BIG UNION FORMED

State Federation of Labor Is Organized.

DELEGATES ELECT OFFICERS

G. Y. Harry Is Chosen President—Resolutions Are Passed Indorsing Local Strikes, Condemning Clerkship Abuses, Etc.

OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—G. Y. Harry, of Portland.
First Vice-President—C. T. Welch, of Astoria.
Second Vice-President—George Hornby, of Portland.
Third Vice-President—G. F. Johnson, of Baker City.
Fourth Vice-President—W. E. Miller, of Salem.
Fifth Vice-President—Fred Langener, of Pendleton.
Secretary—W. H. Barry, of Portland.
Treasurer—Charles Mickley, of Portland.
Delegate to American Federation of Labor—Horace A. Duke, of Portland.

The State Federation of Labor finished its first annual session yesterday afternoon, and, after adopting a constitution and set of by-laws, and electing officers, decided upon La Grande as the next meeting-place.

The morning session was given over to a discussion of the constitution and by-laws, which were adopted after considerable debate. They provide for an executive committee, consisting of the officers of the federation, and intrust the ordinary routine business to this committee.

Strong Resolutions Passed.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the committee on resolutions made its final report, and a number of strong declarations were passed. Among them was the following, presented by the Meatcutters and Butchers Workmen:

Whereas, The different stores and markets are kept open after union hours, as provided by the different trades unions, greatly to the detriment of proprietors who do close their places of business at reasonable hours; we, the Amalgamated Meatcutters' and Butchers' Workmen, Local 143, request the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Oregon State Federation of Labor, its officers and members, use their utmost endeavors to have a bill passed in the coming Legislature providing for the closing of all stores and markets at 6 o'clock P. M., all days except Saturdays and evenings preceding legal holidays, when said stores and markets shall be compelled to close at 9 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Also, said bill to state what days are legal holidays, especially New Year's, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Also making a penalty of not less than $100 fine for violation of this law.

Against Clerkship Abuse.

Another resolution, relating to the clerkship abuse at the sessions of the State Legislature, reads as follows:

For many years a social system has been carried on at Salem during the sessions of the State Legislature that reflects discredit upon every pure-minded man and woman in the State of Oregon; and,

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that during every session for years past, women of questionable character have been given places as committee clerks, in preference to persons who are in need of the labor, and are of upright character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention condemn any attempt on the part of any legislator who seeks to besmirch the names of our fair daughters of Oregon by such un-American practice, and recommend that the committee clerkships be given to those who are deserving and who are a credit to the state.

Strikes Are Indorsed.

Several other resolutions were passed, the main points of which are as follows:

That the strike at the mills of Portland Lumber & Manufacturing Company is justified, and that the convention indorses the employes of said institution in their demand for the enforcement of their just rights. That labor unions and the general public should stand by the strikers, whose course of action is a dignified one.

That the present method of collecting delinquent taxes in this state is a discriminating one, and obnoxious to the general public. That the convention recommend to the incoming Legislature that some action be taken in this matter, and that a more equitable and economic method of collecting said taxes be devised.

That the Legislature make it a penal offense for any theater manager or proprietor to overcrowd or obstruct the aisles of his place of amusement.

That the system of allowing the agents of one baggage company to solicit business on trains arriving in Portland is unfair.

That there should be provided for by law a state inspector of wiring, with power to cause to be removed all poles, dead and unused telegraph, telephone and other wires dangerous to electrical workers and the general public.

That the system of loading and unloading railway cars on the streets of Portland is a menace to transfer companies, and that the convention recommend that all goods be delivered at the warehouses and switches of the North Pacific Terminal Company.

That the action of Senators responsible for the changes in the Mitchell-Kahn bill is inexcusable.

That United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and that the necessary constitutional convention for the enactment of an amendment relating to the same should be called.

That the State of Oregon should own its own printing plant, and that the fee system in connection with the office of State Printer should be abolished. That the binding work of the state be done by union men, and the printing bear the union label.

That there should be created by law a public inspector of railroads, who shall examine all men entering the railway service.

That the convention recommend the passage of the law known as the "fellow-servant" law, which was defeated at the last session of the State Legislature.

That all trains operated within the State of Oregon be manned by not less than one conductor and two brakemen.

A number of other resolutions were passed. A resolution condemning the Los Angeles Times, for refusing to recognize typographical unions, passed with a jump.

Prominent Officers Chosen.

