SHORN OF POWER

Boarding-House Commissioners Disgusted.

PRICE OF TARS MAY GO UP

Trouble as to High Charges May Be Renewed.

THEORISTS ARE CRITICISED

Shipping Men Are Generally Satisfied With Operation of Law Which the Supreme Court Decision Has Practically Invalidated.

Trouble with sailor boarding-houses threatens to reopen as the result of the Supreme Court decision of last Monday. The runners declare that the state law now does not amount to a snap of the finger. The State Commissioners who have been operating under that law say they are now only figureheads.

Most shippers agree that the commissioners have been shorn of a large part of their power, but encourage them to use as they can the little power remaining. But some persons dissent from that view, insisting that the law allows the Commissioners just as much authority as before, since they still may revoke the license of any boarding-housekeeper who violates the law; consequently that the Commissioners can prevent the runners from charging extortionate blood money and from enticing sailors to desert.

E. W. Wright, president of the commission, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of State. S. M. Mears said yesterday he will withdraw at once. Herbert Holman announced that he was inclined to do the same. Today the commission will meet and wind up its affairs. The new members will be chosen by the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

This upshot of the boarding-house question has been en route for several months. The commission refused to grant a license to Harry White and "Mysterious" Billy Smith. The two aggrieved gentlemen resorted to the courts, which decided that the commission could not lawfully withhold the license since such action gave a monopoly of a legitimate business to Sullivan and Grant, the only firm which the commission had licensed.

But while the matter was in litigation the warring "runners" made peace with each other and combined their interests. Other aspirants for spoil have already promised to go into the vocation of entertaining jack tars so that things are likely to get into a mess ere long.

Threat of Higher Prices.

Proprietors who now act the host to sailors assert that "prices" will surely go higher than $55 if more runners enter the field. The number of favored gentlemen is at present about ten.

"We satisfied the shippers," said E. W. Wright last night, "but not the theorists. The theorists can now take a whirl at it."

"We had a whip lash for those boarding-house fellows," remarked S. M. Mears, "but the courts have taken it out of our hands. I'm thoroughly disgusted with the whole business and shan't waste another hour at it."

"It's been a farce all the way along," asserted Herbert Holman, "and if the farce keeps up I'm going to clear out."

Shipping men tried yesterday to persuade the commissioners to stay in office. But only Herbert Holman of the three members said that he would take longer time to consider the question of resigning.

The rate $55 is the sum of the $30 allowed by the Oregon law "for supplying any seaman or apprentice," and the "month's wages," about $25, allowed by National law. These two sums are paid to the boarding-house keepers, and higher charges are prohibited. The "month's wages," usually called "advance money" or "allotment," the seaman assigns to the boarding-house keeper "in liquidation of any just debt for board or clothing which he may have contracted prior to engagement." The $30 fee is intended as additional compensation to the boarding-house men, who say that it is indispensable to their business.

But a serious question arises whether the $30 fee is legal since the National statute makes it unlawful for a seaman "to stipulate in his agreement for an allotment of an amount" exceeding one month's wages.

"I'm overjoyed," declared Larry Sullivan, "to know that the Supreme Court has legitimated this sailor business. After 21 years of toil I find myself in as respectable a business as a grain exporter or a preacher.

"I must say that this honor was entirely unexpected. Many years ago Judge Deady called me into his office and in a fatherly voice said: 'Young man, you should understand that your method of livelihood is unlawful and is regarded as a disgrace to the community.'

"It gives me extreme pleasure to learn after all these years that my business, so long assailed by reformers and despised by theorists, is as respectable as their own.

Thinks Price Limit Unreasonable.

"And now that the business of providing ships with sailors is legitimate, may I ask why I am not permitted to charge what prices I can get for my services, just as anybody else? Why have I paid $500 to the State for a license to do a legitimate business? May I not sue the State to recover that money? And may not White and Smith sue the State or the Commissioners for damages resulting from the restraint of their legitimate business? We might all make it warm for the Commissioners. But we have combined our interests and shall not do so.

"The commission hasn't any more power now than that," and Sullivan snapped his finger contemptuously. "We shall charge for sailors just what we think we are entitled to get. If more men are brought into the business the price of sailors will go up above $55."

