ACT AS GUERRILLAS

Middle West Jobbers' Course Is Exposed.

STRONG WITNESS FROM SEATTLE

Interstate Commerce Commission Finishes Labors in Portland—Final Hearing in Washington.

An ally to the Middle West jobbing interests in their attack on the Coast was found yesterday in two retail hardware dealers. One of these, James E. Hunt, of Portland, and the other, C. H. Stewart, of Albany, asserted that they were best served by the competition waged by the Middle West dealers, and they appeared before the commission to give evidence against the jobbing interests of the Coast. It did not appear that many retailers of the Northwest took the same view of the situation, which is regarded so baneful to Northwest and Coast interests, and both witnesses were made to admit that the benefit they derived from Middle West competition was through those institutions allowing practically the freight charge while the differential prevailed, and refusing such allowance immediately after the differential was reduced or removed. This, in effect, substantiated the argument of the Pacific Coast jobbers that the differential was clearly a fight between the jobbers of the two districts, which did not affect consumers, except while a temporary ruinous competition was kept up, and refuted the arguments made by the two retailers that the consumers had been affected by the placing and removal of the differential.

In behalf of the Coast, two witnesses were heard from Puget Sound and one Portland dealer and one other Puget Sound dealer corroborated what they testified to. J. S. Goldsmith, vice-president and general manager of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., incorporated, Seattle, made a fine case for the Northwest. He is thoroughly informed on traffic matters, besides having long and varied business experience in this field. Mr. Goldsmith furnished facts to bear out the assertions of the Coast jobbers that the Middle West jobbers were bent on destroying the Coast jobbing interests, and with such facts there were arguments of a general and specific nature illustrating why this was being done and what the result would be to the consumer if the Coast were driven out and the Middle West were enabled to place prices again up to the figures where they could make a large profit on sales here.

The commission's work here is ended. No date was fixed for the next meeting, when the arguments will be made. It is probable that the commission will convene in Washington some time in the near future. Commissioner Clements announced that then any further or additional testimony bearing on the case or other interests desiring a hearing would gladly be granted. He further informed counsel that the commissioners would listen to oral arguments, which was satisfactory to both sides, providing sufficient notice were given beforehand of the date. In the afternoon, the commissioners and party were the guests of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. A short run was made up the Columbia to Multnomah Falls.

Water Competition.

George Boole, manager of the hardware department of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., of Seattle, was the first witness of the morning. Mr. Boole assumed the very independent attitude that the Pacific Coast jobbers had shipped much of their purchases by water, and would do it again if pressed by unfair rates. Before construction of the Northern Pacific Railway this was the means of getting goods to the Coast, and for a time after this event much merchandise came to Seattle by water, because of rates on the railroad being high. Still it was the policy of his firm to ship most of the cheap, bulky goods in this manner. Before the Milwaukee tariff, 40 per cent of his goods was coming around the Horn, but after that, when a reasonable differential was established, the water shipments lessened materially. He purchased his goods in the New England, Middle West and Southern states. There had been a tendency towards patronizing the Middle West men more of late years, owing to closeness, their aggressiveness and other reasons, but if the differential were kept at its present level or abolished, the market would have to be shifted to the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Pillsbury brought out the point on which Coast men hope for support from the commission in raising the present differential on hardware, paints and oil. This is, that the roads terminating here are in closer touch with Middle West interests than any other buying market for the Coast, and aid them to encroach on the Coast jobbers. Mr. Pillsbury asked: "Is it not a matter of common repute that often the Middle West has been given advantages to come out here to get business, and that the railroads have been in closer touch with them?"

Middle West Men Guerrillas.

A. I believe this has been the case.

Mr. Boole said after the Milwaukee tariffs were put in force, the Middle West jobbers made allowance of freight to purchasers on the Coast to get their business, and in doing so cut off their own profit. When the differentials were reduced at Milwaukee, the Middle West jobbers ceased to make this freight allowance to Coast purchasers, because they were able to compete with the Coast without it, which witness thought proved that the Middle West jobbers would begin selling goods here at a figure on which they could realize a profit as soon as favoring rates were secured or the Pacific Coast jobbers were driven out of the field.

In his cross-examination, Mr. Christie asked witness if he thought the merchants would again attempt the transportation business by water. Mr. Boole said they were much stronger now than when they brought on the rate war before and failed, but he did not know whether they would ever again take transportation into their own hands. All through the evidence, Mr. Christie has dwelt upon the fact that rates generally were raised at the Milwaukee meeting, as well as a wide differential established. Mr. Pillsbury explained this by having Mr. Boole testify regarding the great rate war prevailing, during which rates had been slashed right and left. Mr. Boole said, although the Milwaukee tariff raised the carload rate, it was not placed so high as before the war.

A Very Strong Witness.

