PLANING MILLS RUN

Crippled by Strike—Employers Keep Them Going.

EVEN BOSSES HAVE TO WORK

Pickets of Union Men Busy Themselves Around the Yards—Sawmill Situation Is Unchanged, With Strike in One Mill.

The labor situation is unchanged. The union planing-mill men who walked out Wednesday night failed to show up for work yesterday. The mills were kept running with decreased numbers of workers, employers and bookkeepers even turning out to push trucks and load cars. Pickets of union men were busy around the mills. The best of humor prevailed, and the situation has no serious aspects. Only one saw mill is affected by the union demand on employers to sign a new wage scale—the Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Company. There is no indication of a further spread of the strike, though both sides are firm. The employers are willing to pay the wages, but not to concede the union recognition coupled with the new scale. In the laundry strike, the employers and union strikers will confer today, and either a settlement or a split in the employers' ranks seems probable.

The planing mills which were affected by the strike of Wednesday were in operation yesterday with decreased forces of men and with a "picket" of union men stationed outside the mills. In nearly all the cases the pickets were old employes of the mills, and their former superiors passing to and fro asked them how they were getting along. At the North Pacific Planing Mills Carl Jackson, the proprietor, requested the pickets to step inside his office. Two of the sentries had been employes of the mill for 14 years, and they laughingly declined to accept the invitation of the manager. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Jackson saw the same pickets outside his office.

"Time's up, boys; you want a nine-hour day," he said.

"Not yet, Mr. Jackson," said one of the three pickets, and then employer and employe shook hands.

At the Hand Manufacturing Company's place the pickets were absent, or at least they were absent in the afternoon. Mr. Hand was there himself, and he was doing a good deal of work about the mill. At the mills of the Northwest Sash and Door Factory, J. A. Martin & Co., George Ainslie & Co. and the Nicolai Bro. Co. the machinery buzzed and men were moving about. From each mill, however, there were reports that employes had left, and the strike affected about 300 workingmen.

Employers Work Themselves.

In all the mills in which the walkouts occurred the proprietors did not fail to work themselves. At the North Pacific Planing Mills a reporter found Carl Jackson covered with dust and pushing a heavily loaded wagon. In response to an inquiry Mr. Jackson said that he was Mr. Jackson and that he was the proprietor of the mill. Asked if the mill had been closed down he answered in the negative. His 60 or more employes had called for their pay checks the previous night, and had not reported for duty yesterday morning. Some shipments had to be made and he and his cashier and bookkeeper put their shoulders to the wheel and loaded the lumber into the wagons.

Asked about the effects of the strike, Mr. Jackson said that during the past week his company had been scompelled to cancel orders amounting to $8000. Two thousand fir doors had been ordered for a California hotel, and fir doors had been ordered for a number of other houses, but, as the company saw the trouble approaching, it informed its patrons that the orders could not be filled within the time required. The demand of the planing mill workers, if granted, would not affect the city trade to any great extent.

"But," said Mr. Jackson, "it will injure us in the country, and also outside of the State. The mills at Red Bluff, Cal., and at Everett and Seattle have a 10-hour day, just what our men are protesting against. The Washington mills are shipping now as far south as Chehalis, and if we were to grant the demands they would come into Portland and drive us out of business. Our men have no complaint to make. Our average wage is $2.50 the year around, and our skilled laborers make from $3.50 to $4. If our men do not return to work by Monday, we shall have a full force of new employes."

C. B. Hand Pushes a Truck.

At the Hand Company's factory Charles B. Hand was assiduously pushing a truck when a reporter called.

"Did your men walk out?" was the inquiry.

"No, they did not," said Mr. Hand, pausing to take breath.

In response to an inquiring look at the idle machines and empty warehouse, Mr. Hand said: "Our men did not walk out. They simply did not come in this morning. We could not afford to meet the nine-hour-day demand and we told them so when it was first made. We offered to give them Saturday afternoons off during the summer, but they refused to accept our proposition. The strike will not affect us materially, as we are at present engaged in repairs," and Mr. Hand turned aside to attend to the truck.

All the machinery was running at the mill of J. A. Martin & Co., and there seemed to be a number of men at work. Mr. Martin, the managing owner of the mill, is now in the East, and he will not return for some time. His representatives said that they had no trouble with the workmen, who had simply called for and received their time checks for the month of April. About 18 men had left the employ of the company; any one of them would be taken back the minute he applied for a place. The mill will continue to run on schedule time, and if the men do not return to work their places will be filled by others, and there will be a full force by Monday. The mill had offered the men 25 cents a day extra pay and the men had refused it, for they demanded a nine-hour day. Competent men were earning from $2.50 to $3.25, and few were receiving less compensation.