Next followed the election of officers, with the following results: President, G. Y. Harry, of the Portland Federated Trades Council; first vice-president, C. T. Welch, of Astoria, delegate from the Columbia River Fishermen's Union; second vice-president, George Hornby, of the Portland Longshoremen's Union; third vice-president, G. F. Johnson, of Baker City, delegate from Federated Labor Union 536; fourth vice-president, W. E. Miller, of Salem, delegate from the Salem Federated Trades Union; fifth vice-president, Fred Langeuer, of Pendleton, delegate from Painters' Union No. 559; secretary, W. H. Barry, of Portland, delegate from Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58; treasurer, Charles Mickley, of Portland, delegate from Tailors' Union No. 174.

G. Y. Harry, for president, was nominated by acclamation, Horace Duke and C. J. Berky withdrawing their names immediately after they had been placed before the convention. Mr. Harry spoke at some length, and was cheered to the echo. The other officers replied with short speeches, showing that they were in accord with the federation movement and pledging themselves to work in its behalf.

To Meet at La Grande in 1903.

The selection of a meeting place for next year narrowed down to a race between Salem and La Grande. Eloquent and convincing speeches by George H. Howell, of this city, and J. M. Murphy, of La Grande, caused the Salemites to withdraw, leaving the plum for the Eastern Oregon town. By an almost unanimous vote, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting during the first week in May.

Horace A. Duke, a member of the local cigarmakers' union, was elected delegate to the National assembly of the American Federation of Labor. After finishing the routine business of the day the convention adjourned. Most of the out-of-town delegates returned to their homes last evening.

ENTERPRISES FOR OREGON

What Will State Give for Chair Factory and Distillery?

What has Oregon to offer for a chair factory and a distillery? Two Eastern men with capital to invest have asked this question of the Manufacturers' Association. The association has answered that there is a good field here for both industries.

The association held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday night. Members present were W. H. Morrow, Fletcher Linn, A. H. Devers, R. J. Holmes, Charles Coopey, George Lawrence, Jr., A. E. Gantenbein and D. J. Zan.

T. J. Elliot, of Waterloo, N. Y., is the chair man. He has a patented refrigerator which he would like to manufacture also. His capital is about $2500. In order to warm him up in his refrigerator and chair project, the association decided to ask him if his intentions are serious and if he has a plant already, or if he intends to build one complete. Secretary McIsaac has written to him that Oregon now has two chair factories at Albany, which are rushed with orders. Their product finds ready market at good prices. Portland is the natural distributing point of the goods, but the factories are handicapped by the freight rate between Albany and Portland. "We want a chair factory," says the letter, "and there is here one of the best fields for such a plant. One plan would be to organize a company and invest your $2500. We are certain we could secure necessary additional capital to handle the business."

Miller Lea, of Rogersville, Tenn., desires to put up a distillery here. His letters indicate that he is not all moonshine. "What kind of water have you?" he asked. "Does it contain any alkali? What kind of fuel? What is coal worth a ton? What is the freight rate on corn from Nebraska to Portland? What are staves worth? Have you cooperage factories? Have you many distilleries? Are there laws in Oregon against the manufacture of whisky? How is your climate? Have you apples and peaches? How many breweries in Portland?"

Mr. McIsaac has answered that there is no alkali in water here; that fir wood is the chief fuel; that coal costs between $4 and $6 a ton; that the freight rate on corn is 60 cents per hundred; that Oregon oak is not suitable for staves; that there are several cooperage factories here; that there are no distilleries in Oregon in operation, and no laws against making whisky.

The association was invited to give its opinion as to the advantage of a permanent exchange in the City of Mexico for displaying American goods. The reply was that Oregon does not manufacture anything that would find a Mexican market.

Manufacturers of a warehouse elevator at Colfax, and of a disc weed-cutter at Athena, wrote that they would like to establish factories in Portland. The elevator people wanted to form a company with $100,000 capital. The weed-cutter people wanted to incorporate a $15,000 stock company. The association has suggested that the former people reduce their stock proposal to $50,000 capital. Secretary McIsaac will take a trip to Athena and Colfax to investigate the two projects. If they can be built up at those two places, he favors doing so.

The association voted to extend a cordial invitation to the International School Convention, which meets in Denver, June 26-30, to hold its 1905 session at Portland.

CHANCE FOR ALASKA TRADE

Portland Can Get It by Backing the Portland Steamship Line.

"It is not a question of Portland's ability to win a share of the Alaskan trade, but of Portland's backbone."

This is what a well-known shipping man said yesterday about the line of steamships proposed by the Board of Trade, to connect Portland and Alaska. He has been engaged in the shipping business all along the Coast, and speaks from experience both in commerce and in navigation.