Mr. Goldsmith covered the whole field, but in a much more lucid and convincing manner than the preceding witnesses. He has charge of the grocery department of his firm, and his evidence related to goods falling under this class. He explained that the rates established at the Milwaukee convention were based on sea competition in carload lots, and that less than carload lots were adjusted according to the proportionate expense on carload rates. The fact that water and rail rates were more nearly equalized there he thought was proved by large shipments by both means since. Pacific Coast jobbers have been increasing Middle West patronage, because of a desire to establish competitive points for buying goods, a saving of time in Middle West shipments and the fact that the Middle West manufacturer and the Pacific Coast jobber are more closely in touch than other manufacturers and the Coast. Witness explained that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern interests terminate in the Middle West. It was but natural for these lines to endeavor to divert Coast traffic so they would get the entire haul, rather than encouraging a haul from the East, where it was divided with other lines.

Hannaford's Confession.

Mr. Goldsmith stated positively that Vice-President Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, had told him the St. Paul regulation reducing the differential was a mistake. Narrating the circumstances, witness said:

"Mr. Hannaford, vice-president of the Northern Pacific, came to the Coast a short time ago, and I met him in Seattle. I asked the privilege of calling a meeting of the Seattle jobbers to discuss the question with him. At that meeting, we talked over the changes in the differential, and Mr. Hannaford said, as he had most to do with making the tariff, he could unmake it at any time he pleased. Then I asked him what were his reasons for changing the differential at St. Paul, and he said it was on account of the pressure brought to bear by the Middle West jobbers." He said they threatened to route their freight against his road, and continued: "We have a good many points through Montana and Dakota where there are other lines than the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and the Middle West jobbers stated that they would absolutely route freight against us unless we lowered the differential."

This was evidently not relished by the Middle West men present. Mr. Goldsmith followed this statement with statements of water transportation and illustrated by what President Hill, of the Great Northern, proposed to do. He said Mr. Hill stated while in Seattle that he proposed, as soon as his steamer lines were complete, to make a rate of $9 a ton from New York to Hong Kong, which would be equal to the rate via the Suez canal. This would be a through rate, and an enormous reduction over the rate now prevailing to Seattle, but Seattle would get no better rates than it now enjoys. The big through reduction was necessary to meet Suez competition, which Seattle appreciated and could not complain of. Although it meant a higher rate from Seattle than from New York, water terminals and conditions made it necessary to secure that business.

Mr. Goldsmith testified to the fact that Middle West jobbers had a rate that enabled them to ship 700 miles for the same money Pacific Coast jobbers could ship 350 miles. Witness thought there was nothing particularly unjust about this, as railroad men had explained that on the Coast population was sparse and business less, so that they could not give the same rates. He did not complain at necessary arrangements like this. Pacific Coast jobbers knew they had to meet such conditions, and their business had been built up on that basis, but because of the natural difficulties it was all the more apparent that Middle West men should not be favored by rates beyond what natural conditions justified. This was all the more reason why Coast jobbers should be protected from everything unjust.

Encouraged by Railroads.

Regarding the aggressive work of Middle West jobbers witness said there could be no doubt that they had been furnished free transportation to work in this field. They had been encouraged to come here, as the interests of the railroads lay in that direction, which was another evidence that the Coast men were entitled to protection from furthering this aggression. To show the benefits of a little favoring rate Mr. Goldsmith cited the experience of syrup, the Coast business in which had been entirely diverted to St. Paul by a slight differential favoring that city, to the chagrin of Chicago. This same example was used to illustrate that the consumer gets no benefit from these little favoring differentials, as Mr. Goldsmith quoted the prices syrup sold at wholesale and retail, before and after the St. Paul favor was granted by the roads.

A strong argument on the subject of Middle West jobbers being able to compete with local jobbers and the bad effect ultimately for the Coast, was made by the witness. He said it was easy for the Middle West jobbers to get in here, as they had their own territory established, where the expenses of their business were made. They could sell here at bare cost because in the transaction on the Coast they did not have to maintain an expensive house, pay taxes, nor contribute generally to the up-building of the country. Another feature Mr. Goldsmith noted was the disposition of the average customer to buy away from home, even though to no advantage in price. The Coast retailer sought the Middle West, the Middle West retailer sought Chicago, the Chicago retailer New York, and the New York retailer London. Where this trade outside a jobber's natural territory was sought, it was natural to pick such articles as afforded the most profit, leaving the plain, less profitable products for the home jobber. If the Middle West jobber had to furnish all the trade here he could not cut down to nothing on fancy articles, because on these he would have to make such profit as would enable him to handle the plain goods of greater bulk and less price.

Prices Deliberately Cut.

