Sound. He made the trip almost alone, on horse-back, from the terminus of that day to Puget Sound, giving in his letters a cos plete and graphic account of the country that was then but little known. That was in 1881. Last week he came over the same country in a Pullman car for the first time since his trip on horseback

As a Congressman

From daily newspaper work Mr. Finerty ook to politics and in 1883 was elected to the National House of Representatives as an Independent. He became noted as an advocate of the increase of the Navy and fortifications. He did not speak often, but, unlike most new members, was heard with attention. On two occasions his time was extended by unantmous consent of the House. In 1884 Mr. Finerty became a Republican and sup-ported Blaine for President, but in the campaign of 1990 he supported Bryan on account of his opposition to imperialism.
When Mr. Finerty ceased work on daily newspapers in 182 he started a newspaper of his own called the Citizen of Chicago, which is devoted to the cause of Ireland, and may be described as the Irlsh World of the West. He has ever since been its editor and it has divided his time with Irlsh Nationalist agitation, lectures on historical subjects and the writing of "Warpath and Bivouac" and the editing of "Ireland in Politics."

NATIONS MAY NOW AGREE Arbitration Committee Submits Plan

to Settle Difficulties. PARIS, Aug. 5.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who headed the French parila-mentary arbitration group on its recent visit to London, has written an important letter to Foreign Minister Delcasse, set-ting forth the results of the recent ex-changes of views in London and Paris between members of the British and French members of Parliament and the cading Ministers of the two governments. The conferences included those with Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and there is good reason to believe that Baron d'Estour-nelles in the references he makes in his letter to the conclusion of an arbitration House of Commons show that they expect a continuation of the agitation for home rule."

The member once on such an occasion, when he asked me what Finerty was defined by the new part of the second such as a subject to reply: Not much of anything. Why, then, do you keep him? He inquired. I answered that I kept him for emergencies—that when an emergencies to freight much of which goes to the newly discovered gold diggings to the settlement of the outstand-him? French difficulties, has the distinct approval of those controlling Great that the server of the Empire, would like to have the question for a reduction of naval force is due entirely to the initiative of the leading that the new part of the settlement of the outstand-him? French difficulties, has the distinct approval of those controlling Great that the references he makes in the

First, the conclusion of a reasonable arbitration treaty similar to that negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, and in accordance with clause is of The Hague international convention. Second, a reduction in the overwhelming national expenses in agreement Well, give me some money, he said, the Baron claims to have received categor-rent to the counting room and gave ical verbal and written assurances. Third, with France and Russia concerning which a friendly settlement of the outstanding differences for which 20 years have vainly

exhausted the research of diplomacy.

Baron d'Estournelles urges Minister Delcasse not to let this most favorable moment allp by, and declares that with equal good will on both sides, these three general agreements with Great Britain can be signed in a few months.

Baron d'Estournelles finally appounces his intention of putting a question to the Minister on the subject in the Chamber of Deputtes when Parliament reassembles. Speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press, Baron d'Estournelles

says:
"We have endeavored to free the sub-"We have endeavored to free the sub-ject of all utoplanism, and make an abso-lutely practical proposition. We expect that the beginning now made will be ex-tended until there appears a similar basis of agreement throughout the countries of Europe and America. Having brought about an exchange of views between the members of the French and British Par-liaments. I next wish to see a similar ex-change between American and French liaments. I next wish to see a similar exchange between American and French
parliamentarians. I expect to go to St.
Louis next year to deliver an address on
diplomacy at the international congress
in connection with the exposition and hope
to make definite plans for bringing to
Europe a delegation of representative
American officials and parliamentarians,
who are certain to be accorded a splendid reception on this side of the Atlantic."

Injunction Against Denver Union. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 5 .- An injunction was issued by Judge Dixon today against the local branch of the International Bricklayers Union, restraining it from en-forcing a rule that not more than one

branch of the United Irish League will be and I said Finerty had written it. He said nothing more, but went back to his not likely that he would be able to return mediately for that purpose, though he would willingly come at some future time.

The results of the United Irish League will be said I said Finerty had written it. He said nothing more, but went back to his noom.

That afternoon when I went to his room, as I did every day to get his instructions, he said to me:

"You are right about Finerty, We tries. For sale by all druggiets.

MORE LUMBER DROGHERS

EN ROUTE LIST HAS HALF A DOZEN RECENT ADDITIONS.

New Schooner W. F. Garms, of 1,500, 000 Feet Capacity, Coming From Nome-Big Fleet in Port.