No Grievance Against Workmen.

In the Northwest Sash and Door Factory, in Albina, only 11 men walked out, President Connell said. None of the machine men struck and several of the other hands did not wish to leave. The company, Mr. Connell said, had nothing to say against its men, who were good workmen, and it would reinstate them were they to apply for places within a reasonable time.

The men in the Nicolai Mill did not report for duty, but the mill was kept in running order all day. The usual force of laborers was not to be seen, but a number of men were there to carry on the work. When asked the number of men who left the mill, General Manager Neppach said he had no information on that point. His working force, he said, was less than 100, and the places of those who left would be filled speedily.

The mill of George Ainslie & Co. was in operation, but Manager Collins declined to state what number of men had left or what number of vacancies had been filled.

NO CHANGE IN SAWMILL STRIKE.

Only One Mill Is Out, but Union Demands Are Not Yet Conceded.

The lumber millmen's strike offered few new features yesterday. The only mill affected by the strike was that of the Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Company, in South Portland. No union men were at work there, but the mill worked the same as usual with about one-third of a crew. The managers expressed themselves as satisfied under the circumstances, and said they had secured more new men than they had expected to. The planing mill of the company was not running on account of a disabled engine. It will probably be run today with nonunion hands. The dispute hinges on the question whether the employers shall recognize the union by entering into an agreement for one year to pay a fixed schedule of wages from $2 to $2.50 per day, and to give union men in good standing preference over nonunion. The mills have assented to the higher wages demanded, beginning with the new pay periods in April. A millowner said yesterday that as for the schedule of wages offered by the union, some of the mills were paying slightly in advance of the schedule. He ventured the assertion that the general average of wages was somewhat higher than that asked for. He did not believe a flat schedule was just, either to workmen or to employers, because similar positions in the several mills did not all offer the same kind or amount of work, on account of differences in machinery and other conditions. Therefore he objected to the schedule because it was too rigid, and because it would oblige millowners to hire hands, not on account of their fitness, but on account of their membership in the union.

So far about 200 millhands are out of work. Pickets were on duty all day at the entrances to the yards of the Portland mill. They were accompanied by groups of strikers, who assembled to see how the mill could work without them. All the strikers conducted themselves peaceably, and no acts of violence were done by sympathizers or others. As to whether the strike will spread to other mills, nobody seems to know, but everybody is trying to avoid such a contingency. One of the leaders of the union said that the strikers realized as much as anybody the hardship a general walkout would inflict upon themselves and the business interests of the city. He said the desire was to keep the strike at present where it is, and to work toward success by degrees, the same as has been done in other lines of work. But he hinted that a union of the mills to resist the demands of the strikers would be met by an equally effective combination on the other side. "We want peace," he said, "not trouble, for trouble would cost us suffering, even though we should win. Therefore we prefer to reach our end by an easier method. We think we are entitled to the wages we are now receiving. They have been granted recently by the millowners, and we accept them thankfully. But we desire assurance that they will be permanent. In Winter time many men from country mills and logging camps flock to the city. Last Winter some of us were paid as low as $1.50 a day, because the large number of men allowed the mills to drive wages down. We fear they will do it again this Winter, if they do not agree in black and white to maintain present wages. We believe our demand is an honest one. We are sure it cannot honorably be refused.

"Now, see here, Mister, don't you misrepresent what I've said, and don't give it too strong a coloring of your own. We don't want to be reported as making any threats, or as saying too much. Too much talk would not help us; besides, it will only incense the millowners against us, whereas, we desire to be on the best of terms with them."

The millowners insist that the new wages granted will be maintained, and that the workmen should accept the assurance as made in implicit good faith. W. B. Ayer, president of the Eastern & Western Lumber Companies, and Johan Poulsen, secretary and treasurer of Inman, Poulsen & Co., said yesterday that the mills had no intention of reducing wages from the present new figures, and regretted that the good faith of millowners had been doubted.

"The promise is bona fide. It is bona fide," repeated Mr. Poulsen, with emphasis on the second declaration. "Workmen should take more stock in what employers tell them. Times are good, and men should help to keep them so by trying to understand their employes better. I tell you the promise is absolutely bona fide." Mr. Poulsen added that he did not expect to have any difference with his men. "We gave them more than they asked for," he said, "and we gave it to them before they asked for it."

