FINDS WEE BABE ON HER DOOR STEP

A Down-Town Lodging-House Keeper Made Custodian of Foundling.

IDENTITY IS A MYSTERY

Little Stranger, Half Dead From Exposure, Is Turned Over to Police and Taken to Baby Home.

Abandoned by those who were responsible for her coming into the world, a little mite of a brown-eyed baby girl, hardly more than a month old, was found shivering with the cold on the steps of the Aster House, at 251 Seventh street, last night. Who the parents of the wee bit of humanity are is unknown now and may ever remain a mystery. In the stereotyped phrase dear to the heart of the budding journalist, there is not the slightest mark on the clothing by which the little stranger can be identified.

The infant was turned over to the police and later taken to the Baby Home, where it will be cared for during the usual search and inquiry for the unnatural parents responsible for the casting off of the little innocent.

It was about 9:30 o'clock last night when Mrs. P. F. Olsen, the proprietor of the boarding-house, who had stepped out of the front door to bid good night to a caller, noticed a bundle in a porch rocking chair. Her first impulse was to call back her departing visitor and ask her if she had forgotten a package, but before she could do so she observed a movement in the chair.

Hastening forward, she seized the bundle and found, to her astonishment, that it was a tiny infant, wrapped in a cheap woolen shawl. With a cry of pity she lifted the foundling from its resting-place and carried it into the warm room. It hardly needed a mother's instinct to tell her that the little one was half dead with cold. Its numb, blue look showed that it had suffered from the chill of the evening, and after one glance Mrs. Olsen began to chafe gently the infant's feet and hands.

At the same time the police department was notified and arrangements were made to send the child to the Baby Home.

When the baby was found on the porch of Mrs. Olsen's house it was fairly well wrapped up in the usual swaddling clothes and a coarse shawl. Beside it lay a small bundle of cheaply made clothing, a nursing bottle and a half-filled bottle of some malted baby food.

From the appearance of the child, which had already contracted a cold when found, it must have been lying on the porch for from half an hour to an hour. For an hour prior to the finding of the baby no one had entered or left the house.

The foundling was taken to the station by Patrolman Ellis. From there it was sent to the Baby Home in the arms of Patrolman Shields. The clothing was carefully searched for clews to the child's identity, but none were found.

Dispute Over Value of Their Diamonds

"Lucky Jack" Peterson and Whisky Drummer Murray Make Bet, and Peterson Wins—Murray Gave Diamond as Security and Asks District Attorney to Recover it.

THE District Attorney's office and two prominent Portland lawyers have been drawn into a controversy arising over the wagering of a barrel of whisky against $300 on the merits of a diamond scarfpin owned by "Lucky Jack" Peterson and a diamond ring, the property of Martin Murray, the representative of an Eastern distillery.

Some few weeks ago Murray and Peterson became involved in a dispute as to the value of their respective jewelry. Murray wore a large diamond in a ring, of which he is very proud. Peterson likewise was fond of exhibiting his sparkler, which surmounts his scarf. The respective qualities possessed by each scintillant was left to a committee to decide. This committee was composed of J. J. Flaherty and Dennis Sullivan, who were instructed by the bettors to visit a reliable jeweler and have a statement made as to their relative value. If Peterson's stone was the better one he was to receive a barrel of whisky, which he intended placing aboard the steamship Geo. W. Elder. If Murray should win, Peterson was still to get the whisky, but he would be required to pay $300 for it.

As a guarantee of good faith, the disputants left their diamonds in possession of the committee, which had them examined by several reliable jewelry firms. Peterson's diamond scarfpin was adjudged to be worth $225, while the ring of Murray's was said to possess a value of only $500. Before the decision of the jewelers was had, Murray had left for Seattle, from which place he wired for his ring. He was informed by the same means that he had lost the bet, and was called upon to furnish the barrel of whisky before his bauble would be returned to him. This status of the affair was not pleasing to him, and he forthwith returned to Portland and endeavored to have the ring returned. Failing in this, he consulted E. S. J. McAllister, a lawyer, who promptly referred him to the District Attorney's office. In the meantime Peterson had consulted his attorney, Dan J. Malarkey, who will probably contest the return of the stone.

DISCUSS NEW FOOD LAW

Commissioners and Labor Leaders Confer.

A conference between a committee from the Oregon State Road Commission and representatives of the Oregon State Federation of Labor was held last night in the chambers of County Judge Webster, for the purpose of considering various features of a bill that is to be submitted to the next Legislature regulating the construction of a macadamized road from Portland to the California line by convict labor.

A concurrent resolution was adopted by the last Legislature empowering the Governor to appoint a State Road Commission with this object in view, and its members are now engaged in framing a measure with the idea of meeting all the requirements of the situation.