On the amount of profits made by Pacific Coast jobbers Mr. Goldsmith said they were fully covered by the differential, and that in no instances did the profits of his firm exceed the differential. Freight added was the base of fixing a price for articles coming from the East. Middle West methods were fully exposed by a few statements of prices at which corn was sold here and at the East by those jobbers. One Chicago jobber told Mr. Goldsmith that he made all his profit on the goods sold in or near Chicago, as in his shipments to other points he had to reduce to a profitless level to meet local jobbers. Instances of Chicago jobbers and manufacturers deliberately cutting prices on the Coast to cost were cited.

All this was brought out by Mr. Pillsbury to show that the present state of competition is abnormal, unhealthy and only the result of a determined effort on the part of the Middle West to destroy Pacific Coast jobbers. Mr. Goldsmith ridiculed the statements of the Middle West that they were benefiting the consumer. He said all men in business know what that means. They will cut while it is necessary to destroy, after which they will make all they can. When they could not get into the territory without giving the freight, this was done. When the St. Paul tariff reduced differentials on hardware, paints and oil, instead of lowering their price in proportion, as they could have done if the benefit of the consumer only was sought, the Middle West jobber immediately took advantage of the differential reduction for their own benefit and continued selling as before.

Henry Hahn, of Wadhams & Co., Incorporated, and C. H. Hide, of Seattle, were called to corroborate Mr. Goldsmith's statements, which they did generally, fully indorsing everything he had said.

Consumer Saves Nothing.

James E. Hunt was the first witness called by the Middle West interests. He claimed that the Milwaukee differential had the effect of increasing the cost to the consumer purchasing from him, as he raised his price so as to cover the additional freight paid in buying from Middle West jobbers. He also thought that he was benefited in being allowed by the rates to trade with the Middle West jobber, and, of course, injured when the differential made it impractical. Immediately following this, Mr. Hunt admitted that when the differential was imposed Middle West jobbers made him as much as 50 cents freight allowance, thus fully meeting the reduced differential. He would not state how many kinds of goods were accompanied by this large freight allowance. If all affected by the differentials were covered in this manner, he, as a retailer, had no justification in raising the price to the consumer, as he claimed he had been compelled to do. He also complained that the varied commodity rate had the tendency to raise the cost to the consumer. On cross-examination Mr. Hunt admitted that he was a member of a local retail hardware association which regulated selling prices, but said so much cutting had been done that it would probably meet soon to disband.

C. H. Stewart, of Albany, said his hardware business was affected by the 1896 and the 1899 tariffs. He said after the Milwaukee differential was established he raised his prices to the consumer. He thought it advantageous to the retailer to have the Middle West and the Pacific Coast jobbers pitted against each other. On cross-examination Mr. Stewart was forced to the same admission as Mr. Hunt, that he had been given freight allowances while the differential was in force, and these allowances were cut off when the differential was reduced. He could not explain how this affected the consumer, or that it was not simply a fight between the jobbers.

Mr. Christie stated that he had two more retailers, one from Portland and one from The Dalles, but as they were not present he would not ask the commission to delay. It was assumed that they would testify to the same things covered by Messrs. Hunt and Stewart, whereupon Mr. Pillsbury said he wished there were a thousand such, as they seemed to establish his case as well as his own witnesses.

FREED FROM BLAME.

Crippled Lad Guiltless of the Death of His Uncle.

By the verdict of a coroner's jury, Jay Moore, a 16-year-old lad, and a cripple, is exonerated from all blame in the matter of the killing of Alexander Moore. Public opinion is entirely in favor of young Moore. The facts which have resulted in a tragedy are the outgrowth of family disagreement, and the scene was at Palmer's postoffice, a short distance from Bridal Veil falls.

Coroner Rand held an inquest at Palmer's Tuesday night lasting until midnight. Five witnesses were examined, who substantially agreed in their testimony. These in their order were: Miss Lenora Moore, aged 17; Jay Moore, her brother, 16 years old, who has but one leg; Gerald Hamilton, 7 years old; Samuel J. Hubbard, a bridge-builder, and William Utting, an engineer.

Five weeks ago the father of Jay Moore and Lenora Moore went to California. He established the two in a house at Palmers, buying for them considerable new furniture. Evidence showed that he took them off a farm, separating them from other relatives—all old people—Alexander, Albert and Marcena Moore. These latter ranged in age from 69 to 71 years. Monday they drove up in a wagon to the house occupied by Jay and Lenora Moore, with the intention of overpowering the youngsters and removing all their belongings. They unharnessed the horse, and, armed with sticks, advanced to take the house by storm. Young Moore, although deprived of a leg, made a good show of defense. He appeared with a pitchfork, threatening to impale the first of the besieging party that might advance. He afterwards discarded the fork, when the three old people advanced. Alexander Moore pulled out a revolver. This he first aimed at his nephew's head, but quickly changing it to his other hand, advanced upon the girl. Seizing her by the throat, he made a threatening gesture with the weapon, as though about to strike her on the head with the butt. Albert Moore put in his time meanwhile thumping Jay Moore on his head with his stick. The boy, seeing the predicament of his sister, grappled with Alexander, his uncle. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, the bullet taking effect in the old man's cheek and finding lodgment in his brain. Young Moore possessed himself of the weapon. In swinging it around to his rear, the piece again discharged. Then he threw it from him.