L. J. Wentworth, manager of the Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Company, whose workmen are on a strike, said that he had nothing to add to what he had said the day before. But he declared in positive terms that he could not see his way clear to grant what was demanded. He said his mill was operating to about half its capacity. "If we cannot keep going, we shall simply have to tie up," he added, "for the simple fact is we cannot assent to the demands made upon us."

So far as was observed, the same spirit prevailed among all the millowners. One of them said that should the union persist or call a general strike, millowners would be forced into a combination of their own, to protect their interests. Such a combination would result in importation of men from outside places. "And there are plenty of them," he added, "ready to come here. We are paying higher wages than any lumber center on the Coast. At Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor, and at lumber mills along the Southern Pacific and O. R. & N., wages are 25 cents a day less than here. At many outside places the minimum pay is $1.50. Plenty of men, therefore, would be willing to come to Portland for the wages we are paying."

Another milliman said that last year wages were 20 per cent higher than in 1899. The higher wages just granted would make wages this year between 15 and 20 per cent higher than last. Therefore millmen would receive this year from 35 to 40 per cent higher pay than two years ago. Besides, the output is now less than in 1899, because of a shortening of the work day from 11 to 10 hours. He submitted the accounts of his mill to substantiate his statements. "This ought to show," he concluded, "that we are treating our men well. If cost of living has increased, so have wages in larger proportion."

The output of the eight lumber mills of Portland is 1,500,000 feet a day. The number of men they employ is about 1500. These mills are exclusive of the box factories, of which there are three large ones. The men employed are about as follows: North Pacific Lumber Company, 350; Eastern Lumber Company, 300; Western Lumber Company, 125; Albina Lumber Company, 50; East Side Lumber Company, 100; Inman, Poulsen & Co., 350; Portland Lumber Company, 300; Jones Lumber Company, 100.

Four Killed at a Crossing.

KEWANEE, Ill., May 1.—Four lives were lost here early this morning in an accident at the Main-street crossing of the Burlington Railway. The Burlington fast mail train, eastbound, which runs through this place without stopping, ran down a carriage containing four young people, and all were instantly killed. The dead are: Miss Maggie Keesler, Kewanee; Miss Blanche Harding, Kewanee; C. A. Puters, Galva; E. A. Emery, Galva.

Temple Beth Israel.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will preach this evening on "Spiritual Possibilities of Judaism Today." The services are held at the First Unitarian Church, and begin at 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.

TO END LAUNDRY STRIKE

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS WILL CONFER TODAY.

Amicable Settlement Will Probably Be Reached—If Not, Several Plants May Start Up.

There is a probability that the dispute between the striking laundry-workers and their employers may be in a fair way toward settlement today, as the result of a conference to be attended by both parties this morning at 10 o'clock at the A. O. U. W. building. If the trouble is not settled soon other trades unions will take a hand in the fight to a greater extent than has been done during the past few days. It is rumored on the street that the proprietors of several laundries are becoming weary of the struggle, and that today or tomorrow they will open their places of business on a strictly union basis.

The decision to hold a conference participated in by both sides was determined on at a meeting of the laundry-workers held yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the members of the union were present. Brief remarks were made, and most of the speeches were to the effect that the strike was won and success assured. Women pickets displayed a beautiful bouquet of roses presented to them by employes of the Willamette machine shops. The remark was made that there were portions of the last agreement submitted by the employers that were not definitely understood, and that light on these matters could possibly be obtained at a friendly conference between employers and employed.

Unless the trouble is settled before many hours various trade unions will doubtless take sympathetic action toward the striking laundry-workers at meetings called for this evening. Men belonging to unions who deliver wood or sawdust or coal will receive their instructions, and possibly by tomorrow night the engineers and firemen will be ordered to walk out.

Union men generally regret that considerable disorder occurred yesterday near the Union laundry, Randolph street, when one of the laundry employes, Burnett, was severely beaten by three different men, and he and several of his fellow-employes and L. T. Gilliland, the laundry manager, were compelled to ask police protection so that they could be safely escorted to their homes. When work ceased at the laundry for the day quite a crowd had gathered outside to wait for the nonunion employes who were about to leave for their homes. A policeman was in waiting, but no sooner had the laundry employes appeared than most of the crowd yelled "Scab!" Mr. Gilliland and Burnett started to walk along the street, with several other employes with them, when a man ran up and struck Burnett in the face. The policeman turned to try to catch the assailant, when a big longshoreman struck Burnett a blow in the face which staggered him. A piece of wood thrown struck Burnett on the head. Gilliland and his party were finally compelled to take refuge in a near-by store, from whence they telephoned for police assistance. Five policemen soon afterward arrived in the patrol wagon, and the employes were driven away by back streets.