There were present at the conference last night County Judge L. R. Webster and E. F. Cannon, of Portland, who have been selected by the Commission to frame the proposed measure, and who are auxiliary members of the body; Judge John H. Scott, of Salem, who was present in an advisory capacity, and who offered many timely suggestions; C. H. Gram and Paulinus McDonald, representing the Oregon State Federation of Labor; R. A. Harris of Portland, secretary of the State Road Commission, and W. K. Newell, of Gaston, Oregon, a member of the commission.

The discussion took a wide range, and while the proposed bill is still in embryo, considerable progress was made last night, these three features being practically agreed upon:

First, that the bill should provide for the various counties of the State to have the option of working the convicts on their own roads.

Second, that in cases of those convicts worked directly under the control of the State Board, the counties should have the right to purchase the crushed rock and other material that was a product of their labor, the State to exercise control of all roads so constructed and compel the counties to build them in accordance with specifications.

Third, in case the counties did not use the convict labor or the crushed rock, that the State Commission should be empowered to build the roads itself with the force and material.

After agreeing upon a name for the new organization, which is henceforth to be known as the Convict Labor Board, the meeting adjourned until next Monday night, at the same place, upon which occasion it is expected that Judge Webster and Mr. Cannon will be in a position to report a draft of the proposed bill.

NEW LEADING MAN HERE

ERNEST HASTINGS ARRIVES TO JOIN BAKER COMPANY.

Comes Unexpectedly Three Days Ahead of Schedule—Big Man and Matinee Girls' Idol.

Ernest Hastings, the new leading man at the Baker Theater, dropped into Portland last night, although he was not expected until Sunday. He left New York last Saturday, but in Portland it was understood that he had not departed until night before last. He will make his first appearance with the Baker forces December 4 in "The Social Highwayman," the play that was to have marked the return of Ralph Stuart, who was previously engaged, but later released.

When Hastings arrived last night he went direct to the Hotel Portland and made preparations for a nice, long sleep, as he was thoroughly fatigued from his long journey. He did not even notify Manager George L. Baker of his arrival and this morning he intended to take him by surprise when he went around to become acquainted with the members of the Baker Theater family.

Ernest Hastings is precisely what Manager Baker has been casting about for if he wants a "big" and handsome leading man. He stands six feet one in his stockings and from depth and breadth of his square shoulders one would think that he could make good on the vaudeville stage performing feats of strength. While his tremendous physical strength is impressive, his manners, his voice and his actions make an equally good impression.

He has dark hair and an open and manly face. His eyes might be called sympathetic. His chin is almost as square as his shoulders. His cheeks are strong but not stern lines, which are generally considered as evidences of strength of character.

His voice is unusually deep and powerful, but in no way harsh. Instead, when speaking the softest of accents are noticeable. He has the kind of a voice that the young girls of the impressionable type are liable to declare "just simply grand." Taken all and all he is a big, handsome and likable sort of a chap who should have no trouble in winning his way into the hearts of the Baker patrons.

"I do want to make good here," he said last night, his eyes firing up with the light of anticipation. "I hope the people will like me and I certainly will do all I can to make a favorable impression. As you know, I am not a new one in the business, and I suppose that I should be hardened long before this. But I'm not. I'll admit I am a little nervous because I am so anxious for the people of Portland to like me."

For the last several years Hastings has been playing title roles in traveling companies. He was in Portland three years ago in "The New Minister," when he was featured. His work here at that time made a marked impression upon the Portland public. Since then he played the title role of Brandon in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and has been with other companies. For about four years at intervals he was leading man at the Alcazar Theater in San Francisco, where he has a host of admirers. Before taking to the stage Hastings studied law, but he never practiced it.

GETS EVEN WITH DOCTOR

Woman Shoots Him for Sending Her to Hospital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A well-dressed woman shot and wounded three men at Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue this afternoon. One of the men was a doctor, who was said to have been attending her. The woman was arrested.

To bystanders the woman who did the shooting declared she was Miss Ophelia Schneider, of 3186 Amsterdam avenue.

The doctor who was shot was Fred Bierhoff, 32 East Forty-eighth street. He is believed to be fatally wounded.

Otto Droege, a lawyer, of Park Row, was wounded in the groin. The third man was not badly hurt.

Miss Schneider said she meant to kill Dr. Bierhoff, and had been following him for several days.

"I brought some ideas from Paris, and he stole them."

Later Dr. Bierhoff gave out a statement in which he said that Miss Schneider, who was a former patient of his, began to write him threatening letters several years ago and attacked him on the streets about a year ago. At his instance, Dr. Bierhoff declared, the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but later he agreed to her release with the understanding that she was to return to Germany.

