AMERICALDIE AND STRATHGYLE DUE EARLY NEXT MONTH.

Five Steamers for the Orient Will Leave Portland in March-Marine Notes.

The Oriental liner Abergeldie sailed from Yokohama for this port last Bat-urday, and will reach Portland about March 12 Dodwoll & Co. will also have the Columbia at Portland for March loading, or, if she is not available, will sub-stitute some other sisumer to take her giace. The Santa Fe line steamer Strathgrie scrived at Ban Diego Monday, and as soon as she gots clear of quarantine and discharges her inward cargo she will come to Portland to load flour for the

and the prospects are bright for it prov-ing the best on record.

### AGAINST THE STEVEDORE. Judge Hanford Holds the Steamship Glenogle Blameless.

sult of Lorenzo Stayton, a stevedore, against the steamer Glenogle, has been decided in favor of the steamer by Judge Hanford, at Theoma. Stayton was one of the stevedores leading cargo on the boar last spring, and while assisting to cover the hatch, after finishing the day's work, he fell through, a distance of 30 foet. He sustained injuries from which he will not recover for some months yet. The company was alleged to be at fault coause he lights were kapt on deck, and he complainant also alleged that the eards covering the batch were worn and

Judge Hanford held that, while a pas senger or employe who was unacquainted with the location of the hatch would have s cause for action on account of the own ers having no lights or guards, yet Stay-ton, being employed by a stevedore firm and knowing perfectly the position of the hatch, had no claim. In addition the evidence showed that the fall was due to his own haste and careleseness, and not to the hatch covering being defective.

## DOWN WITH SCURVY.

Nine of the Crew of the Inversiyde Were Affected,

The British bark Invercipée, arriving here Friday, loaded with cement for the Great Northern Railroad, 150 days from Hamburg, came near not reaching port on account of the crew being affected with sourcy, says the Port Townsend Leader, and the last few weeks of her voyage it was with difficulty that the yes-sai was handled by the few sailors who were able to do duty. Fortune, however were able to do duty. Fortune, however, seemed to favor the craft, and she arrived in port without accident, and was towed from here to Seattle last night. Yesterday afternoon nine members of her crew were brought ashore, suffering from the sourcy to such an extent that they were unable to walk, and were taken in carstages to the marine hospital. Their legs were badly swollen, and they seemed to suffer a great deal of pain. With the bareful attention and skilled medical treatment of the hospital, they will soon

# MUCH TIME LOST.

Gray's Harbor Vessel Sent to Paget Sound Quarantine Station,

schooner A. J. West recently ar-at Gray's Harbor from Honolulu, antipe Officer Foster, of Port Townsend, was notified and he immediately ordered the brasel to proceed to the Diamond Point quantine station, on Puget Sound, for impection and furnisation. inspection and fumigation. The owners of the craft raised a very vigorous kick tated sending the vessel 200 miles or more from her port of loading, and also causes loss of time. Their kick, however, did no good, and the vessel is now at the station being subjected to a thorough purifi-

# Marine Notes.

The Doyu Maru was taking aboard lum ber yesterday, while waiting for the Gulf Stream to vacate a berth at Columbia

to the Bound from Astoria, was sold to of The Dalles, is stopping at the Per-the Alaska Interistand Navigation Compuny for \$12,000. German ships Chile and Margretha

sailed from Astoria yesterday morning for Europe. The Ness also crossed out for Vladivostock, leaving the lower harbor pretty well cleaned up on ships.

The American ship C. S. Bement was shipping her crew resterday, but did not succeed in setting a full complement of hands in time to clear. She will probably clear today, and will be the last

# Swedish Steamer Aground.

SASSNIBE, Germany, Peb. 27.—The Swedish mall steamer Reg stranded off Lebmergul Island during a fog. Five etewardesses were drowned in attempting to leave the ship. The rest of the crethe passengers and mail are still

All Hands Lost in a Gale, ABERDEEN, Feb. E.-Pive Aberdeen trawiers which started for the fishing grounds before the recent gale have not returned, and all hope for their safety has been shundoned. Their crews num-bered about 70 men and boys.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA-Salled February M, at 5:45, German ships Chile and Margretha, for Quesustown or Falmouth; steamer Dis patch, for San Francisco; at 10 A. M., British steamship Ness, for Viadivostock; at 10:40, steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 4150 P. M., moderate, wind southeast,