People who saw the occurrence state that the regular laundry strikers did not take part in the disturbance, but that a mass of idle men, boys, and even children, gathered to act as baiters, and that the crowd's behavior was very objectionable.

Trouble also occurred at a laundry where there are nonunion workers on Fourth street, near Davis, and the employes who left the place shortly after 6 o'clock last night were pelted with rocks by rowdies who live in that vicinity. Policeman Griffith Roberts was there to try to preserve an appearance of order.

Bouquets for Strikers.

The employes of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works sent a bouquet to the laundry girls who are on strike yesterday. Strikes are likely to prove beneficial to florists, if they do not to any one else.

TOLLEFSEN THREW NO BOTTLES.

Jury Promptly Discharges Him—Laundry Strike Row.

An echo of the laundry-workers' strike came up in evidence at the Municipal Court yesterday, when Martin Tollefsen, a longshoreman employed by the O. R. & N. Co., was charged with assaulting H. E. Lewis, one of the nonunion employes of the Union laundry, Albina, Wednesday night shortly after 6 o'clock. The evidence was that Tollefsen, while under the influence of liquor, threw a soda-water bottle at Lewis and his brother. Tollefsen insisted that he went to the laundry to treat the laundry girls to soda water and cookies, and that he did not throw a soda-water bottle at any one. The case was tried before a jury of six, and after two minutes' deliberation they returned a verdict of not guilty.

The jury consisted of H. G. Wright, J. Mendelsohn, D. A. Eaton, J. Mitchell, A. R. Arfeld and F. E. Harmer. Tollefsen was defended by Lawyer L. L. Langley, and the prosecution was conducted by Deputy District Attorney Gatens. H. B. Lewis 306 Eugene street, testified that he had been employed at the Union laundry for three days. "On leaving the laundry Wednesday night shortly after 6 o'clock Tollefsen came across the street to my brother and me and asked, 'Are you fellows scabs?' My brother said," proceeded the witness. "'I guess we are, if that is what you call it.' Tollefsen then made an indistinct remark and pulled out two soda-water bottles from his pockets and made a motion as if to throw the bottles at us. Mr. Gilliland, the manager of the laundry, prevented him, but Tollefsen afterward broke away and threw the bottles at us. The bottles went over our heads, and one missed me about four feet. I am positive the defendant is the one who threw the bottles. Other men assaulted me."

Chester Lewis also testified that he is also a new employe at the Union laundry, and went on: "Tollefsen made the remark about 'scabs,' but I did not see him throw any bottle. A man whose name I don't know knocked me down. Quite a crowd gathered. There is considerable trouble between the union and nonunion people connected with the laundry. I did not see Tollefsen strike my brother."

L. T. Gilliland, manager of the Union laundry, testified: "I caught Tollefsen's arm as he was about to throw the water bottle, but he walked away from me and did throw one bottle at the Lewis boys. I told the people in our office to telephone for a policeman, and the crowd called our office people 'scabs' and another objectionable name. There is no ill-feeling between our present employes and former union employes. The people who are causing trouble over there are outsiders. The prosecution was started in this case to give us protection in our business. Some of the people had a fist fight. They had pickets, and, of course, a crowd was there. Possibly six of our former employes were there. I did not see Tollefsen strike the Lewis boys."

"I did not throw any bottle," asserted Tollefsen. "I was not drunk, but I had taken several glasses of beer Wednesday afternoon, and I went to the Union laundry to treat the girls who had worked there. I carried bottles of soda water and cookies for the girls. I asked the Lewis boys, 'Are you fellows not ashamed to work and take the girls' places?' Then one man grabbed me by the neck, and I saw bottles flying through the air, but I did not throw them. I think the children threw the bottles about. Gilliland did not grab me at all. I did not strike anybody. I went there to get some fun. Did I drink any of the soda water myself? No, sir."

Four other witnesses were examined for the defense, and they denied that Tollefsen threw any bottles in the fight. "Why," said one witness, "Tollefsen was so drunk that if he had raised one bottle he would have fallen over."

City Light-Plant Proposition.

SALEM, Or., May 1.—The special committee on electric lighting recently appointed by the City Council today held a meeting with G. I. Kinney, the representative of a Seattle electrical firm. Mr. Kinney will furnish the committee with an estimate of the cost of installing an electric lighting plant in this city of sufficient capacity to supply Salem's needs. This committee was also instructed to visit and investigate available water-power sites within a radius of 20 miles of Salem, with a view to the acquisition of the property by the city. Chairman Griswold states that seven sites have been offered the city. The various properties will be visited and examined by Mr. Griswold and a competent engineer in the course of a few weeks, and a report made to the City Council.