Searching for Colored Nurse.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Lottie Jackson, a colored nurse girl, and a child of C. R. Langdon, a New York broker, for whom the police sent out an alarm, were located today in a department store here, where the colored girl bought a new dress for the child, whom she is alleged to have kidnaped. This afternoon the child was taken to her home at Fishkill, while the police instituted a search for the colored girl, who had been allowed to leave the store.

Milwaukie Country Club.

Eastern and California races. Take Sellwood or Oregon City car, starting from First and Alder streets.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

that Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes. Makes Weak Eyes Strong. Doesn't Smart. Soothes the Pain and Sells for 50 cents.

MILLS LAW CUTS CITY'S INTEREST

Public Deposits Earn $5000 Less Revenue Than Under Old Statute.

NEW ACT NOT PRACTICAL

Treasurer Werlein Compelled to Violate Its Provisions to Save Money to Taxpayers—Hard Work Placing Deposits.

FAULTS OF MILLS LAW.

The Mills law, enacted in February, 1905, changing methods of securing deposits of city of Portland funds, has been in operation this year, and, as foretold by bankers of the city, has diminished the interest accretion of those funds. The loss of interest, accruing to the city, is shown by the following:

City would receive under old law	$ 13,000
Is receiving under Mills law	4,000
Is receiving by violation of Mills law	4,000
City loses this year	5,000
Would lose if law were strictly enforced	9,000
Money drawing interest under Mills law	200,000
Money drawing interest by violation of Mills law	200,000
Money not drawing interest	150,000
Total city money, at present	550,000
Average total city money, 1906	600,000
Average total city money, 1905	500,000
Interest to city, 1905	9,011

Under the old law, practically all the city's money earned interest. This year 50 per cent is idle, and were the law strictly enforced 65 per cent would be idle.

Interest earnings of city deposits are greatly curtailed by the Mills law this year; the leading of the public funds is made difficult; many banks are prevented from taking the money; at this moment $150,000 cannot be placed at interest; and $200,000 is bringing interest in violation of the law, the city's benefit thus being in conflict with the statute.

The old law, says City Treasurer Werlein, if continued this year, would have brought in $12,000. Under the new law, the city this year is receiving but $8000, which is $5000 less interest than that. Were the new law not "stretched" by Treasurer Werlein, the city's interest earnings would be $9000 less than the old law would have afforded. By "stretching" the law, Mr. Werlein has been able to place at interest $200,000, which otherwise would remain idle, because the sum deposited in compliance with the new law—another $200,000—is the limit for which he could find borrowers. This act of the Treasurer's is yielding $4000 interest and strict application of the law, another $4000, making $8000 in all. Last year, with an average of $300,000 less funds than this year, the interest revenue was $9011.

The new law was introduced in the Legislature in 1905 and fathered by A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank of Portland, who was speaker of the House of Representatives and who put the bill through the Legislature against the protest of a large part of the Multnomah delegation at Salem and of prominent bankers of Portland.

Motive Behind Change of Law.

The motive behind the law-change is alleged to have been a desire of the larger banks of Portland—such as the First National, Security Savings & Trust and Ladd & Tilton, which are banking allies—to secure the use of city moneys, to the exclusion of their lesser rivals. But owing to the storm that has followed the change, it is alleged the banks mentioned have not taken any of the city moneys, expecting thus to prove that they had no selfish interest in the enactment of the law.

As pointed out beforehand by smaller banks, the new law imposes conditions which they cannot meet requiring depositaries to indemnify the city by placing in the hands of the Treasurer securities that they do not have in the channels of their business, and preventing them from putting up other securities which would be just as safe for the city.

The old law, as contained in the city charter enacted in 1903, provided a method whereby city deposits were secured by indemnity bond of surety companies, the indemnity being twice the amount of the cash received from the city. The new law provides that the indemnity must be bonds of the city of Portland, their face value equal to the deposit, or bonds of the state or of any county, municipality, or school district in Oregon or of standard railroads or street railways, whose marketable value is not less than one and one-fourth times the deposit.

It was contended by the foes of the change that surety bonds were as safe an indemnity against loss as any and that the promoters of the change wanted to use as collateral bonds which they could conveniently employ for such purpose, thus securing monopoly of the city deposits and cheapening the city's interest. The foes contended that they could not afford to put up standard securities to the value of one-fourth more than the deposits.

The new law has made difficult the lending of city funds. It has diminished the city's interest revenue. It has deterred banks from taking the city's money. Right now $150,000 of the city's money is begging for a bank borrower. Adherence to the law would have cost the city this year $4000, by shutting off so much interest revenue.