"We can't afford to furnish sailors at $55," spoke up Peter Grant, "if more men go into the business. And $105 for each sailor is no more unlawful than $55, since the National law permits only one month's advance money; that is about $25."

"Didn't we get $75 or $80 bonus?" broke in Sullivan ("bonus" is another word for "blood money") "when the state law allowed only $19? Didn't we get $105?"

"There's no law in the United States," said Grant, "that can regulate what British ships pay for sailors."

"But can't the United States regulate what you get?" was asked.

Hard Thing to Prove.

"Ah, there you have it," spoke up Sullivan. "But who's to know what we get? Revoke a license because we charge more than the Oregon law permits? How? Who's going to prove it? Convict us of going aboard ships to entice away sailors? Man, we don't do that. Do we risk going to the penitentiary for $55 or $105? Do we entice sailors from ships when they can get on shore fresh bread and butter and vegetables instead of salt horse and hardtack and maggots?

"If that commission hadn't been cut all to pieces sailors would now be $40 instead of $55. We promised that to the commission. But a lot of fellows, who don't know anything, knocked out the law. It's the blackest thing that ever happened to this port. The state had the hold on us, but has lost it by letting in other boarding-house keepers. But we'll show the shipowners and agents. If they get to monkeying with us sailors will go up as in the past and the $30 limit of the new law won't be any more effective than the $50 limit of the old law."

The commissioners aver that the state law is already a dead letter from the Supreme Court decision. The contrary argument is that they still can revoke licenses.

"But," replied the Commissioners, "how can we revoke a license when we cannot refuse to grant it? How have we any authority when we are to be pulled into court whenever we try to exercise our functions under the law? If we really can revoke a license, why cannot we deny a license? The fact is that, under the decision of the court, we can do neither. E. W. Wright, president of the commission, said last night:

Theorists In the Way.

"When I was urged, much against my will, to serve on the board, the assurance was that we were to have full power to regulate the business for the best interests of the port. This assurance was strengthened by the clause in section 3 of the law, reading as follows: 'Said Board of Commissioners for licensing sailor boarding-houses shall have the right to reject any application for a license, provided by this act as they may deem advisable.'

"Now that the court has decided that we have no such power, it is useless to be bothered any further. I have been asked today by a number of prominent shipping men to remain on the board, but as there is nothing to indicate that we would not be placed on the defensive every time we made a ruling unsatisfactory to the boarding-house men, I do not feel justified in wasting any more time with it.

"Until the courts tied our hands, we had met with very encouraging results. The boarding-house men had agreed to abolish the $5 per day charge for a watchman, and to cut the $55 allowed by law to $40. This latter sum I am confident we could have reduced to $30, if we could have limited the number of men who shared in the proceeds. The big shippers of the port were satisfied with the law, and in deference to their superior knowledge gained by actual experience, we merely carried out their wishes, or at least attempted to."

Shippers Are Divided.

The leading shippers in Portland are not of one mind as to the intent of the boarding-house law. Such men as T. B. Wilcox, George Taylor, W. S. Sibson, Peter Kerr and T. W. Smith have believed that the policy of the commission granting a monopoly would solve the trouble by keeping down the number of stipendiaries, thus cheapening the cost of sailors; but others, such as W. J. Burns, Alfred Tucker and A. Berg, have taken the contrary view. James Laidlaw, British Consul, sides with the latter.

"The commission has full power to revoke licenses for enticing sailors to desert or charging unlawful exactions," said Mr. Laidlaw yesterday. "If the present Commissioners feel powerless, perhaps others can be appointed to enforce the law.

"Here and at Puget Sound the crimping evil is worse than anywhere on earth.

"One set of crimps is no better than another, then why grant one set a monopoly? If one set struts in immaculate linen and fine clothes and lends its presence to the State Legislature, that does not prove superiority; in fact, it doesn't make any difference so far as I can see."

THINK HE IS BAD MAN.

Police Arrest Charles Ladd on a Serious Charge.

Charles Ladd was arrested yesterday by Detectives Snow and Kerrigan on a warrant from The Dalles. The warrant read larceny from a store, but the real charge against him is entering the gambling-house connected with the Owl Saloon, and, at the point of a revolver, forcing those present to turn over to him $1200 in cash.