THE REAL EVIL.

Remarks Called Forth by the Assault on Faith Stewart.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—The police officials having been brought by public agitation to perform their duty in ordering the confidence men to leave the city, although some of them are already reappearing on North Third street, now will be called to deal with a more far-reaching evil than the bunco games.

The brutal assault upon Faith Stewart Sunday night demonstrates a plain truth. It is this: There are scores of elegantly attired vagabonds in the North End who never do any work more arduous than to gamble and smoke cigarettes. Each one of these leeches has a girl whom he keeps in submission by deception or force. From the unspeakable occupation in which he keeps her he gets the money with which to gamble, drink and dress. So it is not difficult to see that when any being dares to attempt to take away their source of revenue and deprive them of their luxurious life, men of their degraded stamp would assault, or even kill the molester.

These fellows and the policemen are quite chummy (they are sovereign voters). But if they were arrested as vagabonds, which assuredly they are, how dreadfully puzzled they would be to furnish an excuse for living! This is especially true of the colored men and Frenchmen of the North End, although they do not comprise a majority of this gentry.

How many of the girls in Whitechapel might be persuaded to take the sisterly hand of Faith Stewart and be helped out of their wretchedness to a higher plane in life were it not for the threats and abuse of these ruthless men, we cannot estimate. However, the writer has seen these ruffians interpose themselves into a conversation between these angels of light and their unfortunate sister, and by ridicule and bullying cowed the miserable woman he controls to refuse counsel and encouragement from her real friend.

Many reformers have written and talked on methods of wiping out the black spot north of Burnside and east of Fourth, but little can be done until this vicious lot of men are either driven out of town or put to work on the rock pile, along with their fellow vagrants who wear poorer clothes. The clothes worn by these well-dressed brutes, be it remembered, are paid for with money that is gotten by the blood of helpless girls. CITIZEN.

PENNOYER COMPLAINS.

Declares Sawmill Strike Is Unfairly Conducted.

PORTLAND, May 1.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian this morning reports that while the workmen in the planing mills deal fairly and serve all the mills alike by striking in all the mills at the same time, the sawmill men deal with the sawmill companies most unfairly by striking in one mill at a time. John A. Bushman, president of the Sawmillmen's Union, is quoted as saying that "we take one mill at a time because we do not wish to bring disaster upon the city by stopping all the mills at once," and that "the Jones Lumber Company and Portland Lumber Company were in no different position than the other mills, but just happened to be the first ones on the list."

Mr. Bushman is very considerate in not wanting to bring disaster upon the city. But where is his sense of fairness in ordering a strike in one mill at a time, which will injure the business of that mill and benefit the business of the other mills? Mr. Bushman is a candidate for member of the Legislature, but if he has no keener sense of justice than to deal thus invidiously in a matter of so much importance to large business interests, it may well be doubted if he has a sufficient sense of justice to make a fair legislator. He is on the same ticket with a large millowner, and by holding back that millowner's firm to the last for a strike such owner really could realize enough extra profit to pay the campaign expenses of both Mr. Bushman and himself from the injury imposed upon the other large mills closed down. Both Mr. Bushman and his friend the millowner on the same ticket must absolve themselves from the injustice of such an unfair strike, or they may both expect to be most fairly struck down by chain lightning on election day.

S. PENNOYER.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Governor Stanley Says the Results Have Been Beneficial.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 1.—It is 21 years ago today since prohibition was adopted in Kansas. Governor Stanley today discussed the effects of prohibition as follows:

"Prohibition in Kansas has been marked by very beneficial results, and it is apparent to any one who will travel through Kansas and through any of the license states that may be selected and note the difference in the types of young men in the two states. There are thousands of young men in Kansas who never saw a saloon, and will avoid it if for no other reason than because it is under the ban of the law. There are thousands of men who would probably patronize the saloon if sanctioned by the law and conducted with state approval, who avoid it and will avoid it as long as the law brands it as an Ishmaelite among the legitimate enterprises of the community."

ARNAUD PAYS HIS FINE

HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF ATTACKING RESCUE-WORKERS.

Judge Cameron Believes Their Testimony Rather Than That of the Whitechapel Saloon-Keeper.