These facts are testified to by City Treasurer Werlein. While not advocating return to the old system he says the new law needs amendment. He has had great difficulty in lending the city's funds. For the city's advantage he has had to construe the law "liberally," in order to earn interest. This interest, not accruing in accordance with law, he is not required by law to turn into the city treasury, but he is doing this on account of what he considers a moral obligation. He accepts standard bonds at one and one-fourth times their face value, instead of their market value—an act that the law clearly does not intend, but the city is better off for it.

At present the city has about $550,000, as follows:

Deposited according to law, U. S. National	$200,000
Deposited in violation of law, Merchants' National and Portland Trust	200,000
Not deposited	150,000
Total	$550,000

The money on deposit is drawing interest at 2 per cent on $250,000 and 2¾ per cent on $50,000. Under the old law practically all the city money was deposited at interest. The idle $150,000 Mr. Werlein has vainly sought to place at interest. The Bank of California, he says, replied to his offer of $100,000 that it did not have the securities required by the law. The Portland Trust Company would have taken $100,000 had the law permitted terms to its suiting.

An anomaly of the law is the inability of the Treasurer to accept warrants of the city, county or State, as security, although they are absolutely safe. Then again he can accept offers from banks of only $250,000 capital or more—an obvious injustice to the smaller banks, whose securities may be perfectly safe. Further, a bond must be at least six years old and must not have defaulted in interest in that time, although there are safe bonds of shorter life than that. Finally the one and one-fourth security requirement greatly impedes the city.

Last Grand Toot on Chinese Gin

Jim Casey Learns That Joints Are to Be Closed, and Attempts to Drink Them Dry—Goes to Bed on Plaza.

WHEN "Jim" Casey read in The Oregonian yesterday morning that the City Council had ordered all of the Chinese ginshops closed, he resolved that he would do his part to see that none of the large amount of the liquid should go to waste. He resolved that he would go on one last grand "toot," and he did.

Starting out bright and early, Casey made a tour of all the gin joints in Chinatown, of which there are six. At each shop he poured down several glasses of the beverage, and, as two drinks are sufficient to cause intoxication, Casey was "soaked" to the skin when he finished his trip.

Well satisfied with his efforts, Casey sought the Plaza blocks, and in a nice, cold, grassy corner, he dropped down at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thinking himself in his apartments, he began disrobing, but he succeeded only in removing his shoes when his actions were reported to Captain Moore at police headquarters, and Patrolman Croxford was dispatched to attend to Casey. He did so by calling a patrol-wagon and sending Casey to the City Jail.

Casey did not mind being locked up, for he thought he had done his duty in a noble manner, and he was satisfied to go behind the bars with his record. He challenges any of the other members of the gin-drinking colony to make a similar tour of the ginshops in Chinatown and drink as much of the liquid as he drank yesterday.

GRESHAM CITY ELECTION

Citizens Nominate Ticket to Be Voted for December 4.

GRESHAM, Or., Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Gresham's municipal election will be held Tuesday, December 4. A full Citizens' ticket has been nominated as follows: Mayor, E. C. Lindsey; Recorder, D. S. Johnson; marshal, Fred McElliott; Councilmen, F. B. Stuart, Bert Thomas, L. P. Manning and D. M. Roberts.

An opposition ticket is expected to develope this week. Politics has never cut any figure in the city elections here and the only rivalry is between the two factions who favor or oppose the existing ordinances.

Mayor Shattuck, who has been the executive head of the city since its incorporation over two years ago, has positively declined to be a candidate again. Under his administration the town has been prosperous and law abiding.

Recorder St. Clair will also decline another term, although his friends may put him on the other ticket.

Wife Murderer to Be Hanged.

DES MOINES, Nov. 22.—The Supreme Court of Iowa today affirmed the decision of the lower court, sentencing Louis Busse, convicted of murdering his wife and burning the body, to be hanged December 14.

CARRIES BIBLE IN ONE HAND AND BOTTLE OF RYE IN OTHER

Rev. Arnold Casper, Dutch Evangelist, Starts Out to Save Portland Sinners, and Ends Career at Court.

WITH the Bible his mother gave him 50 years ago in one hand and a bottle of newly acquired rye in the other, Rev. Arnold Casper, Dutch evangelist, went abroad Wednesday forenoon to preach the gospel. Yesterday morning the gentleman had the municipal court for his congregation.

At first, Rev. Mr. Casper held out on the street corners, exhorting the crowds to leave the ways of wickedness and get within the fold. Now and then he consulted his Bible for facts, but the bulk of his inspiration came from the bottle.

Rev. Mr. Casper made much noise, but no converts. He pointed out the awful hereafter that will be the fate of all sinners. He begged and pleaded with his hearers to repent and be born anew. He raved and ranted, pausing only for breath and an occasional drink.