San Francisco, Feb. Z.-Arrived-Steamer Buth, from Coos Bay; steamer Santa Ana, from Coos Bay; schooner Monterey, from Coos Bay; steamer Wellington, from Coostar Harbor. Salled—Steamer Columb-Oyener Harbor. Saliso-Steamer Country
is, for Portland; steamer Bristol, for
Nanalmo; steamer Alice Bianchard, for
Cooe Bay; steamer Homer, for Portland.
Port Townsend, Peb. St.—Arrived—Brithard Management Country
and Control of Control of

ah ship Adderiey, from Honolulu. Seattle, Peb. 27.—Arrived—Steamer Al-El, from Shagway. Port Los Angeles-Arrived February & Steamer Minosia, Arrived February S.
Steamer Sequola, for Nanaimo. Salied
Steamer Sequola, for Seattle: Hawaiian
steamer San Mateo, for Nanaimo.
Honolitiu—Arrived February 15—Barkentha Amelia, from Port Biakeley: British
steamer Miowera, from Victoria,
Yukohama—Balled February 25—British
steamer Abergeldie, for Portland: February 8.
British steamer (Genoric February 8.)

ary M. British steamer Glanogle, for Ta-San Jose de Guatemala-Sailed February

BIG STEAMSHIPS COMING New York. Salled February Me-Luxor, for PIPE LINE FOR NAPHTHA

Queenstown, Feb. 77.—Arrived—Steamer Occanic, from Liverpool. Jaffa—Arrived February 23—New England, from Boston, on cruise. Moville, Feb. 27.—Sailed—Anchoria, from Glasgow for New York. Gibraltar—Sailed February 25—Werra,

for New York. for New York.

Bolougne, Feb. 21.—Salled—Palatia, from Hamburg, for New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Thingvalia, from Copenhagen; La Normandle, from Havre. Liverpool, Feb. 27. - Arrived-Tauric,

NEW CABIN OF NATIVE SONS Clinton Kelly's Memory Honored by Enst Side Cabin.

A strong cabin of Native Sons was in-milituded on the East Side last evening, and took the name of Clinton Kelly's cabin, No. 22. Officers were elected and several new come to Portland to load flour for the Grient. If she experiences the same delay at quarantine that has been met by other steamers coming across from the Orient, she will not reach here much before the 19th of March. The Doyu Maru, now in port, will take a considerable quantity of flour in addition to her wheat and lumber cargo, and the Eim Branch, now in port, is at the Albina mills loading flour for the Orient.

The combined cargoes of these five steamers will give Portland's Oriental shipments next month quite a start, and as there are enough ships in the river or neur at hand to make up a grain fleet for March fully as large, and perhaps larger, than that of February, the year is starting in under very favorable auspices, and the prospects are bright for it proving the best on record. past president; R. F. Robinson, president; A. W. Lambert, first vice-president; Willard A. Roberts, second vice-president; W. O. Stanard, third vice-president; marshal, Fred R. Bishop, U. K. Hall, financial secretary; William Niedermark, recording secretary; V. C. Dunning, treasurer; J. W. Obermader, H. M. Lambert and George L. Boynton, trustees; B. Frank Dowell, inner sentinel; W. Payne Crandall, outer sentinel.

ner sentinel; W. Payne Crandall, outer sentinel.

There are 29 of the most prominent Native Sons on the East Side on the list for initiation at the next meeting, which will be held at Dunning's Hall. Abernethy's cabin, No. 1, will give a reception at Elk's Hall Tuesday evening, next, to the members of Clinton Kelly's cabin, to which all members of the order in seed stanting. all members of the order in good standing are cordially invited.

### NEED OF COTTAGES.

Many Will Be in Demand by Doernbecher Employes.

Now that the buildings for the Doernbecher furniture factory are fairly started, the question arises as to where the large number of men can find houses There are at present working for the firm at Chehalis 150 skilled cabinet-makers, over a third of whom have families, and will desire to live in the near vicinity of their work. The site selected by the company is a much isolated one, especially as regards small cottages.

Mr. Doernbecher suggests to people owning property near the factory that they build some four and five-room houses. If this is done, he says he will guarantee the rental of at least 40 of them at a reasonable figure. He thought that sultable cottages could be erected at a cost of less than \$500, which, at this price, would yield a handsome return on the

Investment, Several of the men, Mr. Doernbecher Several of the men, Mr. Doernbecher explained, have sufficient money to purchase their own homes, and will probably do so when they have been here awhite and have looked over the surroundings. But if these people have any houses empty, they will speedily be taken up by the new men whom the factory intends to engage as business increases,

which they are sure will follow when the plant is installed in its new home. The building is rapidly going on towards completion. The foundation is already finished, and the rest of the structure is fairly started. By June 1 it is thought that the machinery will be running and furniture will be ready to ship for the company's extensive trade,

# PERSONAL MENTION.

Robert Foster, of Pendleton, is at the Imperial.