In spite of his vehement denials that he did not strike Misses Fields and Hodson, coworkers with Miss Faith Stewart, the missionary who was terribly beaten by toughs in Whitechapel, Anthony Arnaud, the proprietor of the notorious Elegant saloon, Fourth and Everett streets, was found guilty by Municipal Judge Cameron yesterday and was fined $10. The fine was paid. The courtroom was crowded with a select delegation from Whitechapel, for the word had been passed along the line that Arnaud was "up against it" at last. Arnaud was defended by Lawyer Alexander Bernstein, who did not make one speech in behalf of his client.

Miss Fields again went over the facts connected with her visit to Arnaud's saloon last Sunday night, stating: "Miss Hodson and I went into the Elegant saloon to see Ethel Phillips, as we were searching for Miss Faith Stewart. Before I had time to tell what I wanted Arnaud said to get out, and he struck me on the breast."

"Did the blow hurt you?" insinuated Mr. Bernstein.

"It hurt me a good deal."

"Was any part of your body discolored?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it not true that Arnaud opened the door for you and asked you politely to leave his premises?"

"The door was open when we went in. I am 16 years old, and I feel called on to enter into this sort of rescue work."

Miss Hodson was called, and said: "I am about 16 years old, and have been engaged at this rescue work for women about three months. As soon as we entered Arnaud's place he flew at us and struck me and Miss Fields. He struck me between the shoulders, and the force of his blow sent me whirling towards the door. The blow made me turn around, and he had his fist clenched the second time."

A young man who gave his name as Barney testified that he was at Arnaud's place Sunday night when the girls came in.

"Arnaud said: 'Lady, I have trouble enough in my house, and I don't want any more. I don't want you in here.' That was all he said, and I did not see him strike the girls. I work at Arnaud's place."

Frank Rankin, a piano player at Arnaud's place, testified: "I did not see Arnaud raise his hands to the girls, and I was in the place as long as they were there. I could not say what Arnaud said to them, as I was some little distance away. Arnaud did not seem to be angry at the girls."

Then Arnaud himself took an inning. "When the ladies came into my place," he began, "I said to them, 'Ladies, I want you to go about your business and leave me to attend to mine. I have enough troubles of my own.' I never struck them. I have never struck a woman in my life. I bowed these ladies to my door, like a gentleman. I asked them to vacate my house, and they went out quietly."

"You have heard what these girls have said on the witness-stand?" asked the Judge.

"Yse, sir," replied Arnaud.

"Is it true that you struck them, as they say?"

"It is false," replied the witness.

"The court has the story of the girls that they were assaulted, and the story of Arnaud that he did not strike them," stated the Judge. "The court is disposed to believe the girls. Their reputation is unblemished. The girls, however, may have been indiscreet in going into such a place as Arnaud's. It does not appear from the evidence that they were invited to go in. I do not think that they have perjured themselves, though they may have been trespassers to a certain extent in going into the saloon. Arnaud is found guilty of assault, and is fined $10."

Miss Stewart Improves.

Miss Faith Stewart, the missionary who was beaten by toughs in Whitechapel last Sunday night, was somewhat better yesterday and it was reported that she was resting easier. In the course of the day she agreed to accede to a request that she would talk to Dr. Harry McKay, County Physician, but she would not permit him to examine her. No clew has yet been found leading to the identity of the young woman's assailants.

Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., May 1.—The business portion of this town was damaged to the amount of $125,000 by fire today. The tobacco factory of L. W. Davis, the candy manufactory of Bosman & Lowman, the grocery house of L. P. Roberts & Co., and the Dispatch newspaper office were among the buildings destroyed.

Army Relief Society.

NEW YORK, May 1.—At its annual meeting held in this city the Army Relief Society, of the United States, elected Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont president. During the last year the society has given assistance to 100 widows of soldiers of the regular Army.

Dalles Diamond Flour

Makes the biggest loaf by actual test. Costs the most, $1.10 per sack.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 1.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 52; minimum temperature, 41; river reading at 11 A. M., 0.3 feet; change in the past 24 hours, —0.1 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0.05 inch; total precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 35.69 inches; normal precipitation since Sept. 1, 1901, 41.54 inches; deficiency, 5.85 inches; total sunshine April 30, 2:05; possible sunshine April 30, 14:18.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Precipitation last 12 hours.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction.	State of weather.
Astoria	52	0.06	6	W	Pt. cloudy
Baker City	42	0.12	8	NE	Cloudy
Bismarck	58	0.96	22	W	Cloudy
Boise	54	0.22	6	NW	Cloudy
Eureka	54	0.22	6	W	Pt. cloudy
Helena	52	**	6	SW	Pt. cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.	64	0.00	8	W	Cloudy
Neah Bay	52	0.02	14	SW	Cloudy
Pocatello	52	0.10	10	SW	Raining
Portland	52	**	8	S	Lt. rain
Red Bluff	62	0.00	12	SE	Clear
Roseburg	54	0.01	10	SW	Pt. cloudy
Sacramento	62	0.00	14	S	Clear
Salt Lake	64	0.00	22	NW	Clear
San Francisco	56	0.00	22	W	Clear
Spokane	50	0.04	16	SW	Cloudy
Seattle	54	0.01	*	S	Cloudy
Walla Walla	52	0.18	*	S	Cloudy