Rev. Casper announced no text, nor did he have an excerpt of his sermon prepared for publication. He read various passages from the old Bible, intended to show the terrible brimstone reception-hall that is yawning for all that refuse to steer clear of unrighteousness. His sermon attracted quite a throng of idly curious people, and the bottle attracted a number of others, who remained until they saw he wasn't going to pass it around.

Finally, despairing of making converts to the cause of good, Rev. Mr. Casper decided upon a new method of procedure. He must save the people of the city at any cost. So, accompanied by his ecstatic jag, the ministerial gentleman took up the enormous task of a house-to-house religious canvass.

Rev. Mr. Casper got as far as the Waterhouse & Lester offices, at Fifth and Oak streets. Here he insisted upon converting the stenographer and bookkeeper. Neither of those worthies understanding Dutch, they failed to appreciate his worthy mission, mistook him for a book agent, and, being unable to get rid of him in any other manner, called for the police. Mr. Goltz responded.

On the way to the police station, Rev. Mr. Casper tried to convert the officer, but Mr. Goltz had long since been baptized, and said he had no sins to repent. The evangelist also tried to save Captain Moore and the other officers at the station, but they likewise claimed to be totally free of soul-blemishes and disdained his ministrations.

When locked up, the evangelical individual tried his art on Jim Hill, but Jim was preoccupied with a drunken stupor and would not listen. Rev. Mr. Casper presently fell into a siesta of his own, and remained thus until court time. His enthusiasm in the cause of good had died down entirely by this time. It cost him $2.

REPORT FILED BY THE GRAND JURY

Orlando S. Murray Indicted for Murder of Lincoln C. Whitney.

LAWYER M'GINN IS SCORED

Taken to Task for Entering Grand Jury Room—Libel Charges Against Proprietors of The Oregonian Fail.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

Indictment returned against Orlando Sherman Murray, charging him with the crime of murder in having shot and killed A. L. Whitney on the morning of November 12 last for leading his sister astray. This was the sole indictment found.

Complaint against the proprietors of The Oregonian, accusing them of libel, come to naught.

Recommendation adopted that Henry E. McGinn be cited for contempt of court on account of alleged forced intrusion into the jury room while the body was in session.

All the county institutions inspected and found to be in excellent shape.

PERSONNEL OF THE GRAND JURY—R. R. Colson, foreman, of Gresham, farmer; Abram Dilley, of Portland, 234 Curry street, capitalist; Charles Ahlsen, of Hillsdale, farmer; J. B. Schaefer, of Linnton, farmer; William Stanley, of Gresham, farmer; Philip Lawton, of Portland, 829 First street, carpenter; James H. Schram, of Cleone, farmer.

After a ten-day session, during which it considered a great many matters of important public interest, the county grand jury submitted its report to Judge Sears at 4:07 yesterday afternoon and was discharged.

In the course of its deliberations a quantity of alleged violations of law was brought to the attention of the body, but only one indictment was returned, that against Orlando S. Murray, who is charged with the murder of Lincoln C. Whitney. Murray killed Whitney, the betrayer of his sister, November 12. The report follows in full:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

To the Honorable Alfred F. Sears, Jr.:

We, the undersigned grand jury, empanelled on Monday, November 12, 1906, as a grand jury for the November term of said year, make the following report:

SESSIONS.

We have been in session every legal day from said 12th day of November, 1906, until this date.

WITNESSES.

During our sessions we have examined on various complaints submitted to us for investigation, 41 witnesses, several of whom were experts on handwriting.

INDICTMENTS.

We have found but one true bill and that for murder in the first degree which is submitted herewith.

There have been submitted to us for investigation many complaints which appear to have been inspired more by a desire to gratify personal feelings, or for the purpose of revenge, than to punish violators of the law. It is needless to say that this body, while giving due consideration to all complaints who have appeared before it in good faith, has firmly refused to lend the powers of the grand jury for such purposes. As an example of such complaints we refer to certain charges of libel preferred against the management of one of the daily papers of this city. On this charge we have heard considerable evidence and have decided this complaint arises out of a newspaper controversy. The alleged libelous matter submitted for consideration might justify a return of a true bill if presented independent and aside from the controversy raging between the managers of two publications. The public has withstood the abuses of the press for so long and with such a degree of firmness, and the discernment it has manifested between truth and falsehood, shows it may safely be entrusted to hear and to see everything true and false and form a correct judgment between them. Hence we have concluded that public justice does not demand that the criminal courts of this county be used for the purpose of aiding either party in a controversy of this kind, but we leave this matter to that greatest of juries, "public opinion," before whom both contestants have already been indicted on the charge of abusing the liberty of the press.