Ladd was in The Dalles the day before the robbery and left the next day afterward. Suspicion centered upon him from the first but the authorities have not been able to locate him until he was picked up today.

The crime with which he is charged was one of the most daring that has recently been reported on the Coast. With a mask to conceal his face he entered the gambling-house while there were a number of people in it. Standing at the door, his revolver ready to point at the first one who disobeyed orders, he picked out a young-looking boy. Enforcing his orders with the weapon he carried he compelled the boy to make a systematic canvass of the room, getting the money possessed by the several individuals, then get the keys, unlock the safe and turn the entire amount over to him.

Ladd, according to Detectives Kerrigan and Snow, has already served one term in the Salem penitentiary for highway robbery.

ATTORNEY ARRESTED.

A. L. McFadden Accused of Passing Worthless Check on Contractor.

A. L. McFadden, formerly a practicing lawyer of Lincoln County, is under arrest at Albany on a charge of passing a forged check for $300. The victim is J. B. Tillotson, a Portland contractor. The alleged forgery occurred in the city several days ago, and as soon as Tillotson found that he had been swindled he communicated with the police. It was in response to a communication from Chief Hunt that McFadden was captured at a small settlement near Albany. He appeared to be making for his ranch, which is located in a remote part of Lincoln County. Detective Snow left yesterday afternoon for Albany to take charge of the prisoner.

Burglar Didn't Stay Long.

The residence of Dr. S. J. Barber was robbed Monday night shortly after midnight, and the burglar obtained between $12 and $15 in money. He was frightened in his work by Mrs. Barber and put to flight. The entrance was effected through a back window. The burglar had searched three or four rooms and secured what articles of values were to his liking. Bureau drawers had been turned upside down and their contents spilled upon the floor. While he was working in a room next to the one in which Mrs. Barber sleeps he made a slight noise which awoke the sleeper. Wondering where the noise could come from, Mrs. Barber arose and went to make an investigation. As she opened the door she saw a man vanish through the window. She hastily summoned the members of the household. Dr. Barber summoned the police and an investigation was made. No clew has been obtained regarding the robbers.

Attorney Sues for His Fee.

B. M. Smith, the attorney who successfully defended Robert Gossman several months ago on a charge of burglary in entering the house of D. C. Burns, yesterday filed suit against Gossman to recover the balance of his fee, $260. The whole charge was $300 and Smith says he has only received $40. He has assigned the claim to Henry P. Ford.

DEBATE ON PRUNES

Fruitgrowers Argue Over Planting of First Trees.

SMITH ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dr. J. R. Cardwell Re-Elected President State Board of Horticulture --Boise Wins Race for the Next Meeting Place.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

9:30 A. M.—Opening prayer, Rev. N. Mosessohn.

Reports.

"The Beneficial Side of the Pest Question," Rev. F. Walden, Seattle, Wash.

"Apple Scab and Its Treatment," Professor A. B. Cordley.

"Insect Pests," Professor J. M. Aldrich.

"Control of the Codling Moth," Professor C. W. Woodworth.

1:30 P. M.—"Transportation," Northern Pacific Railway, S. G. Fulton; Southern Pacific Company, W. E. Coman; Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, R. B. Miller; Great Northern Railroad, William Harder.

Even more enthusiastic and interesting than the opening session on Monday was the convention of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association yesterday. The Willamette Valley Prune Association held a joint convention with the Fruitgrowers' Association.

E. L. Smith, of Hood River, was elected president, and Boise, Ida., was

Dr. J. R. Cardwell, Re-Elected President State Board of Horticulture.

chosen as the meeting place for the next convention. Dr. J. R. Cardwell was re-elected president of the State Board of Horticulture.

At a meeting last night the prunegrowers adopted a plan to stimulate the sale of Oregon prunes by serving the fruit free at the St. Louis Fair.

The morning session was called at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. F. Walden, of Seattle, offering the prayer before the day's work was commenced.

Mayor Williams' Address.

Mayor George H. Williams delivered an address of welcome appropriate to the occasion to the fruitgrowers, to which Dr. J. R. Cardwell, president of the State Horticultural Society, responded.