By this time William Utting and others grappled with the attacking party, forced them off the premises and up to their wagon. All three then drove away. Alexander Moore did not consider his hurt serious, but came on to Portland that same afternoon and repaired to the Good Samaritan hospital. At 11, that same night, he passed away, his death resulting, as Dr. Rand says, from slow hemorrhage of the brain.

FREE TO DELEGATES.

Museum and Historical Society Rooms at the City Hall.

Delegates to any kind of convention now in the city are invited, without regard to political opinions, color or previous condition of servitude, to visit the free museum in the City Hall, before leaving town, if they have not already done so. L. L. Hawkins, the father of the museum, will be on hand at any time from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day to make the visit interesting to all callers.

Delegates will do well to extend their visit to the museum of the Oregon Historical Society, on the upper floor of the City Hall, where many curious, valuable and interesting mementoes of early days can be seen.

These are not all the attractions Portland furnishes free for visitors, as there is an art gallery in the Portland Library Association building, at Stark and Seventh streets, which is worth traveling many miles to see, and which is open free to visitors Thursday afternoons. There are to be seen facsimiles of all the most noted works of the greatest sculptors, among which will be found statues of men who were as prominent in their day and age as any of the candidates who will be nominated in this state this week.

Delegates who have their wives along cannot do better than to take them to see the collections mentioned, and can hum as they go along:

To all the exhibitions you shall go along with me,
And especially to all the exhibitions which are free.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Several Sewer Contracts Let—Tenth Street Roadway.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday, proposals for the construction of six sewers were opened, and James Frainey, being the lowest bidder in each case, was awarded the contract for the whole lot. His bids were as follows for the different sewers: San Rafael street, $251 70; East Main street, $87 94; East Ninth street, $290 83; East Alder street, $81 95; Sellwood street, $80 88; Sacramento street, $273 34. There were three other bidders on each of the sewers, and the fact that Mr. Frainey was the lowest bidder in each case is warning to other contractors that Winter is past in Paradise Valley, and that he has come to the front with the birds, and the flowers that bloom in the Spring, and that in future close bidding will be required in order to secure sewer contracts.

The Board decided to award the contract for the elevated roadway on Tenth street in front of blocks 199 and 200 to J. B. Siemmons, who has been the lowest bidder three times in succession. The amount of his bid was $2317.

An arrangement with the O. R. & N. Co. was arrived at, allowing the city to construct a stairway and sidewalk from the O. & C. Railroad to the top of Marquam Heights.

The ordinance granted the Portland Traction Company for a railway on Fifth and other streets, from Jefferson to Sheridan, was approved.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY.

Best Scholars at the Last Quarterly Examination.

The following students received the highest mark in their studies, ranking in the order given:

Ten highest standings, academic department—Horace C. Brodie, 98 4-5, Portland; William Hammond, 96 2-9, Oregon City; Percy Cupper, 95 5-9, Monument; C. Gauntlett, 94¼, Unalaska, Alaska; Root Brooke, 93 3-7, Spokane, Wash.; G. Gauntlett, 92 4-7, Unalaska, Alaska; Rockey E. Mason, 91 1-3, Albany; William S. Saunders, 90, Portland; Leon E. Savage, 89 7-9, Northport, Wash.; Wilmer D. McCully, 89 4-7, Joseph, Or.

Preparatory department—William Burton, 86; Peter Harreschou, 83¼; Malcolm MacEwan, 78⅞; Maxwell E. Mitchell, 78⅛; all of Portland.

Primary department—Carl Williams, 97; Ridgely Powell, 92 5-7; Paul Clossett, 90 1-3; all of Portland.

The following were perfect in conduct for the quarter—William S. Saunders, Wing Bow, C. Harreschou, Victor McFarland, R. Powell, Harold Puter, all of Portland.

DR. WELLS BEATS INMAN

(Continued from First Page.)

ceived. For a wonder there was no objection to it, and on motion of the amiable Francis Carno it was adopted.

Apparently the resolutions were not complete enough to please Dr. John Welch, so he moved an additional resolution that "no delegate sit in the convention who does not pledge his sacred honor to support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom."

Objection was raised in several quarters that the resolution was not in order, for the reason that under the rules no resolution could be considered which had not first been presented to the committee on resolutions. Chairman Milner sustained the point of order and the resolution went to the committee.