CONTEMPT OF GRAND JURY.

While this jury was engaged in a secret session, examining a witness on the 12th day of November, 1906, District Attorney John Manning, and one of his duly appointed deputies being present we were interrupted in the examination of said witness by heavy pounding on the door of the grand jury room, and upon the door being opened one Henry E. McGinn, an attorney at law, without requesting permission to enter, and without leave or invitation of the grand jury, rushed into the grand jury room and in a loud and boisterous manner commenced to upbraid the District Attorney in the presence of this jury and of the witness then being examined, and the said Henry E. McGinn took upon himself the responsibility of telling this jury what its duties were and that no one had the right to be present except the District Attorney himself, and the witness under examination; that said Henry E. McGinn ran about the grand jury room, smacked his fists and pounded the table and otherwise conducted himself in so rude and so boisterous a manner as to wholly interfere with the deliberations of this body; that said Henry E. McGinn refused to leave the grand jury room when ordered to do so.

That afterwards we submitted a presentation of this interruption of the grand jury to his honor, Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., and was informed by him that this matter amounted to a contempt of court. This grand jury deems the actions of the said Henry E. McGinn deserving not only of censure but of punishment. Therefore, we earnestly request and direct the proper officers to bring contempt proceedings against the said Henry E. McGinn for his said actions in interfering with the deliberations of the officers of this court.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

We visited the various public institutions of the county and find them well conducted. At the Poor Farm and the County Hospital we found conditions very good, the inmates well cared for and seemingly well contented. However, we recommend the use of electricity for lighting purposes instead of kerosene at the Poor Farm.

MAGDALENE HOME.

We visited the Magdalene Home and found about 70 girls and women inmates there. This grand jury is informed that this institution receives about $7 per month for each inmate from the state, and that these inmates are mostly able to do work and do work in a laundry, run by that institution. We believe it would be a better policy for either the state or county—the county, if it has the authority—to operate a detention home for wards of this character. And are of the opinion that if properly managed an institution of this kind would be of great benefit, and almost, if not wholly, self sustaining.

BABY HOME.

We visited the Baby Home and found the institution in good sanitary condition, everything nice and clean, and the management thereof is to be commended.

COUNTY JAIL.

We also visited the County Jail which is in charge of Jailor Mitchell, and too much cannot be said of the manner in which it is kept. The sub-jail at Kelly's Butte is commendable, the prisoners are well kept, fed and housed. The sanitary conditions are good and it is a better place for men confined for offenses they have committed than the County Jail, as it is light and airy. We commend the county authorities for this innovation of prison discipline. We observed the prisoners were at work and appeared to be cheerful and better contented than prisoners usually are when merely confined in idleness in the corridors and cells of county jails. They are under the direct charge of Mr. Briggs, who exercises a kind and firm discipline over them.

CITY JAIL.

We also visited the City Jail and find that it is well kept but dark and entirely too small for the number of people confined there from time to time. However, this overcrowded condition of the City Jail is now being relieved to some extent by the city authorities sending prisoners to the rockpile at Kelly's Butte.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AID SOCIETY.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, under the management of W. T. Gardner and his able assistants, we find in good condition, the boys and girls are being sent to school and are as well cared for as can be expected from the management of an institution.

TAX DEPARTMENT.

We recommend that the tax collecting department of the Sheriff's office in the Courthouse be enlarged to suit the increased needs of the public, as the present quarters are inadequate for the purposes, and causes much delay on the part of taxpayers.

SHERIFF STEVENS' JAIL-BREAK ALARM.

While the grand jury was inspecting the County Jail yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Stevens, who accompanied the body on its rounds, secretively turned in the "jail-break" alarm to the upper office without the knowledge of any of the members of the grand jury. In less time than it takes to tell it, the jail was filled with bareheaded and coatless deputies, who seemed to appear from all directions. The perfect discipline displayed made a marked impression. It is not thought that there is much danger of an outbreak occurring in the county bastile, but if such a thing should happen it is believed the Sheriff's office is fully competent to handle it.

MONEY FOR CASTLE ROCK

PORTLAND BUSINESS FIRMS SUBSCRIBE TO FUND.

Sum of $505 Given Thus Far and Effort Will Be Made to Raise Total of $2000.

President Hoge of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday issued a call to the people of Portland, asking for contributions of money or blankets for the relief of the distressed people of Castle Rock who were left destitute or nearly so by the recent floods in the Cowlitz. It is estimated that $2000 will be sufficient to make the temporarily homeless comfortable until normal conditions are restored.

It is hoped to get a check off this morning, as immediate aid is required. A solicitor, sent out by the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday visited those business houses which sell goods to the distressed town and from which contributions will probably be promptly secured.