The many advantages of the Northwest country for fruitraising were enumerated by Dr. Cardwell as well as the increasing demand in every country of the globe for fruit of our production. An able plea in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Fair concluded Dr. Cardwell's response, the speaker emphasizing the great importance of the co-operation of the fruitgrowers of the Northwest in maintaining a display of fruits from this section of the country that would surpass anything of the kind ever produced before.

On motion of E. L. Smith, president of the State Board of Horticulture, Acting President B. Burgunder was authorized to appoint a committee on resolutions. The following committee was named: Rev. F. Walden, of Seattle; J. H. Forney, of Moscow, Idaho, and C. A. Tonneson, of Tacoma.

Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station, of Corvallis, delivered an address on "Co-operation Between the Horticulturist and the Experiment Station." He called the attention of the convention to the fact that while other industries are improving and procuring protection for themselves, the orchardist is where he was years ago, exposed to the damaging pests on the trees of adjoining orchards. He urged the adoption of better horticultural laws and their stringent enforcement. When the pruning knife and spray pump failed to exterminate the pest, he said the grubbing hoe should be used.

A paper by Felix Gillette, of California, on "Preparation of Desert Prunes," was read by William Williamson. While the demand for this sort of prune is not large, over 200,000 pounds of the fruit is said to be used each year. Mr. Gillette's subject was illustrated by a box containing three kinds of desert prunes, the sugar, French petite and olivac mammon varieties. The question of making an industry of raising dessert prunes has never been discussed since the meeting of the California Fruitgrowers' Association held November 18, 1890, when the project was abandoned, the Californians passing the following resolution: "Stewed prunes seem good enough for American people." The paper concluded with an earnest appeal that this branch of the prune industry should be encouraged in the Northwest.

E. L. Smith, of Hood River, Elected President Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association.

Canners Raise Prices.

"The Fruit Business From a Commercial Standpoint" was the subject of an address by W. H. Chapin. Canneries were pointed out to be the one salvation to Oregon fruitgrowers, the advance in price of various kinds of fruits being cited as a result of the establishment of canneries in various parts of the Northwest. Canneries were recommended by the speaker, one of the advantages he cited being that canneries would afford a market for the unripe and otherwise inferior fruit of the producer that could not be marketed in its original form. The vital importance of packing was also dealt with.

The price of prunes was the next topic of the discourse, the speaker stating that the price this year was not the result of any combination between the Willamette Valley Prunegrowers' Association and the prune packers, but was a simple case of supply and demand.

Needed Legislation.

I. A. Mason, president of the Hood River Applegrowers' Association, read a very interesting paper on "Needed Legislation Relative to the Fruit Industry," in which he pointed out the necessity for improvement of the horticultural laws, and made several suggestions regarding what these improvements should be. He said:

We have many good horticultural laws in Oregon, but the majority of them are only on paper—in other words, dead letters. We need more executive laws, with sufficient appropriation to enforce them, and then we need executive officers who are not afraid to perform their duty. The executive power and financial backing which should be given the State Horticultural Board by law is lacking, and the laws are not such as to justify them in taking action when they desire.

The most of us can look over our own immediate neighborhood and find one fruitgrower spraying carefully, another recklessly; one using the best of appliances, and the other using any old thing, and always in a hurry; one growing fine fruit with from 90 to 98 per cent free from worms, the other growing inferior fruit, with a large percentage wormy.

An instance was cited of an orchardist who last year lost his crop from the ravages of the codlin moth on account of using arsenic represented to him to be 98 per cent pure, when in fact it was only 60 per cent. Mr. Mason continued:

We need more rigid laws, rigidly enforced against any unscrupulous dealer who sells us adulterated spray material. A small fine is imposed upon the guilty dealer who sells adulterated goods, as supposed to be imposed by our state horticultural laws is almost a farce and very little protection to the fruitgrower. Give us an additional law that will protect the grower by making the guilty dealer liable for damages.

The dishonest nursery dealer who misrepresents trees to the fruitgrower also came in for his share of the punishment, Mr. Mason saying:

The young orchardist goes to the nurseryman and buys 1000 trees of the varieties he desires. He cultivates them for five years, and, after waiting patiently and anxiously for that most highly appreciated crop of all crops—the first crop—he discovers that he has been deceived, and, instead of having choice commercial varieties, he has a lot of riff-raff stuff, the fruit from which would bankrupt any fruitgrower.