Mrs. N. F. Hildehand has gone to San Dan Welch, capitalist, of Astoria, is at

the Perkins. Hon. H. S. Stanley, of Perry, Or., in egistered at the Imperial. L. M. Romy, contractor, of The Dalles. is registered at the Perkins.

Charles Butler, a sheepman of Port Townsend, is stopping at the Perkins. P. J. McGowan, the well-known can-neryman, of Astoria, is at the Perkins. Hon. J. G. Megler, State Senator in Washington, and wife, are at the Port-

D. P. Ketchum, a prominent she

C. W. Wheeler, editor of the Waitsburg Wash., Times, is registered at the In J. T. English, one of the proprietors of

the Golconda mine, near Baker City, is registered at the Portland. J. M. Wilson, a prominent cattle-buyer of Wyoming, is at the Imperial, with his

wife, for a short visit to Portland. H. Van A. Switzer, of Toronto; L. Ogden Graham, of Kamloops, B. C.; C. Van Haulton, John F. Dogle, R. Marpole, D. I. Marpole, R. P. Marpole, D. Charleson and W. Fitzgerald Bullen, all of Victoria B. C., a party of Camadian tourists, passed through Portland yesterday, stopping for a few hours at the Portland.

Winter Here and in Chicago.

Dr. Harry F. McKay, County Physician, has returned from Chicago, where he at-tended a national convention of county medical officers. While in the Windy City the thermometer registered about 20 been bet degrees below zero most of the time, and prepare, the cold blasts from the Lakes howled. As far through the street lined with sky-scrapers. The doctor says he fondly thought of Oregon each moment of his stay that he was not asleep, shd was rather gratified to observe that every other man he met who had tasted the evenness of temperature on the Pacific evenness of temperature on the Pacine Coast during winter was of the same opinion. Traveling men on the train were tireless in describing the charms of Ore-gon winters. Weather Prophet Pagics est shivering in the top of a building that almost touched the clouds, wearing one of the most homesick expressions seen in that city. In all of his trip Dr. McKay says he found that the Portland Hotel advertised Portland more than any other agency in the Northwest. It is not through advertising mediums, but comes from the constant praise bestowed by all traveling men and tourists. Oregon's name is brought to more lips in this manner than any other.

Bought a Philippine Island. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is reported to have been purchased by Prince Pontatowski, of San Francisco, for \$500,000. The Prince, who is President of the Standard Electric Company, is in Pittsburg, buying electrical equipment. Basilan is 20 miles long, ites southeast of Mindanao, and is valuable for its pearl fisheries and hemp trade.

American Locomotives for France. M-British bark Charles Cotosworth, for Puget Sound.

Tokohanna-Salied Pebruary E-British misamer Carmarihenshire, for San Diego. Honolulu-To sail February 20-Bark Northern Light, for Puget Sound.

Gence, Esb. U.—Arrived—Columbia, from

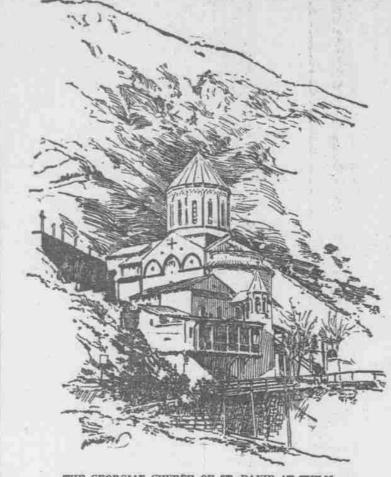
TAKE OIL FROM RUSSIAN TO PIELDS TO THE SEA.

First Section 144 Miles Long-Interesting City of the Trans-Caucassin-Turkestan Hotels.

TIFLIS, Aug. 5.—This City, with a population of more than 180,000, does not differ in interest in comparison with the Cities of Central Asia. The contrasts are so strong that the pleasures of Tiffis be-come beightened after the journey across the Transcaspian deserts and life in the abominable caravansaries of Turkestan. Here is a City 1400 years old, with ruins

time means that the work of constructing the pipe line for naptha from the Baku field will be pushed with the utmost vigor and haste. He tells me that the line is to be completed as rapidly as possible in order that it may be put into service. Spring floods have been disastrous to the Transcanceaus Rallway more than order. ranscalusatus Railway more than once, resulting in heavy loss to the oil producers at Batum, who had no other economical route by which to reach the Black Sea with their product. The construction of the pipe line will remove this threat, and in addition will facilitate shipments at all times. The line is being constructed as an adjunct to the railway tree! with an adjunct to the railway itself, with which it runs parallel, this meaning that like the railway it is a Government insti-