The Legislative Deal.

Just when it looked that the convention would settle down to business, Sanderson Reed set all tongues wagging by a motion to change the adopted order of business and that the chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five "with absolute and unlimited power to nominate four Senators and 12 Representatives, and that the names agreed upon by the committee be the nominees for the Legislature."

Johnson White seconded in a few words that were not distinctly heard, but the idea smacked too much of ring methods for the redoubtable and irrepressible Judge Thomas O'Day to line up. There were a number of reasons why the Judge could not favor the proposition. Among them he mentioned the potent one that some of the men whose vote-getting capabilities had been considered at the caucus had since declined to be candidates. Then the Judge proceeded to apply his tongue lash to the Legislative ticket nominated by the Republicans. He declared it was for ex-Senator Corbett first and Senator Simon second, and that he would lose the faith he had always placed in the good people of Multnomah County if they swallowed such a pill.

Judge O'Day found a supporter in M. A. Peery, who put himself in opposition to the plan of surrendering the nominating privileges to a committee of five. It would be better, Mr. Perry thought, if the committee should simply recommend available men to the convention for its action.

Better still, said F. V. Holman, would it be for the committee to make its report to an adjourned session of the convention. Sanderson Reed accepted the Holman amendment and Chairman Milner was about to put the motion when Jacob Johnson bobbed up. All that Mr. Johnson wanted was that the country delegates be privileged to retire and pick out the places they wanted on the ticket. No one objected to this, and several took pains to tell Farmer Johnson that the country could have its rightful number of places, but that it would be more expeditious for its delegates to confer with the nominating committee than to go before the convention.

Pat Powers, who had not said a word all morning, objected to giving the chairman the right to call the convention together whenever he choose. He thought the convention should reconvene whenever it saw fit.

Secretary Cochran made the discovery that the very thing Mr. Powers wanted was contained in the motion, and the squall subsided.

Adams Denounces the Deal.

Assistant Secretary W. P. Adams shied his hat into the ring and stirred up a stormy scene by making charges that the Legislative ticket had been fixed. Mr. Adams is evidently on the outer ring of the great circle, and thus he was free to ease his mind. He said: "I charge that a secret conference has been held, and that the proposed committee of five has already been decided upon. I charge that it has been already decided who is to go up in the ticket, and that it will be a mixed ticket of Democrats and Republicans. I charge that a deal has been made and that the other party to the deal cannot deliver the goods."

Mad as a March hare, C. K. Henry jumped up and shouted that Adams was out of order, in that he was not speaking to the question. As mad as Henry, but twice as high-voiced, Judge O'Day hurled the same protest upon the convention. Chairman Milner ruled against Henry and O'Day, and let Adams talk on, though the cross expression on his face indicated that he would have been better satisfied if Adams had been far away, by some cool, shadowy brook, for example, than in the middle of the floor telling state secrets.

"I arose simply to explain the matter," concluded Adams. "If you consider it right to commit this important work to a committee, I shall have to be satisfied. But if you send a committee of five out of this convention with the power you propose to give it, it will return with a ticket half Republican and half Democratic."

Not having been able to choke off Adams, Henry replied to him, and hotly, too. He said that Adams' charges of ring methods and deal were untrue. "I demand the proofs that ring methods have been introduced into this convention," he concluded.

Adams was on his feet and attempted to reply, but Chairman Milner recognized Sanderson Reed. "No one," said Mr. Reed, "will take stock in Mr. Adams' position. When the committee makes its report, the convention will have power to act. Fusion is a rotten thing, and we all know it."

Before taking his seat, Mr. Reed called "Question," and a number of delegates joined in the chorus. The motion was put and carried, a few voting no. As adopted, the motion stood that the committee be directed to nominate a legislative ticket and report the list of candidates to the convention.

The committee appointed by Chairman Milner consists of L. T. Peery, John Montag, W. E. Burke, Thomas O'Day and Johnson White. It was agreed on motion of Burke that no member of the committee should have a place on the legislative ticket.

No sooner was the Adams rumpus out of the way than Sanderson Reed stirred up a little commotion of his own by moving that the order of business be suspended and that candidates for Mayor and Sheriff be nominated.

"Why?" asked C. K. Henry, in surprise. "Give us your reasons."

"Because the convention is not settled," said Reed. "We have not enough candidates to fill the ticket."

Mr. Reed's motion was snowed under by a heavy vote, and the convention was, after many delays, abreast of the order of nominations. The first call was for County Commissioners.

Pro-Boer for County Commissioner.