The sale of apples infested with San Jose scale, or the codlin moth, was also touched upon in the course of Mr. Mason's paper, and the prevention of the sale of such apples it was claimed would be a benefit both to the producer and the consumer, inasmuch as it would elevate the growing of an apple orchard into an honest and ennobling industry.

A law regulating the size of apple boxes was also recommended by Mr. Mason, who said that the California export apple box is so small that it will go inside the regulation box used by the Oregon applegrower, yet our apples compete with the California product in the East at the same price. The speaker also impressed his audience with the necessity of good thoroughfares upon which to haul the crops to market.

Dr. J. R. Cardwell Re-Elected.

At a meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society during the noon intermission of the Fruitgrowers' Convention the entire staff of officers was re-elected. The officers are as follows: President, Dr. J. R. Cardwell; first vice-president, F. N. Gilbert; second vice-president, J. D. Olwell; secretary-treasurer, Professor E. R. Lake; member finance committee, Colonel H. Haynes.

President J. R. Cardwell and H. M. Williamson were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution indorsing the bill before Congress transferring the management of the forestry reserve from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. The committee was also instructed to request the Lewis and Clark Exposition Board to provide a suitable building at the Fair for a state horticultural exhibit, recommending that the building be constructed on the same plan as that provided at the St. Louis Fair.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Colonel Dosch's Address on "Too Many Prunes" Arouses Debate.

The afternoon session commenced at 1:30 o'clock with a paper by C. A. Tonneson, editor of the Horticulturist, on "The Question of Standard Fruit Products." Mr. Tonneson's paper was complete in every detail and highly interesting and instructive throughout.

The second number, by Miss Juanita Rosendorf, of the Oregon Agricultural College, on Floriculture," was short, to the point and interesting. Miss Rosendorf called the attention of the convention to the very noticeable improvement in past years in floriculture. "The gardener of today is an artist," said Miss Rosendorf. "Great improvement has been made during the past century, and this improvement is very evident at the present time, especially in the many ways in which flowers are used for decorative purposes." The paper concluded with a treatise on the proper care of house-plants, budding and various other essentials.

"Adaptability in Fruit Growing," was the subject of E. L. Smith, president of the State Board of Horticulture. This was one of the most interesting papers listened to during the convention and the excellent delivery of the reader, coupled with the general interest of the paper, tended to make the reading one long to be remembered. Mr. Smith said in part:

"In my humble judgment a parcel of land is suitable for fruitgrowing which possesses a deep, porous soil with perfect water and cold-air drainage, for both follow the same law and seek the lowest levels; a soil fairly rich in these valuable salts that enter most largely into the composition of both tree and fruit. It should have a natural shelter against prevailing winds, a hill or a belt of timber, and if these are lacking an artificial wind-break should be grown. All soils impoverished by long cultivation, underlaid by a stratum impervious to water, a few feet below the surface, or where an orchard has previously been grown, should certainly be avoided. In all this country you will find the deepest soil and the largest forest growth on northerly slopes. In sections where Spring frosts are imminent, or where the annual precipitation is less than 25 inches, these northern exposures are to be preferred, as the moisture is constant and the blossoming retarded over a critical period."

The paper of Colonel Henry E. Dosch, which followed that of Mr. Smith, was, up to the time of its reading, one that caused much speculation on the part of the prune men. Colonel Dosch, it was known, was not a prunegrower, having long since given up prune raising. This led to the general belief that the Colonel's paper would advocate the policy the subject indicated, "Too Many Prunes." Colonel Dosch anndunced previous to reading his paper that he was no longer a prunegrower, buyer or seller, and this tended the more to keep the prune men on the qui vive. The paper, however, dealt with the subject from a different point of view from that anticipated. Colonel Dosch declaring if there were too many prunes, the public should be educated to consume more prunes.

The discussion that was opened after the reading of the paper was a warm one from the start. An Idaho man claimed the floor and stated that he had always thought that Idaho had the finest quality of prunes that were raised in the Northwest, but that he had discovered that Oregon was "the whole show."