Messages from Castle Rock tell of privation caused by the floods. Many are without suitable clothing and others are destitute of bedding, their property having been destroyed by the high water.

M. Mosessohn, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, secured the following subscriptions yesterday: First National Bank, $100; Ladd & Tilton, $100; Allen & Lewis, $50; Fleischner, Mayer & Co., $50; W. P. Fuller & Co., $50; Portland Flouring Mills Company, $50; Lang & Co., $25; Closset & Devers, $20; Rothchild Bros., $20; each, $20; W. B. Glafke Co., $10; Northrop & Sturgis Co., $10; total, $505.

Other business firms will be visited by Mr. Mosessohn today. The business men who have so far contributed gave willingly and said that if further donations were needed from them to complete the desired $2000, they would be glad to give more.

It is expected the total will be raised and the check forwarded today. The relief committee at Castle Rock, which will disburse the fund, is as follows: B. R. Paris, J. C. Gladwith, Joseph O'Neill, R. Brewster and J. W. Studebaker.

CASTLE ROCK IN PRESENT NEED

Industries Will Be Resumed as Soon as Repairs Are Made.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Special.)—Now that the water has receded, the damages, though heavy, are not so great as were at first supposed. Great injury has been done to property all along the Cowlitz River, but, with the exception of the land that has been washed away, the damages can in most cases be speedily repaired and the thriving industries soon resume their wonted course. An examination into the condition of the submerged or partly submerged mills reveals the fact that beyond the loss of booms and materials, the losses will be comparatively small.

John Robin, of the Robin Shingle Company, reports that he has found in one place above here 300 cords of shingle bolts which they thought were gone, which means a saving of $1000 or more, and will greatly aid the company in soon resuming business. At the Metcalf mill the buildings were not under water, but the supporting bank was carried away under a portion of the elevator and storehouse. While this company has lost heavily in the matter of logs and bolts, it still has some material near at hand and can probably resume operations as soon as the repair work is done and the necessary booms replaced.

The Black Diamond Paint & Shingle Company, which lost its mill and a large amount of bolts, has decided to rebuild here on a larger scale than before.

Gray's mill, just across from the lower end of town, was apparently uninjured, and began sawing shingles Monday. That mill was high above the water and its bolts were in the Arkansaw River, away from the rushing waters of the Cowlitz, so that the loss, if any, was very light.

The water works are again in operation. The electric lighting plant, though most of it was in the water for a time, is now dry, though a portion of it is still hanging over the bank. The machinery is being recovered and repaired as rapidly as possible, but it is said that it will be some months before the lights will be turned on again.

There is plenty of employment in the timber for all the men who want to work, and the absolutely necessary as well as contemplated public and private improvements will give employment to many more. Temporary assistance, however, to those who have lost everything is absolutely needed.

Railroad traffic is being rapidly resumed, with the assistance of several river steamers, and it is thought that trains will be able to cross the Olequa bridge by the first of next week at farthest.

The following are the names of those, so far as known, who lost their homes: Mr. Alexander, who occupied the toll-house; Fred Hatch, Mc. Brown, Phil Bruneau, John Fraidenburg, M. L. Sheumake, George Cunningham, Mrs. Stella Everitt, Chet Bemis, Joe Hemeke, B. Vincent Brewer, C. L. Fowler, W. N. Scott, W. A. Williams, W. E. Warner, James Alger, D. Dodge, W. E. E. Burt, Frank Tannehill, Harvey Staley, D. S. Martin, occupied by Sam Cornelius, who lost everything; Mr. Summers (two), James Parish, Guy Rube, and the Brist estate also lost houses. J. F. Marsh, just below town, also lost his barn and his house was so badly wrecked that it has been torn down.

Offers of assistance are coming from outside towns, which are being gratefully received by the relief committee. Kelso comes to the front liberally, without having been solicited.

GOT THE WRONG IMPRESSION

IN SPITE OF TOPSY-TURVY CONDITIONS, MORE BUSINESS THAN EVER IS BEING DONE.

An Impression That Improvements Now Being Made, Getting Ready in the New Eilers Piano House, Had Interfered With Trade, Shown to Be Far From the Mark—A Repetition of Old-Time Heavy Piano Selling—A Long List of Buyers—New Quarters, When Completed, to Be the Most Convenient in the Entire West in the Music-Store Line.

"It seems to me that you people have shown poor judgment in publishing the names of the buyers of those three Metrostyle Pianola Pianos, which you did in yesterday's paper," said a well-known Portland man, a friend and admirer of the Eilers Piano House. "Your house," he continued, "in days gone by, published lists of sales showing a dozen, fifteen, yes, twenty-five, and even a larger number of purchasers daily." "Most everyone knows this, and, therefore, it seems to me," he said, "that you better not say anything about piano selling until the Eilers Piano House has been really reopened, then, with new equipment and your policy of giving people more for their money than they can obtain elsewhere, you will, I am sure, be in position to publish records greater than ever before."