"By what I have said," he continued, "I mean two things; first, that Portland can get a share of the Alaska trade, because it is situated as well as Seattle to do so, in certain parts of Alaska; second, that Portland can get a foothold in the North if it will have nerve enough to dig down into its pockets to pay the losses a steamship line would incur until it should become established and recognized as a fixture in the transportation business. To elaborate these two points more fully:

"In the first place, Seattle practically has a monopoly of the American trade with Alaska. San Francisco cannot make much headway against Seattle, because of its disadvantage of distance. Nevertheless, it does more business with Alaska than does Portland. For the trade with many important points in Alaska, Portland can compete on equal terms with Seattle. Alaska merchants would like to see Portland get into their territory. Many of them do not like such complete dependence on Seattle; besides, they believe that Seattle merchants, by means of their monopoly of the trade, have taken an unfair advantage.

"In the second place, the promoters of a new line must make up their minds to lose money at the outset. The loss will come inveitably, just as surely as God made little apples. The Northern steamship lines would at once try to crowd out the Portland boats, and they would make use of rate-cutting and rebates to do it. For this reason, it is hardly probable that an independent line would enter the field.

"In my judgment, the line should be owned and operated by Portland merchants. Therefore, when rates would be cut by the Northern lines, the merchants here would get their money back. Besides, if they were interested in keeping up their own line, they would not ship their freight by rail to Seattle in order to take advantage of secret rebates.

"The success of a line cannot be calculated from present freight rates. I can say with confidence that those rates on large shipments are only nominal, and that rebates are given which makes the charges much less than they are on the schedule."

The incorporators of the Portland line will be R. F. Prael, John C. Carson and W. B. Glafke. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up. The secretary of the board, J. M. Moore, is inquiring for available steamers between 200 and 700 tons' capacity. The capital stock of the corporation will be $50,000, at $50 a share. The name will be the Portland & Alaska Transportation Company.

THE BEST KIDNEY REMEDY

Is S. B. Catarrh Cure, which positively cures pains in the back, loins or groins, swelling of the limbs, frequent desire to pass water, scanty turbid urine, sediments in the urine resembling brick dust and gravel in the bladder, all of which leads to Bright's disease. For sale by all druggists. Book on Catarrh free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

Harris Trunk Co. for trunks and bags.

TERMS OF THE TENDERS

UNIVERSITY PARK'S SITE FOR LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.

What Agent for Property Said About It—Mr. Willis' Offer of Guild Lake Tract.

The offer of 300 acres or more at University Park for a site for the Lewis and Clark Exposition came formally from the Peninsula Board, of which P. Chappell Browne is president. It was accompanied by a letter from M. A. M. Ashley, agent for the Portland University Land Company, reciting many things to be taken into consideration and authorizing the tender by the Peninsula Board of Trade. The use of the site is offered free of charge, a block will be donated for a monument to Lewis and Clark, and $5000 more stock is guaranteed from owners of property in the vicinity. Following is the tender in full to the Lewis and Clark directors:

University Park Offer.

We hereby offer you for the purposes of the Lewis and Clark Centennial the use of the land and building described in the letter, a copy of which is hereto attached, and marked, "Exhibit A," the tract being more particularly indicated on attached plat, marked "Exhibit B," without any rent or charge for the same.

The title is perfect, and the site may be used as soon and as long as may be required for the purposes of the fair.

It is accessible by railroad, street-car and boulevards, and by river and ocean steamers.

It is about four miles from the Portland Postoffice.

From the business part of the city it can be reached by street-car in about 20 minutes; by river steamer in about 15 minutes, and by railroad in about 10 minutes, while by way of the boulevards, in carriage or automobile, allowing desirable opportunity for enjoying the magnificent scenery along the way, it would require a little more time.

The Portland City water system extends through the site. Next the Willamette River on both the upper and lower ends of the site, are beautiful lakes and lagoons, while the greater part of the site is a level plateau, about 150 feet above the river, from which plateau is offered a most excellent view of both the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, the cities of Portland and Vancouver, Portland Harbor, with all its steamers and ships, five majestic snow-capped peaks of the Cascades, with hundreds of miles of the magnificent fir forests of Oregon and Washington.

The Beauty and sublimity of the view from this site cannot be adequately described, but must be seen to be appreciated.

River steamers, as well as sea-going vessels can land both passengers and exhibits on the site.