Colonel Dosch responded that whether the prune was raised in Idaho, Oregon or Washington, that it was the same fruit, there being no difference whatever, but that the name Oregon applied to the territory comprised in the three states, and that the name Oregon had been originated in the Eastern markets, the Eastern people calling the Italian prune the Oregon prune.

"How about the Clark County prune?" shouted a Washington man from the rear of the hall, and this started the most exciting discussion held since the convention assembled.

"Who planted the first Italian prune on the Pacific Coast?" queried R. L. Austin, of Clark County, Washington. "No one else than a Clark County man, Mr. Hidden. The New York and Pennsylvania dealers have no more right to steal the name of the Italian prune than Tacoma has to change the name of Mount Rainier."

"The first prune tree was planted away back in '67 in the Luelling nursery in this state," shouted Mr. Cunningham, of Salem, "and I think Mr. Hidden had no Italian prune trees then."

Then Mr. Austin, from Clark County, told Mr. Cunningham that when the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company settled at Vancouver they planted a number of Italian prune trees, and E. L. Smith rose to a point of order and recommended that the prunegrowers should not worry about the name of the prune but to stick together and advertise the prune under the name by which it was best known. "My advice," said Mr. Smith, "is the time of its reading, one that caused

He who whispers down a well,
About the goods he has to sell,
Does not reap the shining dollars
Like he who climbs a tree and hollers.

The most advantageous way to advertise prunes was then discussed at length, with the result that H. S. Glie, of Salem, advocated that the various prune associations of the Northwest levy an assessment of one per cent on the value of each man's prune crop to be used for advertising purposes. A meeting of the prunegrowers was then called, to be held in the Board of Trade parlors in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of discussing the subject at greater length.

"Walnut Culture" was the subject of the last paper, which was read by J. B. Pilkington, of Portland. Mr. Pilkington told of the success that nut culture of the various kinds was achieving in the State of Oregon and the Northwest, giving a short description of the first experiments in this work and the advancement that was being made at the present time. After his paper was concluded several sacks of Oregon nuts of the filbert and English Walnut varieties were passed around, and the general opinion was that the nuts were equal to any on the markets, either of foreign or home production in other states.

Idaho was well represented at the convention this year and the delegation came with a determination to secure the convention for that state next year. Boise City and Moscow were represented, and it was decided to take a rising vote on the question, which resulted in a tie of 27 votes for either place. Before another vote could be taken A. I. Mason, of Hood River, insisted that a number of persons were present who wished to pay their membership fees, and thus be entitled to vote, so an intermission was granted, with the result that Secretary George H. Lamberson was kept busy reaping in a harvest of silver dollars. The next vote resulted in a victory for Boise City, that city having 42 votes, while Moscow had but 27.

The election of officers that followed resulted as follows: E. L. Smith, of Hood River, president; L. M. Gilbert, of Salem, vice-president for Oregon; B. Burgunder, of Colfax, Wash., vice-president for Washington; Judge J. H. Forney, of Moscow, Idaho, vice-president for Idaho; R. C. Cooley, of Bozeman, Mont., vice-president for Montana; J. R. Anderson, of Victoria, British Columbia, vice-president for British Columbia; W. S. Offner, of Walla Walla, treasurer, and C. J. Sincel, of Boise City, secretary.

In response for an address, President-Elect E. L. Smith said: "If I had consulted my own pleasure, I would have preferred to have remained in the body of this convention, that I might have indulged more fully in the discussions of questions that come before us. However, I am not insensible to the honor of being elected to preside over the next convention of this association, and I wish to thank you for it, and I want to say that I also think it equally as great an honor to succeed Dr. Blalock in the chair."

OPEN HOUSE.

Splendid Entertainment Provided by Eilers Piano House for the City's Visitors.

Exceedingly handsome invitations have been issued by Eilers Piano House to livestock men, wool and fruitgrowers now in the city, to attend a series of concerts at its place. Recital Hall, and, in fact, the entire store, are at the disposal of visitors, and more than usual pains has been taken by this exceedingly liberal and enterprising concern to make the occasion very enjoyable. Attractive programmes have been arranged for the morning as well as the afternoon and, in addition to the regular Thursday evening concert, there will be a special musicale Friday evening at 8:15. The hours of the daily concerts are 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. and 3 to 4:30 P. M.