*Light. **Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm central over Western Montana yesterday evening joined forces with a second disturbance central over the Great Salt Lake basin, and the two combined now form a well-defined area of low pressure, which envelops the central valleys of the United States. Rain has generally fallen during the last 24 hours in the North Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, being the heaviest in the district east of the Cascade Mountains.

It is cooler this evening in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho.

The indications are for partly cloudy weather in this district Friday, with occasional light showers west of the Cascade Mountains and in Southeastern Idaho.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Friday, May 2:

Portland and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with probably occasional light showers; south to west winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Partly cloudy, with probably occasional light scattering showers; south to west winds.

Eastern Oregon—Partly cloudy; winds mostly westerly.

Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Partly cloudy, with probably light showers in extreme north portion; south to west winds.

Southern Idaho—Partly cloudy, with probably light showers in east portion; westerly winds.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property.
R. LIVINGSTONE, 224 Stark st.

815 ACRES
Adjoining Dalles City, to be sold on execution at The Dalles, May 10, 1902. Inquire 421 Chamber of Commerce.

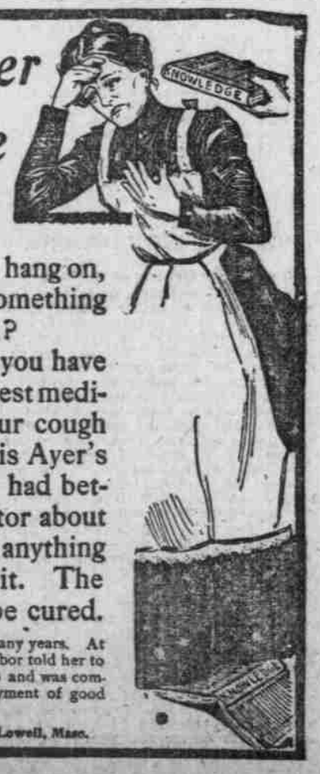
MORTGAGE LOANS
On improved city and farm property, at lowest current rates. Building loans. Installment loans. MacMaster & Birrell, 311 Worcester blk.

Choice Property For Sale.
150 feet on Washington st., between 21st and 22d. If you want to buy or sell real estate call and see Frank E. Hart, 105 Sherlock bldg.

BEST CREAMERY
STILL LOWER.
Full Weight, ... 40 Cents
Dairy butter .....30c and 35c
Ranch eggs, 2 dozen 35c
Best sugar-cured hams,
This Week, 13½c.
Chickens, for Saturday.....15c per lb.
La Grande Creamery
264 Yamhill st.

"Tibbetts' Homestead"
Lots for sale in this fine tract of land, so conveniently situated on the east side of the river, closely connected between three car lines—the Woodstock-Waverly and Richmond car line on Clinton st., the Oregon City and Sellwood car line on Milwaukie st., the Brooklyn and Car Shops line on Powell st. All adjoining the property. All large lots, in price from $400 to $650, on moderate terms. Their convenience and being so closely in, make them very desirable building lots.
J. W. OGILBEE,
Room 11, 145½ First st.

The Daughter of Ignorance



It's consumption. If you had only known how your cough was going to hang on, you would have done something promptly, wouldn't you?

But even now, when you have early consumption, the best medicine for controlling your cough and healing your lungs is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. You had better talk with your doctor about this. If he knows of anything better, be sure and get it. The one great object is to be cured.

"My mother had consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. A neighbor told her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so and was completely cured, and is today in the enjoyment of good health."—D. P. JOLLY, Avoca, N. Y.

25c. 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

L. Shanahan
144-146 THIRD, BET. MORRISON AND ALDER

OUR GREAT
FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY

Is the harvest feast of the season. You'll not find such foolish prices elsewhere. Always remember, when starting out, Shanahan's will save you money.