Water falls rivaling the grandeur and airy effect of Bridal Veil, Horsetail and Multnomah Falls may be supplied at nominal expense, the abrupt descent necessary for such being here supplied by nature. There are native groves on this site of fir, cedar, dogwood and madrone, which will be to all a grateful sight and to many of our visitors from the East the most attractive feature of the fair.

If the fair shall be located on this site we will furnish, and cause to be conveyed to the city a block of land within said grounds for a site for a monument to the heroic explorers, Lewis and Clark, at the highest point on the Willamette reached by either of them; on which block such monument, being erected, would be in view of the line of travel by which every passenger would arrive at or depart from Portland, whether by river steamer, ocean steamer or rail.

No donation of land for a park is offered, as the City of Portland owns Columbia Park, which consists of 30 acres, which is joined on three sides by this proposed site.

If you shall select this site for the fair we will guarantee the subscription, by owners of property in that vicinity, for $5000 of the stock of your corporation, in addition to that already subscribed for by them.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
PENINSULA BOARD OF TRADE,
By P. CHAPPELL BROWNE, President.

Three Hundred Acres Available.

Exhibit A, referred to in the foregoing tender, is as follows:

Portland, May 1.—Peninsula Board of Trade, City—Gentlemen: In response to your request for an offer for the use of a site for the Lewis and Clark Fair, we have to say:

Our directors feel that the experience of New Orleans, South Chicago, Louisville, Ky., and Omaha, Neb., show quite clearly that the property adjoining sites where international and interstate fairs are held is seriously damaged by reason of the erection in the vicinity of numerous cheap rookeries, for fruit, cigar, candy and other like stands, restaurants, etc., which, after the fair, are not needed for the purposes for which they were built and stand vacant, or are rented at very low figures to the poorest and most shiftless element in the community. Little venders and itinerant showmen of every kind squat on vacant ground, lease and litter lots for their various vocations, and in many ways interefere with the best permanent interests of the neighborhood.

The locality in the vicinity of the site is for a considerable distance infested continuously during the exposition with multitudes of the worst class of criminals, the effects, if not the remnants of which it takes a long time to remove, and which seriously impairs the usefulness and pleasure of homes, and leaves them for a time almost absolutely without security from thieves, burglars and robbers.

Such permanent improvements as would be made on and about this site before the close of the fair, were it located elsewhere, as its location in any part of the city will stimulate improvements in all other parts, would doubtless better promote the ultimate interests of the locality than would the location of the fair at University Park.

We mention these few of the objectionable features of having a great international fair held in your part of the city in order that your members may not urge a location therein, thinking it might not be attended with any inconvenience or damaging results.

Notwithstanding all objections, as many besides your organization have expressed the belief that the exposition can be made a greater success if located at University Park, than if held elsewhere, not being willing to accept any pecuniary compensation for assisting or promoting such public enterprise, our directors and neighbors feel that they should, as a patriotic duty, and hereby do give to your organization authority to tender to the fair directors the free use for the purposes of the fair of 300 acres of land, or more, if needed, adjoining Columbia Park on the east, south and west, and including over half a mile of the Boulevard Crescent, and about the same distance on Willamette River front, together with the Columbia University campus and building, if, in the judgment of the fair directors, the interests of the enterprise require it. M. A. M. ASHLEY,
Agent for Portland University Land Company, and other owners in adjoining lands above mentioned.

The Guild's Lake Tract.

P. L. Willis' letter offering the Guild Lake tract, and discussing its adaptability for the exposition site, is as follows:

I hereby tender you the free use for the purposes of the fair of the north half of the Peter Guild donation land claim, consisting of about 200 acres of land in the northwestern part of the city, in sections 20 to 29, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., about 1½ miles from the Portland Postoffice. It is accessible by river, rail, street car, streets and sidewalks. City water from the Bull Run system is available there; the site is supplied with natural lakes, which may be beautified by artificial means to such extent as the management may desire. River steamers may land against it, as it is bounded on the east by the Willamette River. Possession of this site can be had at once, if desired.

While this site possesses many important advantages, some of which I will mention, it is incumbered with some objectionable features, which I will also mention.

Among the advantages of this site may be mentioned its easy accessibility by boat, railroad, street-car and highway; its beautiful natural lakes; its location below the bridges, and the more important, if not essential feature, its location on the Willamette River.