The first part of the line to be finished will be from Michallovo to Batum, a distance of 14 miles. The grades of the railway in crossing the divide between the Caspian and the Black Seas are the Transcaspian deserts and life in the abominable caravansaries of Turkestan. Here is a City 1400 years old, with ruins of great age and a population to which all the races of Europe and Asia contribute, which still in its modern life has been much reduced by that fact. This pipe line will cross the divide, pumps being used to force the naphth's to the highest level, and from the summit to the sea at Batum gravity will continue the become young again, with all the comforts



THE GEORGIAN CHURCH OF ST. DAVID AT TIPLIS.

characteristics, which have been modi-fied by the semitropical conditions exist-

As for the hotel, there is but one opinion. Last night there were three Ameri-cans instead of one at the dinner table. One was a young clergyman from Boston who was making a rapid circuit by way of Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Odessa and Batum, to return via Constantinople, He had been in the Caucasus Mountains He had been in the Caucasus Mountains for a few days. The other was an engineer from Pittsburg, who was to build the great pipe line for naphtha over the mountains to Batum, and he had just come from St. Petersburg, with the two days' drive over the mountains for the last stage of the journey. I had been living in the hotels of Central Asia for some months, where the names are preprietion. months, where the names are pretentious and the accommodations shocking. It required not more than three minutes of discussion as to whether Hotel Londres was the best hotel in the world, or merely the best in the Russian Empire, to decide by unanimous judgment that the former was its proper place. Of course none of was its proper place. Of course none of service and immaculate linen. The dinner was served on the balcony of the dining-room, overlooking a private garden with flowers and fountains and electric lights, the River Kur just below. There were good things to est, and good things to drink. We had no doubt left in our minds.

Relief From Asiatic Hotels. This is the place to dismiss finally the matter of travelers' accommodations on the line of the Transcaspian rallway. It is not likely that many will journey in that direction, but those who do would better know in advance. There is not the slightest semblance of what we consider comfort to be had at the hotels of Ask-habad, Merv. Bokhara, Samarkand, Tash-kend and the other points on the line where strangers might stop. The buildwhere strangers might stop. The build-ings and their furnishings are primitive when they are new. Apparently there has been no thought of cleaning them since the day they were built. The beds are intolerable for a sensitive person, and I was glad that the long course of training in the hotels of Spanish-American villages had rendered me indifferent to such non-essentials as cleanliness. Clean sheets were given me but once while I was across the Caspian. It is expected that travelers will furnish their own bed linen, and those who do not are offered the fur-nishings of some other bed. With my own pillow, steamer rug and towels, of course, it was not difficult to overcome all such triffing things, but I wish I had been better advised before going how to

As far as food is concerned, one need not suffer. He may order what he likes out of an ordinary Russian menu, with fair prospect of getting it, and if he is not inquisitive as to the care of prepara-tion and critical as to quality of the means, he will fare very well. It is a common thing, and no affront to the landlord, to forage among the markets for such fruits as appeal to the traveler, and bring them home to be served at his meals. The hotel servants, too, will exemean. The hotel servants, too, will exe-cute commissions of the same sort, and I used to order melons and grapes brought from the markets daily. It is necessary in that case to advance the money for the purchases, as the landlords of the hotels do not carsy such accounts with their guests. I am told that fair wines and liquors can be had at all these hotels. For myself, I have depended on the uni-versal Russian peasure drink known as versal Russian pessant drink known as kvass, which comes in a number of forms. It is wholesome, palatable and dooling, and always to be obtained.

In all of these hotels throughout Cen-tral Asia ice is to be had, so that cool things to eat and drink are at hand. I was impressed, however, by the fact that even at Bokhara they have to reckon with the iceman. The hotel there, the best on the line, is kept by a Polish Jew, best on the line, is kept by a Polish Jew, whose thrifty daughter served my dinner. When I asked for more lee she protested, with the remark that it was costing just then 3 rubles a pood, and they could not afford to be generous. That rate, which squals in American money more than 4 cents a pound, justified her economy. However, there is a compensation in the cost of fruit. At the same place I bought a bunch of Muscatel grapes in which there were 18 perfect grapes on the one stem, and for it I paid kepteks, or I cent.

and luxuries of a Western capital at the disposal of the stranger. Its streets are Baku to Michailovo in tank cars, as it is broad and well paved. Its parks and botanical gardens are picturesque. Its shops in the European quarter offer not shops in the European quarter offer not only Russian, but London and Paris wares diameter. Undoubtedly this will be of to the purchaser. The streets are lined great service in increasing the capacity with creditable buildings far from altogether Russian in their architecture and pipe will be extended to Baku in the near future. The line is laid on the ground, along the right of way of the railway, and after completion it is to be covered with earth. No excavation has been made for it. The pipe itself is made at Mariopol, on the Sea of Azov. The mill in which it is made was brought from the United States, with all its muchinery com-plete, by the Russian-American company which had the contract for 125 miles of