V. K. Strode nominated Ludwig Wilhelm, who, he said, had been a resident of Portland for 30 or 40 years, and pays taxes to the amount of $700 or $800 or $900 a year. Continuing, Mr. Strode said: "Mr. Wilhelm is a German; he speaks the German language fluently, and is very popular among the Germans. He is a strong pro-Boer (great applause), and has two or three bicycles in his family." (Renewed applause.)

The gallant William Foley nominated General H. B. Compson, ex-State Railroad Commissioner. He said General Compson is known throughout the state, and commands the respect of the G. A. R. and people generally. "If he is elected," said Mr. Foley, "it will not be said of him that he will waste $6500 of the people's money for special counsel fees or for any other purpose."

F. V. Holman nominated ex-County Judge John Catlin.

Jacob Johnson named J. W. Shattuck, of Gresham, "who is as solid as ever St. Paul was."

Wilhelm, with 81 votes, and Shattuck, with 75, got away with the nominations. General Compson got 56 and Judge Catlin 45. By this vote the convention turned down two of the best-known Democrats in Oregon in favor of two men who are practically unknown.

John Montag for Sheriff.

Two long-lost brothers embraced each other when W. E. Robertson nominated John Montag for Sheriff. Montag was the fusion nominee for Mayor two years ago, and Robertson was brought out as the Democratic candidate, though the Democrats had fused. Montag's friends freely charged that Robertson's candidacy defeated their man. There was great cheering when Robertson pronounced Montag a man who had been true to his friends. Mr. Montag offered to decline the nomination for the reason that he could not sacrifice his business interests for political office, but the convention would not hearken to him, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Other Nominations.

For Recorder M. A. Peery named J. F. Worth, a Sunnyside druggist, and the nomination was made unanimous.

George W. Holcomb and Charles Hirstel were put forward for County Treasurer. Holcomb declined and Hirstel was nominated.

General H. B. Compson, ex-Railroad Commissioner; William Reidt, a real estate broker, and R. E. Coleman, an insurance agent, were named for County Assessor. Compson won on the first ballot, receiving 106 votes, to 22 for Reidt, and 4 for Coleman.

R. C. Bonser was put up for County Surveyor and Dr. James W. Morrow for Coroner. Both nominations were by acclamation.

The following precinct nominations were made:

Justices of the Peace.

West Side—Frank Schlagel. By acclamation.

East Side—Lawrence Connell. By acclamation.

Multnomah—J. Vandever, of Troutdale. By acclamation.

Constables.

West Side—Robert Brady was nominated, receiving 46 votes, to 18 for H. W. Parker.

East Side—Tinies DeBoest was nominated, receiving 32 votes, to 11 for S. W. Marks, and 7 for W. H. Calavan.

Multnomah—H. W. Larg, of Troutdale. By acclamation.

As the morning session was closing, Francis Clarno took a dislike to the large picture of President McKinley, which was hung in the hall by the Republican State Committee four years ago, and moved that it be turned to the wall. Vociferous "noes" came from all parts of the hall. Chairman Milner ruled the motion out of order.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session began at 1:40. Nominations made for offices other than that of Mayor were:

City Treasurer—T. T. Struble, by acclamation. Nominated by Dr. John Welch.

City Engineer—Oscar H. Bellinger, by acclamation. Nominated by George E. Chamberlain.

Municipal Judge—Reginald W. Thompson, by acclamation. Nominated by W. P. Adams.

The names of the Councilmen nominated are published elsewhere.

The convention adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

COURTESIES TO GUESTS.

Commerce Commission and Visiting Merchants on an Excursion.

In conformity with the invitation extended by President Taylor of the Chamber of Commerce, the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a large number of merchants, jobbers and other interested parties from St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco, were treated to a ride on the river yesterday in the elegant steamer T. J. Potter, the use of which was kindly offered by President Mohler on behalf of the O. R. & N. Co. It had been intended to leave the Ash-street dock at 10:30 A. M., but by reason of unexpected delays, the Commission did not conclude its hearing until about 11:30. At this time, the members and attaches of the Commission and their families were conveyed to the dock, being received by the President of the Chamber and several of the trustees.

Among the guests were: United States Interstate Commerce Commissioner Hon. J. C. Clements, with his family; Commissioner Hon. J. W. Yifer and wife; Secretary of the Commission M. S. Becker, wife and child; J. H. Fishback and J. J. McAuliffe; W. H. Dulaney, wife and daughter; Mrs. George D. Yeoman, Miss Eva B. Cole, Miss Idele B. Kennedy; H. L. Christie, F. S. Johnson and C. A. Parker, representing prominent mercantile houses of St. Louis; J. J. Walt, of Chicago; F. A. Hurty, H. D. Loveland, C. H. Markham, W. H. Herrin, William Sproule, Alfred Holman, J. M. Brewer, George Poole, C. H. Hyde, Fred Moffett, J. S. Baker, G. W. Fisher and L. W. Storror.