The en route list of grain ships is a lit-The en route list of grain ships is a lit-tile slow in assuming good proportions this season, but the lumber fleet or route for Portland is receiving almost daily addi-tions, and the vessels now en route and listed under engagement for lumber load-ing has reached big proportions. Half a dozen new vessels have been added to the list within the past week, among them being the W. F. Garms, a new vessel re-cently built at Ballard. She is an im-mense carrier for a schooner-rigged craft. Alvena, which recently loaded here for San Pedro, is coming back again, and from the same California port is coming the schooner Prosper and the barkentine John C. Meyer. The ancient barkentine Arago, which recently loaded at the Arago, which recently loaded at the Strated after the actual manufacture of the soods that they had cost me less than 11.65 his account would be credited with one-half of the difference between the actual cost per pair and 11.65, at which we had sold the goods to him. This difference was ascertained to be \$5557.05, and credited with this rebate, which

year, but they are sim holding up, the fleet in port to finish this month consist-ing of nine vessels, with a carrying ca-pacity of about 10,000,000 feet. A number of new mills are under construction at Astoria and other points along the river, and within a year this business will in-crease quite materially over its present big proportions. big proportions.

SAVED ELEVEN LIVES.

Captain Young and the Poltalloch Crew Heroes of Valparaiso Storm. Every man on the Portland water from at all familiar with shipping knows Captain Alexander Young, of the British ship Poliniloch, which was strand-ed and afterward floated at Willapa Hared and afterward hoated at Wiliapa Har-bor about two years ago. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn of most praiseworthy conduct on his part during the big gale which wrecked the Foyledale and other ships at Valparaiso in June. La Union, one of the leading dailies of Valparaiso, in an account of the storm, tells of the rescue of a number of people by members of the Pultalioch's crew.

by members of the Poltalloch's crew, and completes the account as follows: "After this, the work of saving went on until all were rescued, some of them pas-sengers, others members of the crew of the Arequipa, of diverse nationalities. All were landed from the ship yeaterday morning. These facts demonstrate the beneficent action of Captain Young and of the officers and crew. To their efforts and self-sacrifice is due the saving of eleven lives. The captain is justifiably satisfied with his subordinates, for in addition to these important services being rendered, the most severe order and dis cipline was maintained in the face of the serious danger with which they themselves were threatened.

"But if so much of our praise or grat-itude is due to the officers and crew of the Poltailoch, how much more enthusi-astic should be our gratitude to Captain Young, who, although his generosity would demand our silence, we know has been the author and organizer of this memorable work of life-saving.

"Captain Young has frequently been in our port, and is well known and highly respected by all connected with maritime business in Valparaiso."

Steamboat Blown Adrift.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 5.—During a flerce rain and wind storm early today, the steamer Liol was torn from her moorings on the river front and swept through the closed draw of a wagon bridge-pliothouse and upper works were s off clean, and the boat drifted heipl down the river for four miles. 2 launches were torn loose from their moorings. Grain in this vicinity was laid the wind, and other da

for the year goes on the steamship Telle-machus to London and Liverpool. The shipment consists of 1500 cases.

Domestic and Foreign Ports,

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 5.—Sailed at 4 A. M.—Steamer Elmore, for Tillamook. Left up at 5 A. M.—Barkentine Katle Flickinger. Arrived down at 9:40 A. M.—Steamer Homer. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest; weather, cloudy.
Hoquiam, Wash.—Arrived Aug. 4.—Barkentine Mary Khitzeman, from Redondo, for Hoquiam; steamer G. C. Idndauer, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen.

Prancisco, for Aberdeen. Francisco, for Aberdeen.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Arrived—Schooner Alcalde, from Gray's Harbor; schooner Oakland, from Tillamook; steamer Umatilia, from Victoriae Sailed—Steamer Centennial, for Sestile; steamer Alliamee, for Coos Bay; schooner Helene, for Port Hadiock; schooner A. F. Cots, for Gray's Harbor.

Cots, for Gray's Harbor.

Tacoma, Aug. 5.—Arrived—Steamer Santa
Barbara, from San Francisco. Salied—British
bark Islamount, for South America, via Port
Townsend; steamer Santa Barbara, for Olympla; United States transport Burnside, for Sestile; steamer Mineola, for San Francisco.
Seattle-Salied Aug. 4.—Steamer Montara, for
San Francisco. Arrived August 5.—Steamer Tottenham from Asteria beta Tananta for San
Francisco. enham, from Astoria; brig Tanner, from Sat Pedro. Sailed-Steamer Roanoke, for Nome.
Hong Kong, Aug. 5.—Arrived previously—
Hong Kong Maru, from San Francisco, via
Honolutu, Yokohama, etc.; steamer Ching We,
from San Francisco, via Yokohama, etc. Sailed
Steamer Emperor of China, for Vancouver,
via Yokohama, etc.
Liverpool, Aug. 5.—Arrived-Friesland, from
Philadelphia; Oceanic, from New York Sailed
—Canada, for Montreal: Majestic, for New
York; Nordland, for Philadelphia.
Antwerp, Aug. 5.—Sailed—Switzerland, for
Philadelphia. Pedro, Sailed-Steamer Rounoke, for Nome

LITTAUER IN DEFENSE.