Notwithstanding these advantages, and the fact that the use of this tract as the fair site would doubtless increase its value, I do not think its selection by you advisable, and offer you its use because others have expressed the opinion that it would be a desirable location. Probably this opinion is founded on the mistaken idea that a site may be selected so near the business part of the city that a large proportion of the visitors would walk to and from it. But few of us walk to reach our business, or would be willing to have to walk to reach the fair, one-half of the distance to any site, and once on boat or car a few minutes' additional time on the way is not important.

No offer is made herewith to donate land to the city as an inducement for you to select this site, as it is thought by outside subscribers to the enterprise, who have no pecuniary interests in the city, that such an offer savors of a bid for the diversion of the resources from the promotion of the interests of the fair (for which such resources were supplied) to the promotion of the interests of the City of Portland after the fair shall be closed. And it is believed we cannot well afford to arouse or aggravate such feeling or to do anything which will give cause or color for its existence; that our course in this matter should indicate to the world that Portland is able and willing to provide itself with parks and public buildings without drawing on the resources of the fair therefor.

Among the objections to this site may be mentioned:

First—The area is insufficient. While 200 acres might be sufficient for a city, county or state fair, for an international one a larger site is necessary, on which it may be expanded as developments shall point out the necessity of. We shall need a considerable tract of wild land bordering the river on which alone to exhibit camps, campers and paraphernalia showing the manner, methods and daily transactions of the explorers, hunters, trappers, boatmen, emigrants, packers, etc., of the last century in the Northwest. Such exhibition would be very appropriate, and may, with very small expenditure, be made an attractive feature.

Second—The elevation is insufficient. While the Willamette River, Portland Harbor, St. Helens, Adams and Hood are visible from this site, the Columbia River, some of our snow peaks, and a vast array of mountains, valleys, woodlands and prairies, including many of the forest-covered foothills of the Cascade and Coast Mountains, in both Oregon and Washington, which contribute to make up one of the most entrancing views, and which are visible from more eelvated sites, cannot be seen from here.

And our scenery will be one of the most, if not the most, important exhibit we shall have.

Third—The water in that part of the river on which this site fronts, is not sufficient to carry deep-draught sea-going vessels, such as will bring to our fair passengers and exhibits from foreign lands and from sister states.

If such location can be secured that war vessels of the United States and of foreign governments, and the merchant marine of the world may land at the site and there land and receive passengers without delay, and exhibits and other freights, without any unnecessary expense of transferring or handling, and without interfering with traffic on the bridges, it will be such an inducement for such vessels, passengers, exhibits and freights to come as should not be overlooked.

Doubting not that you will select the best site available and that your action in that behalf will be entirely satisfactory th me, whether you select this or some other site, I am, yours truly, P. L. WILLIS.

The Standard Oil Subscription.

In justice to Mr. Charles Buckenmeyer it should be stated that he did not make the announcement appearing in The Oregonian Monday that he was authorized as "treasurer" of the local office of the Standard Oil Company to make the $500 cash contribution to the Lewis and Clark Fair.

VOTES MONEY FOR CITY.

Common Council Appropriatnes $12,598 50 for Expenses.

At the meeting of the Common Council yesterday all the members were present for the first time in several months. Routine business in connection with a very large number of street and sewer improvements, mostly involving only small amounts was transacted. The shooting gallery license of E. Stephens was revoked. G. Heitkemper was authorized to erect a clock on the sidewalk on Morrison street.

An ordinance authorizing expenditures of maney for the expenses of certain municipal departments for the month of May, 1902, as follows, was passed:

City Engineer's Department	$ 2,902 00
Street repairs	5,890 00
Garbage crematory	355 00
City Hall	395 00
Pound department	175 00
Streetcleaning and sprinkling	3,171 50
Blanks, etc.	100 00
Total	$12,958 50

Ordinances declaring the proportionate share of the cost of constructing sewers on the following named streets and making appropriations for the same were passed:

Sacramento street	$ 434 40
Mississippi avenue	557 00
East Twenty-first street	297 10
East Ninth street	324 00
Hamilton avenue	4443 47

An ordinance authorizing the City Treasurer to pay the interest on $56,500 worth of bonds issued by the city May 1, 1881, was passed.

Ordinances declaring the probable cost of improving streets and making appropriations therefor were passed as follows:

Patton avenue	$2,909 08
Kearney street	3,628 13

An ordinance authorizing Steinbach & Wells to construct a stairway through the sidewalk on Seventh street to the basement of the Imperial Hotel was brought up for consideration. As it was provided that the work was to be done under the direction of the City Engineer, and the stairway was subject to removal on order of the Council, the ordinance was passed.