Among the Portland people assisting in the entertainment of the guests were: George Taylor, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and wife; J. F. Batchelder and wife; L. A. Lewis, chairman of the transportation committee; Edw. Ehrman, S. M. Mears, Judge C. B. Bellinger and Miss Bellinger, Judge W. B. Gilbert, Colonel John McCraken, Captain F. S. Bosworth, H. Wittenberg, H. E. Dosch, W. A. Mears and wife, E. C. Masten, and others.

The visitors were very much interested in the river and its scenery, but a cloudy sky obscured the snow mountains, so necessary to the complete appreciation and enjoyment of the beauties of this trip. At 1 P. M. the entire party partook of a sumptuous lunch, and at 6:30 o'clock returned to the wharf.

The Commissioners and all parties interested in their present work left on the Northern Pacific train last night for Seattle, where a short session will be held, returning to Portland tomorrow morning, and finally leaving for Denver in the evening.

MAN WHO SOLD THE BUTTER

Another Arrest in the Old Process Butter Case.

F. C. Diven, an employe of Armour & Co., gave himself up to Deputy Sheriff Mitchell yesterday, just after returning from Seattle, as he understood there was a warrant out, charging him with selling process butter. The complaint, which is signed by Food Commissioner J. W. Bailey, alleges that "F. C. Diven, on January 2, 1900, did expose and offer for sale, and did then and there sell to one J. C. Kaupisch, 15 pounds of reworked and mixed butter, so offered and exposed for sale, said butter then and there not being plainly marked process butter."

This action on the part of Food Commissioner Bailey is simply another phase of the case recently tried in Justice Kraemer's court, in which the Justice decided that the wrong party had been made defendant. It is now alleged that Diven is the man who actually sold the process butter to Mr. Kaupisch, who was acting under direction of the Food Commissioner. Diven has been released on his own recognizance, and the time for hearing has not yet been set.

"HAVE YOU SEEN SMITH?"

Many Politicians Witnessed the Funny Farce-Comedy.

A large number of the delegates to the political conventions that are to meet in Portland today were at Cordray's Theater last night and witnessed the clever presentation of the funny farce-comedy "Have You Seen Smith?" This made the audience unusually large for the middle of the week. The lively specialties and musical numbers are contributing to make the play have a popular run.

"Have You Seen Smith?" will hold the boards for the rest of the week, with the usual Saturday matinee.

Hardman Pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.

OVATION TO PADEREWSKI

HE FASCINATES THE BIG AUDIENCE WITH HIS GENIUS.

A Programme of Well-Known Numbers—Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Chopin and Liszt.

Paderewski was given an ovation last night at the Marquam on this, his first visit to Portland. Rosenthal and Sauer enthusiasts transferred their allegiance to him without a murmur. Whether it was the depth and breadth of his emotional nature, the poetry of his interpretation, or the masterful power and passion of his more fervid numbers that cast a spell over the audience, would be hard to decide. But certainly he hypnotized his listeners as no other pianist apparently has done in Portland. A brilliant audience was present to greet him, and "hurrahs" and "bravos" were frequent from all parts of the house.

His programme was of the conventional pattern, containing no novelties, but embracing well-known selections, some of them, indeed, being rather hackneyed through overmuch drumming by ambitious music students, such as the Chopin valse in A flat, or the Liszt rhapsodie; but this, on the whole, was not a matter for regret, since it gave the public an opportunity to hear his reading of compositions that were thoroughly familiar. Two of the numbers afforded an excellent study in comparison, Schumann's "Carnaval" having been played quite recently by Rosenthal and Sauer, while the Chopin sonata had been given by DePachmann.

Naturally interest centered about the opening Beethoven sonata, the "Waldstein," which was certainly a severe test, both as regards technic and variety and power of emotional utterance. It was an extraordinary revelation. Never before has the grandeur, the dignity, and the impassioned vehemence of Beethoven's nature so impressed itself upon a Portland audience. For this alone Paderewski's visit should be a landmark in our musical history. The pianist had to grapple with almost unequaled technical difficulties, as well as concentration of thought and emotional intensity of the noblest sort. The gathering force and fury of the allegro con brio, the tranquil beauty of the adagio, the outburst of originality, and naivete in the rondo, the Titanic vigor and jubilation of the closing prestissimo, made the heaviest possible demands upon him, and the result was satisfying and convincing.

There is one quality that places Paderewski before all other pianists of the day, and that is his marvelous power to make the piano sing. It becomes a sentient, living thing under his fingers. And it is this, doubtless, that is the real secret of his power over an audience. He is perhaps more richly endowed with "temperament" than any one of the great living pianists. This was particularly well shown in the "Carnaval," which is such a chain of moods as can be found in few other piano numbers; there are innumerably startling transitions, from clownish pranks to gentle reverie and swirls of impetuous feeling to pretty coquetry and naivete. Its vivid color and picturesque pageantry were thoroughly in accord with the romantic turn of Paderewski's genius.