Friday Only at These Prices

5C YARD—Ribbons, satin grosgrain, all colors to choose from, numbers 7 and 9.
10C YARD—Fine India linon, worth 15 cents.
10C YARD—Fine white apron lawn, 45 inches wide, with lace stripe border, worth 15c.
10C EACH—Ladies' leather belts, in all kinds and colors, worth 25c.
2½C CAKE—Castile soap, large size, goes for 2½c, instead of 5c.
10C EACH—Linen Huck, or Turkish, towels, worth 15c.
25C EACH—Ladies' waists, lawns, ginghams and percales, while 25 last, they go for 25c each.
69C EACH—Bed spreads, a good fine Marseilles pattern, our best $1 grade.
$1.25 EACH—Umbrellas, gloria top, fine silver and pearl handles, paragon frames, and steel rods, values to $2.50.
$2.95 EACH—Walking skirts, while 25 of our fine heavy $5 skirts last, latest style and finish, $2.95 each.
$6.50 EACH—Finest silk petticoats, made of the very best taffeta silk, with deep accordion-plaited flounce, $12.50 value. Only seven of them left, so come early if you want one.

JUST ARRIVED
A new line of Skins, all colors, for burning.
Our Wall Paper is going at your price. Send for samples.
Picture moulding and framing.

Salesrooms,
307 WASHINGTON ST.
PORTLAND, OR.

Change of Owners

There are rapid changes being made in the ownership of a fine stock of Umbrellas and Parasols at our stores. If you have not yet become one of the new owners, you had better hurry.

JOHN ALLESINA
TWO STORES:
286 Washington St. Near Woodard, Clarke & Co. — 309 Morrison St., Near Meier & Frank Co.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Baker's auction rooms, cor. Alder and Park. Sale at 2 and 8 P. M. Geo. Baker & Co., auctioneers.

At Gilman's auction rooms, 411-413 Washington st., at 10 A. M. S. L. N. Gilman, auctioneer.

At 45 North Sixth st., at 10 A. M. Ford & Laws, auctioneers.

MEETING NOTICES

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 18, R. A. M., will meet in special convocation in their hall, Burkhard building, this (Friday) evening at 7:30. Work in R. A. degree. All R. A. Masons invited. C. E. MILLER, Sec.

EAGLE MEETING.—At a regular meeting of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, an official visit will be paid the Aerie by Grand Worthy President Del Cary Smith. A full attendance is expected.
JOHN LAMONT, W. Pres.
T. B. McDEVITT, JR., W. Sec.

HASSALO LODGE, NO. 15, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the third degree. Visitors invited. HENRY BROWN, Sec.

PORTLAND LODGE, NO. 55, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the M. M. degree. All Master Masons cordially invited. By order of the W. M. I. W. PRATT, Sec.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

KINDRED—April 30, Nellie C. Kindred, aged 19 years, 5 months and 16 days, daughter of Thomas A. and Rose Kindred. Funeral will take place Saturday, May 3, at 9 A. M., from St. Francis' Church, East Oak and East 11th streets.

LINCOLN—At his late residence, 500 Sixth st., April 30, Joseph F. Lincoln, aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held today at 1:30 P. M. at Holman's chapel. Friends invited to attend. Hingham, Mass., papers please copy.

J. P. FINLEY & SON Progressive Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts. Competent lady ass't. Both phones No. 9.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

CLARKE BROS., 289 Morrison St. Fine flowers and floral designs.

NEW TODAY.

TIMBER AND HOMESTEAD RIGHTS; GOOD Government land will soon be a thing of the past. We have private information of a few choice claims, and will guarantee correct filings. Full information on application at offices Ames Mercantile Agency, Abington building.

FOR SALE—20,000 SHARES OF CASCADIA Mining & Development Company (Polar Star) stock, St. Helens mining district. Company selling stock at 50 cents. We offer this block for 25 cents per share. L. H. Bingham, 110 Sherlock building.

ALL SAY SATIN-SKIN POWDER IS BEST because adhesive, invisible, harmless. Flesh, white, brunette tints. 25c. Meier & Frank.

BUY OPTIONS.

We will sell options on University Park lots until Saturday evening next, good for thirty days. At the end of thirty days you can renew your option for thirty days longer on the payment of a small sum. This will give all an opportunity to make a fortune out of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. How do we know that the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be located at University Park? Ask the first 100 citizens you meet on the street and 90 will say, "to make it a success it should be held at University Park." The other 10 will tell you that certain directors have a pecuniary interest in locating it at some other place. The big property owners on the board of directors will not consult their selfish interests, but will look only to the success of the Exposition; therefore you can rely on it being held at University Park. Call tomorrow and buy an option on a few lots at University Park before the advance that will take place on the first of the month.
UNIVERSITY LAND CO.,
151 Sixth Street.