A Greek Bantlam. Last evening at the vesper hour I climbed the mountainside to the little Georgian church of St. David, an ancient and highly picturesque sanctuary that is perched far above the City in a place most difficult of access. It is almost the first thing to be noticed by the stranger who looks at the mountains which surround the City, whatever his point of view. The interest in reaching it is to obtain the view of the City from its churchyard, by all means the finest epot of vantage that can be reached.

I was so fortunate as to happen in just us had been all over the world, but that made no difference. Here was a hotel that was clean and light, with perfect 4 or 5 weeks old, had to be immersed



Georgian Woman of the Upper Class Tiffis.

water, each time to be completely covered in addition to various bleasings and anointings with holy oil, and several long prayers. Not more than half a dozen persons were in the church, and I was made heartfly welcome. The benevolent-looking old priest proved himself a man of kindly thoughtfulness. While the family group around the baby was getting him properly unclad, for the ceremony requires that the child shall be naked, the priest sur reputitionally dipped his finger into the font, and I saw by his face that it was too coid. Then he stepped behind a screen. where his samovar was steaming, emptied the hot water into a pitcher, and while the family still kept busy over the baby he poured enough to temper the pool that had been provided for the shorn lamb. The result was that the little fellow took his plunges without a murmur, and thereby distinguished himself. Afterward, when, in harmony with what appeared to be the practice. I was congratulating the woman whom I supposed to be the mother of the child, I found that neither mother nor father was there at all, as it is forbidden for the parents to be present at such cere-mony. The grandmother of the baby was in charge, and the others were but neigh-TRUMBULL WHITE

Trolley Lines on the Hudson, NEW YORK, Feb. M.-A bill pending in the New York Legislature repeals the act forbidding the construction of rallroads on the Albany and New York post est of a syndicate in which John D. Rocke feller, Levi P. Morton and J. P. Morgan are reported to be interested. This syn-dicate, it is said, proposes to construct trolley-car lines between the more pros-perous Hudson River towns, and then con-nect these lines so as to form a continuous line from New York to Albany.

Winter in the Adirondacks. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 21.—Last night was probably the coldest of the winter in the Adiropencks region. It was 12 below zero at daylight this m Ropecks, or I cent.

The presence of Mr. Foster here at this annu Lake.

# COEUR D'ALENE CRIMES

FEARFUL DEEDS NOW UNDERGOING INVESTIGATION.

Murder and Arson Were Common, and But Few of the Criminals Are Punished.

WARDNER, Idaho, Feb. E.-(To the ditor.)—Much has been written anent the congressional investigation now being held t Washington, to ascertain the exact status of the Coeur d'Alene insurrection of April last, and the subsequent action taken by the State and National Administrations to crush anarchy and restore law and order in the turbulent and obscure slive

and lend camps of Northern Idaho.
Pessimistic political demagogues, without knowledge of conditions and in utier
dieregard of facts, have told tales best applicable to support of a superficial the-ory for remodeling the system of wago earning, thus drawing seemingly sound conclusions from false premises. In this dissemination of bombast, they have been ably assisted by the so-called reform pa pers, and also the deformed ones with th pers, and also the intermed ones with sunflower tinge, which toy with the preju-dices and sympathies of the montally oblique, who worship at the shrine of Bry-anism. Agitation galore about violations of Constitutional rights, infringement of personal liberties, alliance of capital and militarism to crush unionism, corporate aggrandizement and arrogance, corrupt judiciary, Administration tyranny, despotis officials. Weylerlike butchering, barbarous ometals, we retained and exposure of the miners confined in the bullpen, more picturesquely described by the aloquent apostles of anarchy as "Steunenberg's hell-hole" and the Andersonville of the Coeur

These sensational generalities, when cir-culated throughout the country by the alous notoriety-neekers, unscrupillous notoriety-seekers, created more or less agitation in the ranks of organized labor. As a result, resolutions, petitions, protests and memorials flooded the White House, demanding the rights and liberty of the so-called oppressed and martyred miners.

The controversy from the incention, is not

The controversy, from its inception, is no comprehended by the general public. In a recent article in The Oregonian, a de-tailed history was given of the diabolical crimes committed in the blood-bathed val-leys of the sin-cursed mining district.

The Initial Outrage.