Schubert's "Impromptu," with its entrancing sweetness of melody and the tender strain of feeling that is introduced with the sombre gloom of the "Marche Funebre" from Chopin's sonata, were among the finest illustrations of his cantilena, or singing touch, before referred to. All the Chopin numbers were remarkable for the glamorous poetry of Paderewski's interpretation, and the thousand shifting changes in light and shade of tone. Yet with it all it may well be question whether Paderewski is so marvelous a master of the rubato as De Pachmann; for it is this more than anything else that fits De Pachmann to interpret Chopin. No other composer makes such peculiar demands upon the pianist's aptitude for rubato.

Paderewski's menuet was a dainty and graceful effusion, with that rare mingling of stateliness and charm that delighted us in his former familiar menuet. But it was in the Liszt rhapsodie that Paderewski carried his audience by storm with his wondeful display of temperament. The majesty and restrained power of those thundering opening chords, and the wild and terrible turbulence that followed, contained a touch of the volcanic passion of Rubinstein. It was in this, the closing number on the programme, that Paderewski at last threw away all control and abandoned himself to the impetuous and mighty surge of his genius. It was a wonderful exhibition. Certainly no more dramatic and powerful interpretation of Liszt's gloomy fantastic nature has ever been given in Portland.

Frick Will Sell Out.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special to the Tribune from Pittsburg, says:

"H. C. Frick will dispose of all his holdings—something over $16,000,000—in the Carnegie Company, just as soon as he can," said a big stockholder of the Carnegie Company. "He won what he contended for and will not remain to hamper Mr. Carnegie or his partners."

It is said that Mr. Frick and President Schwab are not on pleasant terms, and this has done much toward keeping Messrs. Frick and Carnegie apart.

Officials of the Carnegie Company deny that there is any truth in the report that the company will take in the Cramps' concern, either in part or in whole, or that any selling arrangment has been made whereby armor-plates and structural material will be supplied the Cramps by the Carnegie Company.

To Visit the Castellanes.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mrs. Mary Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George Gould, sailed on the St. Louis for Europe today. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould bade her bon voyage. Mrs. Kingdon's visit to her daughter's sister-in-law and the Count is the result of a pressing invitation extended to all the members of the Gould family during the recent visit here of the Castellanes that they visit Paris during the exhibition and partake of the hospitality that is dispensed so lavishly by the Count and Countess.

Knabe Pianos. Wiley B. Allen Co.

HAPPY FAMILY.

When They Got Rid of the Coffee Habit.

A little woman out in Oswego, Ills., tells about her husband having determined to see if he could not make her quit coffee drinking, which he believed to be the cause of her constant neuralgia and general nervousness, brought home several packages of Postum Food Coffee which he had discovered, by trying elsewhere, to be good.

She says: "What in the world he brought home five packages for, I could not understand; nevertheless I quit coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee. I did not have much faith in the change doing me any good, but was astonished to discover that my neuralgia left me almost at once, and the nervous troubles kept getting less and less.

"Little daughter at that time had been ill and could eat little or nothing. She was pale and thin. As soon as I discovered how Postum treated me, I began to give it to her. She liked it very much, and would drink it when she would take nothing else. She began to pick up rapidly and got plump and round and rosy.

"I don't care what sort of food there is in Postum so long as it treats me as it has. It is plain enough the food contained in Postum Coffee is good, and that's all we want to know. I am rid of neuralgia and nervousness, and am a healthy woman. Husband has also been improved, and daughter is well and happy, as I stated above." With best wishes, Mrs. Nellie Treman.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 11.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 61; minimum temperature, 49; river reading at 11 A. M., 10.3 feet; change in the past 24 hours, 0.5 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., 0.04 inch; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 31.85 inches; normal precipitaion from Sept. 1, 18[illegible] 39.56 inches; deficiency, 7.71 inches; total sunshine April 10, 7:32; possible sunshine April 10, 13:17.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is high over the Dakotas, and relatively low over the North Pacific Coast States. Light showers have fallen in California, Western Oregon and Western Washington, and in this section it is cooler than yesterday. Threatening and showery weather will prevail in all North Pacific Coast States on Thursday.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Thursday, April 12:

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Showers; variable winds.

Eastern Oregon—Threatening weather, with showers; southerly winds.

Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Threatening weather, with showers; cooler in northern portion; southerly winds.

Southern Idaho—Threatening weather, with showers; southerly winds.

Portland and vicinity—Showers; variable winds.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "Housekeeping Rooms," "Situations Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions.

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS except "New Today," 20 cents for 15 words or less; 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, et