We told him that the sale of three Metrostyle Pianola Pianos, especially the high-priced styles, in one day, is, in itself, an event of such importance and significance that we deem it worthy of special note. However, to reassure him, as well as others who may have noted the fact that we mentioned only three sales in yesterday's advertisement, when it is our usual custom to announce dozens or more, we showed him, and we subjoin hereto, the entire list of sales reported in the office on the same day on which these three Metrostyle Pianola Pianos were purchased.

After being practically out of business all Summer, this report of sales for a single day is really worthy of mention when the fact is considered that even now Eilers Piano House is still in a state of turmoil. Most of the time there is hardly a square yard of floor space on the three floors that is not littered with building material, and the various appurtenances of carpenters and workmen. Despite all this, trade must be, and is being carried on without interruption, and in immense volume, as the facts show, and this business itself is unquestionably the greatest indorsement that could be given our establishment.

Here Is the List.

The other sales of the day, as above referred to, were as follows: A beautiful Kimball Upright, in fancy mahogany, was purchased by Mr. Dryden Baker.

The Hepper Commercial Club ordered a fine Marshall & Wendell Piano, while Mr. Michael Stubblefield purchased an exact duplicate of the same and still another instrument of this same make, in a mottled walnut case, was secured by Mr. W. O. Chase.

A handsome Bailey Upright—which make is growing to be very popular—was secured by Mrs. J. F. Reed, while Kate Sullivan purchased a specially designed Haddorff Piano, a duplicate of the one exhibited in the Illinois building at the Fair. Another fine Bailey Piano went to Mrs. Charles C. Daniel, while a duplicate of the same was purchased by Miss Bessie Brown.

Mr. O. F. Rose purchased one of the elegant large specially designed Story & Clark Uprights.

Boston's great piano, the Chickering, found buyers in Mrs. Carl Hopp, who decided upon a Baby Grand, and Mr. Robert Weir, who took a fancy carved mahogany upright. A third Chickering was secured by J. A. Holden, and a fourth—a regular Parlor Grand size Chickering, in very fancy curly mahogany—went to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Gwinn.

Miss Maud Opdyke decided upon a handsome Kimball of special design in fancy mahogany case.

In addition to the Pianola Pianos mentioned yesterday, another of the famous $750 styles was secured by Mrs. J. A. Martin, and Mr. C. C. Bonell decided upon a Steck Metrostyle Pianola Piano, exactly the same as was purchased by the lodge.

Mrs. J. Thomas, Miss Maud Isdelle and also Mrs. F. H. Oliver each purchased a large Cabinet Grand style of the old favorite Marshall & Wendell Uprights.

A Kimball Parlor Grand was also sold to Mr. A. Mlodek, while Mr. W. E. Larson secured one of the fancy Hobart M. Cable Pianos, which of late have grown into such great favor with almost all of the leading educational and music schools.

Late in the evening, Mr. C. G. Kennedy purchased one of the beautiful Baileys in the new dull or French finish, and one of the world-famous Weber Upright Pianos in most carefully selected African mahogany was purchased by Mr. J. T. Brown.

Soon to Be Ready.

Upon completion of the work now under way, Eilers Piano House will unquestionably be the best-equipped and all-around finest piano store on the Pacific Coast. Every convenience for the careful, correct and speedy handling of the largest possible volume of piano business having been carefully provided. We feel we shall never be able to sufficiently express our appreciation of the loyalty of the public which makes possible a list of names and sales as above under the adverse conditions which prevail in the matter of store service at this time. Nothing is being left undone to complete the arrangements for the new establishment at the earliest possible moment, and thereafter Portland music-lovers, we hope, will have reason to feel well repaid for present inconveniences.

353 Washington street will be the number over the entrance to the new establishment of Eilers Piano House, bigger than ever, better than ever and busier than ever.

SHE SMOKED CIGARETTES

Portland Woman Sent to Asylum Suffering From Suicidal Mania.

Two women were committed to the State Insane Asylum by Judge Webster yesterday. Mrs. Minnie M. Juchenich, residing at 526 East Fourteenth street, had become so violent that it was considered necessary to keep her under restraint. For the past 15 years she has been a victim of the cigarette habit, besides having suffered considerably from the effects of various ailments. Her mania is of a homicidal nature.

The other case was that of Mrs. Annie Ferguson, aged 72, a native of Sweden, suffering from senile dementia.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.