The first serious outbreak was in 1892, when armed and masked union miners at Gem charged upon the Helena-Frisco mine, shot down non-union miners and blew the valuable property to smith-ereens with dynamite. After completing this work, the mob marched down the canyou to Wardner and drove the Bunker Hill & Sullivan miners to the hille and hunted and shot them like wild beasts. The anniversary of this riot of assassination has been duly celebrated by memo-rial services at the graves of the so-called heroes who lost their lives while engaged in the work of murder and de-

Governor Norman Willey at that tim eclared martial law, and while the troops were on the ground the miners remained passive. Stronuous efforts were made by politicians and labor unions, who brought great pressure to bear upon the Admin-istration, and after several months the troops were removed. Having the un-wholesome restraint of soldiers no longer to fear, the miners again inaugurated the old system of terrorizing and buildoxing. From that time to the insurrection of April last, the history of the Coeur d'Alenes is one horrible story of murder, arson, brutality and lawlessness. No one could do business in that section unless he sanctioned and indorsed the crimes of the unions, Any person's protest against the policy of the criminal organization, or a miner's refusal to become a member of it, was an act for which punishment was death or being bounded from the country. Orimes were committed in the broad light of day on the public streets and highways without fear of punishment. as the officials elected to maintain law and order were members or sympathizers of the unions and protected the offenders in

their carnival of crime. An Ern of Blood.

The brazen audacity and diabolical cunning in blowing up the Bunker Hill & non-union miners was the consummation of an era of blood. This frightful deed tion. Governor Steunenberg was equal to the emergency, and issued a proclama-tion deciaring mariial law. Affairs were placed in charge of State Auditor Bartlett Sinclair, a conservative and conscientions official, who used excellent judgment and tact in dealing with the complicated sit-uation. Process arrived on the scene and implicated miners were arrested by the hundred. For convenience in holding nearly 1000 men, a building was construct-ed and surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence, which enclosure has been chris-tened the bullpen. Governor Steunenberg retained the best legal talent of Idaho. Hawley & Borah, of Boise, and Judge Porney, of Moscow, to make war upon the dynamiters and purge anarchy from that miserable crime-ridden district.

The first step necessary to restore per manent law and order was to remove the anarchistic County officials, and to this end impeachment proceedings were instituted, which resulted in the removal of Sheriff Young and the County Commis-sioners, who were in collusion with the rioters and refused to take action on the matter contrary to their sentiments, their caths of office notwithstanding. Their places were filled with officials who could be relied upon to perform their sworn duties. This proceeding created no end of legal quibbling and abuse of the officials by the miners, who realized that their race was run when officials were in power who were extrest in their efforts for the restoration of order in the country.

About the Bullpen. Stories of the inhuman treatment of the bullpen prisoners' were invented and circulated to secure sympathy and funds for the defense of the criminals. Every mis-representation and argument was employed to make it appear that the arrest and detention of the miners was a combination of capital and the military, abetted by the State Administration, to crush union labor, instead of an effort to punish appailing crime. The treatment of the confined men was all that could be expected under the circumstances. They were furnished with plenty of wholesome food and given a dry, warm place to sleep, and every favor possible was extended them that was compatible with the maintenance of discipline in a body of men consisting mostly of vicious and mutinous foreigners. ployed to make it appear that the arrest

men consisting mostly of victous and mutinous foreigners.

The first man tried was Paul Corporan, secretary of the Burke Union. The evi-dence showed that the uprising was not of apontaneous origin, but had been cunningly planned and the work of destruc-tion carried out. The legal probing showed that the miners' unions were under the supervision of the Western Federation of Miners, from which body they received their charter, rules and by-laws and by which they were instructed and advised.

The Annrehist Boyce.

President Ed Boyce, of the federation, was formerly a Coeur d'Alene miner and gained his first notoriety in that section. On one occasion he served a term of 11 months at Boise for violating a restraining months at Boise for violating a restraining order of United States Judge Beatty during the labor troubles, and in 1822 was sent to the House of Correction at Detroit for conspiracy in the riots. He is an irresponsible criminal and anarchist, who preaches the doctrine of dynamite and the sword. At a convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Sait Lake, Ed Boyce advocated the forming of rifle clubs in connection with the miners unions. In a letter to Samuel Compers,

president of the Federation of Labor, Boyce repudiates the principles of trades unions on the ground that they are too conservative and 100 years behind the times, and hints that the way to win the battles of organized labor is by armed rebellion against the Government.