Ex-Member of Congress Denies There Was Any Fraud in Army Contract.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-Congressman Littauer has made the following statement:
"I am, of course, surprised and disap-pointed at the decision of the Secretary of War that there may exist even a prims facie case of violation of statute, decision only creates an inquiry as to whether a technical violation of law has been committed and removes from the case entirely any suggestion of dishon or dishonorable action on my part, and of any improper use of my influence as a Congressman in regard to any glove contracts. I can ask no more sweeping and complete vindication of my honor and business integrity than the final findings of the Secretary.

"As to the matter which has been re-

ferred to the Attorney-General, I am at a loss to understand how any question, even of a most refined technical nature, can exist as to the perfect propriety and legality of the contract of December 7, 18%. The uncontradicted evidence concerning this contract develops these facts:
"Mr. Lyon was a general contractor to the War Department, furnishing not only gleves, but caps, cotton ducks and various other articles. There was awarded to him a contract for 300 muskrat fur gauntlets, which he purchased from us at a price of 8.5s a pair. This price, we ascertained during the process of manufacture, was too low, as I informed him. Bubseexist as to the perfect propriety and le-

quently Mr. Lyon bid and his bid was accepted for 20,000 similar gloves, with a privilege to the Government of requesting 50 per cent more, which the Government took advantage of. After the acceptance of the bid he called on me to furnish him with the goods. I informed him that I could not furnish them at the price that the 3000 pairs had been furnished. We sustained a loss in the transaction, as I had previously informed him. During our conversation I took a sheet of paper and in my handwriting calculated the price of the goods, which, with a 15 per cent profit, to my firm, would have amounted to \$1.31 a pair, which was the price at which I had previously offered to make the gaunt-jets. During the discussion I reduced this anticipated profit to 19 per cent, making the price \$1.73.

the price \$1.73. "Mr. Lyon, who was a furrier, familiar with the material that entered into the manufacture of the fur part of the gloves. included that I had overestimated the num-ber of skins that would enter into the production of a dozen gloves, and sub-joined to my memorandum in his handcently built at Ballard. She is an immense carrier for a schooner-rigged craft, and is expected to handle nearly 1,500,000 feet. The Eldorado, another big carrier, which has recently loaded at Portland, is also on her way back here from the Orient. She sailed from Teintau July 25, and is due in about three weeks. The Alvena, which recently loaded here for San Pedro, is coming back again, and from the same California port is coming to the contracted from the same California port is coming to the contracted to furnish the goods to the Government at \$1.65. It turned out that in fact he had contracted for them.

he was credited with this rebate, which amounted to \$1783.50.
"Our books gave evidence in detail of this transaction. Mr. Lyon was charged for the gloves at \$1.65 a pair, and his account was subsequently credited with the rebate referred to. It, as the Secretary says, 'there is no doubt that a manufacturing firm, one member of which happens to be a member of Congress, has a right to manufacture and sell goods to jobbers who are filling Government contracts, and that they do not come within tracts, and that they do not come within the prohibition of the statute so long as the contract between the firm and the lobber is a separate and distinct transacion from the contract between the jobber and the Government, I fall to see, and I am sure the community will fall to see, how even a technical or legal violation of any statute or any code of moral or comrcial propriety or any invidious criti-m or censure can be founded on this

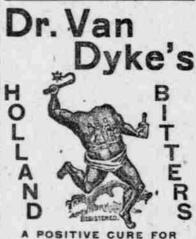
Asks for Seaside Franchise, ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—E. M. Crawford, of Portland, has petitioned uncil of Seaside for a ten-year ex-electric light franchise at that place. He also asked for a \$500 bonus for establishing the plant, but the Council has no authority to give bonuses, although it has instructed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance granting the

franchise. This will be acted upon at the meeting the Council on next Monday evening is also asserted that the people whom Mr. Crawford represents are contemplating the construction of an electric carline Clatsop plains to a connection

Want Public Camping Places

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)— ounty Superintendent Copeland returned today from Vernonia, where he attended the session of the Pomona Grange for the Columbia County District. A resolution was passed, asking the Ore-gon Legislature to pass an act requiring each county to set apart one acre of ground every ten miles on each public road, to be used as a camping place for ravelers. A resolution also passed, al-bough it met with some opposition, fa-oring a special convention to revise the

Indian Fisherman Missing. ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—John Logan, a half-breed Indian fisherman, itr-ing at Grassy Island, came to Astoria Sunday morning with a boatload of fish, which he sold. After purchasing some supplies, which he left at a saloon, he stepped out, and has not been seen since. His boat and supplies are still here, and his friends are making a search for him.



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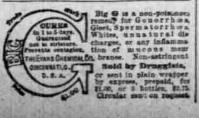
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