An ordinance revoking the license issued to E. Stephens for conducting a shooting gallery was passed. Gulkey explained that this was one of the shooting galleries which had been giving the police a great deal of trouble, and it had been determined by the license committee to do away with it. The amount of license for the unexpired term was ordered refunded.

An ordinance to change the grade of East Main street at the center of Twenty-third street was passed.

Debate on Street Clock.

A motion to adopt the report of the street committee authorizing G. Heitkemper to erect a clock on the curb of Morrison street caused quite a lively debate.

Branch made a general objection to the granting of any more permits for placing poles or signs on the curbs. He had just returned from a visit to Spokane and noticed that no poles for advertising purposes, no barber poles, no signs or other obstructions were allowed on the curbs, and the appearance of the city was greatly improved on this account. He found the citizens knew where places of business were just as well without them.

Merrill said the clock in question kept perfect time and was a public convenience; the railway men run their cars by it. He, however, said that bicycle racks were allowed on the sidewalks at Spokane, and he had about 500 there.

Holcomb said the obstructions on the sidewalks which were complained of were not found in other cities; they were original here and might be allowed to remain on that account.

Glisan strongly approved of Branch's objection. He was opposed to obstructions on the sidewalks, but the clock was a public benefit and he would like to make an exception in favor of it.

Bronaugh was opposed to street signs and illuminated signs, and considered obstructions on the sidewalks as public nuisances. This clock, however, was a public benefit and a work of art and interfered in no way with the use of the street.

Gulkey was not prepared to object so strongly to street signs, etc., and said they had them in many cities and intimated that everybody had rights in such matters.

Holcomb intimated that the clock would be a convenience to any member of the Council who had lost his timepiece—evidently meaning the Mayor, as it would save him the expense of buying a new one.

Mayor Rowe on one side intimated that signs and obstacles on the sidewalks might serve to detract the attention of people from the bad condition of the streets. In the end the report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Street Railway Criticised.

Sherrett made complaint that the Portland City & Oregon Railway Company was destroying a bicycle path in his ward, which had been constructed at considerable expense. It was laying a double track and doing the bending of rails, etc., on the sidewalk and throwing iron on the bicycle path, which had already been damaged to the extent of $40 or more.

His assertions were backed up by Mr. Gibson, of the Civic Improvement Association, who stated that when the foreman on the railway work had been spoken to about the damage to the bicycle path and the obstruction of the sidewalk, he had replied that he had a permit to use the street and he proposed to use it.

Bronaugh said the railway company had no right to be bending rails on the sidewalks, and in the end the City Engineer was directed to see that the bicycle path mentioned was kept clear of obstruction and put in repair.

Protest Against Market Lease.

A communication was presented from the Patrons of Husbandry advising the Council not to lease the old Exposition building to a market company, but to change it into a market. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee to be presented at the joint session of the Board of Public Works, which some time ago adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, who has not called yet.

The City Engineer presented a communication stating that the $5000 appropriated for street repairs had been cut down to $1500, most of which had been spent on asphalt on Sixth street and he needed still more. He asked to be furnished with $900 for Sixth and some other streets. The request was referred to the committee on streets.

JUVENILE ROBBERS.

Two Boys on Trial for Robbing Orient Postoffice.

Charles and John Kotzman, boys of 13 and 17 years, were up before United States Commissioner Sladen for examination yesterday, on a charge of robbing the postoffice at Orient, Multnomah County. They admitted the charge and made a full confession. The younger of the boys took some $22 from a drawer in the postoffice. Not knowing what to do with so much money, he gave $19 50 to his older brother, and they were intending to give it to their mother, but were soon after arrested, and the money was recovered. The younger boy said he had often seen the drawer open and the money in it, and the temptation was too great for him, and when he had a favorable opportunity he took the money.

Commissioner Sladen did not like to send the boys to jail, and finally decided that as they had borne a good reputation heretofore he would hold them to answer and allow them to go on their own recognizances. They will probably know better than to get into such a scrape in future, and the Postmaster will probably be more careful about leaving his money drawer unlocked.

SHORT TRIP

Up the Columbia.

With a perfectly clear atmosphere, no smoke or haze to mar the view, this undoubtedly is the best time of year to see the magnificent scenery along the Columbia River. Take the O. R. & N. Co.'s train from Union depot any day at 9 A. M. for Cascade Locks or The Dalles; returning, leave Dalles at 1:10 P. M., arriving Portland at 4:20 P. M. Or, if preferred, return may be made from Cascade Locks by river steamer, reaching Portland about 4 P. M. Ticket office, Third and Washington streets.