Beveral days before the dastardly outgree in Shorehood County Boyce was on

Several days before the dastardly outrage in Shoshous County, Boyce was on
the ground devising plans for the miners to pursue to settle their difficulties.
Delegates were appointed by the unloos
to serve on a committee called the Central Union. The action taken by this
committee was kept secret, and the inatructions given to the union by these
delegates were implicitly obeyed. On the
morning of the riot, the devilish plot
hatched under the guidance of Ed Royce
was put in execution. A special meeting
of the various unions was called. The
miners were given guns and masks, and miners were given guns and masks, and instructed to go to Wardner. A train was forcibly taken, and a concerted nevemen made upon the Bunker Hill & Sullivan property, where the hellish design of nurser and arson was carried into ex-

Sovereign's Part in the Crimes. After the commission of the crime, a which the civilized world stood aghast, J B. Sovereign, the mouthpiece of the min-ers' unions, condoned the act and made a vigorous defense of the deed in his paper. He stated that it was "sometimes necessary to encroach on recognized rights to correct flagrant abuses." or, in other words, in order to gain an end, it was excusable to murder a dozen or two miners and destroy hundreds of thousand of dollars' worth of property. He made the statement that the Bunker Hill could never operate their property without the protection of the troops, and, in the next proteath, leabed himself into a fury over the presence of troops in a district where the miners were passive and law-abiding citizens. Sovereign and Boyce, by send-ing out appeals for financial assistance, in which they worked on the zympathies of the trades unions of the country by rave misrepresentation, secured a um of money, estimated at \$300,000 of which they used as a fund for the de fense of the miners. Conviction of a Dozen Criminals.

Senator Patrick Reddy, of San Fran-cisco, was employed as chief counsel to lear the criminals. Money was expended with a lavish hand on every side. Every bstacle known to jurisprudence was resurrected to defeat the ends of justice urrected to defeat the ends of justice. After the hardest-fought legal battle in the criminal annals of idaho, Paul Corceran was found gulity of murder and conspiracy and sentenced to II years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Boine. Court then adjourned, and before it again convened for the trial of the other introductions are the control of the other introductions. ingleaders, some of the agents of the mion used some of the corruption fund o bribe a guard and allow the eight ricious anarchists who were to be next tried to escape. They were furnished with plenty of funds, and are now undoubtedly sojourning in a different section of the

primilication of the Federal Court at Mos-Coder, after a hard fight, succeeded in convicting II of the dynamiters of con-piracy and obstructing the main. They were sentenced by Judge Beatty to II nouths in the San Quentin prison.

Congressional Investigation. Boyce, Sovereign, Breen and other selfspointed champions of crimes committed the name of organized labor, have been ofsily clamoring for a Congressional westigntion of the acts of the military and civil authorities during the troubles General Merriam, Governor Steunenberg State Auditor Sinciair and all of the riends of law and order have courted fair Congressional investigation, as that would effectually repudints the fairs charges made by the calamity howlers, showing the world the true character of the miners' unions, and exonerating every step taken by the authorities and illustrating the difficulties thrown in the path of the officials and the tremetidous task devolving upon them to restore Shoshone County to a law-shiding dis-trict, where the rights of life and prop-erty would be recognized as in other sec-

tions of this country.

The cry raised was that it was an effort to persecute and crush labor, instead of trying to punish crime. The fight made was not against a union, but against an organization bound by criminal sympathies and blood-curdling oaths to obey the mandate of assassination and deaten Sullivan concentrator and the murder of An organization which made its members non-union miners was the consummation social lahmaeiltes used the American fing of an era of blood. This frightful deed for a mask to hide the flerce demoniacal necessitated drastic measures on the part of the State Administration punish the criminals and break up vicious organizathe land, in which their slogan wa hell with America."

# EAST SIDE STREETS.

Improvements Now in Prospect-Funeral of Authory Whitaker.

A big lot of street improvements and ewers are to be undertaken in Upper Al-sina. Councilman Jameson said yesterday hat the improvement of Rodney avenue. from Hancock to Knott street, is assured. Bugene and Sacramento streets are to be improved from Williams avenue to Un'on avenue, a distance of 1299 feet such. Tilamook street will be improved from Will-lams avenue to Seventh street, and San Rafael from Williams avenue to East Sev-enth, a distance of 1808 feet each. kantook may also be improved, but there is nothing certain about it. Sewers are to go on Sacramento, Eugene and San Ra-fael streets at once, and they will be down before the streets are improved, thus do-ing away with the need of tearing up the streets after they have been graveled. The intention is, says Councilman Jameson, to improve these atreets with cement gravel, and it will be brought from the Woodlawn pit. He says that the Portland Railway Company will bring in this gravel by flat cars, delivering it at the streets at a low care, delivering it at the streets at a low price. Engineer Chase has estimated that it will cost on an average of only \$35 per lot to improve under these conditions. There is little or no grading to do. This was done on the streets mentioned long ago. All that will be needed will be to level the surface of the streets. Councilman Juneson would like the receive of his man Jameson would like the people of his ward to know that now is a good time to improve. If the Partland Rallway Com-pany will bring in this gravel from Woodpany will bring in this gravel from Wood-iawn cheap it will be a smap for all those who want to improve streets. The op-portunity may not come again very soon. To improve by gravel usually costs above \$55 per lot, but, according to the City En-gineer, the cost of graveling the graded streets of Upper Albina will not be above \$55, which is quite a difference. GPhert Camp's Meeting.

Camp dilbert, No. 4. Spanish War Veterans, held its regular meeting Monday at the Ross Hall, Union avenue, with a good attendance of the members. The recent lecture for the benefit of the camp was an entire success, and quite a sum was realized. A vote of thanks was passed by the camp to Chaplain Gilbert for his kindness, and all the members feel that they owe him a Gent that they can never repay. The camp intends to hold its proposed open meeting on next Monday night, to which all women interested in the work of the young veterans are cordinally invited. It is doing its best to relieve the condition of sick and destiday night, to which all women interested in the work of the young veterans are confidally invited. It is doing its best to relieve the condition of sick and destitute comrades, and on account of many cases in which a woman's help is necessary, the members have decided to ask the help of the women. The boys have pledged themselves that each will bring

# Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless records It is a record of oure, of constant conquest over obstinate illa of women; Ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think Is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

oures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address to Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to lynore the medicine and the advice that has oured a million women?

'els, before and after the arrival of the dead pioneer. Other friends of the family also filled up the rooms of the house. The Rev. Mr. Hosford, a pioneer of 186, sa-sisted by Rev. A. L. Hawley, conducted street by Ray, A. in Haward, commerces the services. After music by the chair, Mr. Hosford offered an earnest prayer, followed by the reading of the Scripture by Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hosford then gave a brief and appropriate address, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Whitaker as a Christian man. He said he had been acquainted with the deceased overhors topper than any one pressure. ceased perhaps longer than any one pre-ent, and knew him better. A man of in-tegrity, he had lived an honest Christian. Mr. Whitaker was one of the members of the Masonic lodge that had been formed on Columbia Slough in early days, and had on Columbia Slough in early days, and such been devotedly attached to that order. The services at the house were closed with singing by the choir. The pall-bearers, all pioneers, were as follows: Lowis Love, H. Long, John Chrity, Penumbra Kelly, A. Sunderland and Napoleon Kennedy. Lone Fir Cemetery was the place of interment.

To Rebuild Creamery. The creamery of Mr. Thomas, at Fair-iew, which was destroyed by fire sevral weeks ago, will be rebuilt at once.

3. G. Jackson has secured the contract
or the erection of the creamery building,
1=50, and a boiler-house. 18x34, and be has already commenced work. The destruc-tion of the creamery was a severe loss, and Mr. Thomas deserves credit for his interprise in rebuilding in the face of his

East Side Notes.

The Albina Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening, at Gomes Hall, for reception of new members, and to hear addresses. S. C. Spenner and J. M. Long will be present and address the meeting.

W. C. North and others in Albina are pushing the name of ex-Mayor C. H. sill for the nomination of Mayor. They say that he is entitled to the position and is fitted for it. His record as Mayor at Albina is pointed to as showing his energy hina is pointed to as showing his energy and executive ability. Mr. North has threatened to cunvuss the City for Mr.

Daily Treasury Statement.

VERY FEW PEOPLE Are Free From Some Form of Indi-

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stoma 1 and bowels, others have heartburn or sour rision, still others have pulpitation of heart,

headaches, sicepleseness, pains in onest and under shoulder blades, some have ex-treme pervousness, as in nervous dys-But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some rea-

son falls to properly and promptly digest what is caten. This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and amistance, and Stuart's Dyspensa Tablots give it both by supplying those natural digestives very weak stomach lacks, owing to the fallure of the peptic glands in the stom-ach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsia

to thoroughly digest and assimilate the

food eater

One grain of the active principle in Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 2000 art's Dympensia Tablets will digest and grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which any one can perform for binness in the following manner: Cut hard-boiled egg into very small pleces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or lar containing warm water, heated to 35 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the heatthy stomach of a hungry by. The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dympensta Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constpation, nor. In fact, will there be disease of any kind, because good digestion means good

health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepala Tablets are world-wife, and they are sold at the moderate price of D cents for full-sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe. For the information of those interested.

a little book will be malled free by af-dressing F. A. Steart Company, Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and ours