Although invitations were only issued yesterday, quite a large number of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, enjoyed the music in the afternoon. Recital Hall is on the corner of Washington and Park streets, on the ground floor, Washington-street entrance.

ELEVATOR HERO AT FIRE.

New Yorker Rescues Eight Panic-Stricken Women.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Blinded and choked by smoke by a fire in the cellar, Abraham Geber, an elevatorman in a Broadway office building, ran his car three times from the street to the eighth floor today, rescuing eight scrubwomen who had become panic stricken. As the elevator reached the ground floor for the third time, Geber staggered into Broadway in a fainting condition. He had been nearly stifled by the smoke and was with difficulty revived. The actual money loss was small, the fire being confined to the basement.

Philippine Coinage Discussion.

MANILA, Jan. 12.—A public discussion will take place tomorrow of the proposed act for maintaining the parity of the Philippine currency by prohibiting the importation into the islands of Mexican, Spanish, Filipino or any other metallic currency which is not upon a gold basis. Since their first introduction Mexican dollars have fluctuated from 204 to 214, much to the inconvenience of the mercantile class.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

CASH IS PAID AT THE BAR

SLOT MACHINES RUNNING UNDER OBVIOUS SUBTERFUGE.

Slugs Are Exchanged for Money by Proprietors of Places Where Devices Operate.

Again the mouths of slot-machines are yawning for nickels and quarters. Nor does the depositor of the coin, in the event of winning, have to content himself with trade-checks. While checks or slugs alone emerge from the machines they may be exchanged for money upon request to the saloon-keeper, bartender or keeper of the place where the machines are run. This system is said by those claiming to know to be in effect in several establishments.

Chief Hunt says if he hears that such is the case he will appeal to City Attorney McNary for an opinion as to whether or not such a procedure is a violation of the gambling ordinance. The Chief states he is not advised whether such a system would constitute an infraction of the law. He has not been authentically informed that the system is in vogue, but should it come reliably to his ears he declares he will at once solicit the opinion of the City Attorney.

City Attorney McNary states that should the Chief solicit his opinion in this respect he will inform him that the exchange of slugs for cash forms quite as serious a breach of the law as if the money proceeded directly from the steel bowels of the machines themselves.

"Such a system would merely be an arrangement to evade the law," said Mr. McNary, "and the machine-men will not be allowed to do business on any such basis. It is legitimate, so far as the city ordinances are concerned, for the machines to play for trade. The amended gambling ordinance, passed in 1897 over the Mayor's veto by a majority of the Council, permits the operation of machines where merchandise is given in exchange for winnings. Under that ordinance I informed Chief Hunt that in my opinion slot-machines, where money does not emerge, are not unlawful.

Chairman H. R. Albee, of the Council committee, appointed to investigate the slot-machine question and Chief Hunt's relation to it, stated yesterday that he has no reliable information that the new tactics have been employed by the slot-machine men, except that he has heard many rumors to that effect. Mr. Albee stated that the report has become current enough to warrant investigation by the committee.

The meeting of the committee with Chief Hunt has been postponed until some time next week at the Chief's request. The meeting was set for next Thursday afternoon, but Chief Hunt asked for a continuance on the ground that he has other appointments of importance for that date.

COULDN'T STAND PROSPERITY

After Successful Career as Beggar, Pat Ryan Falls Down Drunk.

Pat Ryan, who serves a term in jail every now and then, became infatuated with a get-rich-quick scheme yesterday afternoon and is again in the toils. Ryan was industriously begging at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets and had stopped no less than a hundred persons, many of them women, before he was discovered. His downfall came when a lady, in passing him a dime, dropped it to the pavement. Ryan, in stooping to recover the coin, fell to the sidewalk and was unable to recover his feet owing to the fact that he was drunk. He was wallowing on the pavement when Special Officer Caswell came along and placed him under arrest.

When searched at the police station, Ryan was found to have collected enough money to have launched himself in business as a peanut merchant had he been commercially inclined. He received a number of donations from delegates to the Stockmen's Convention, catching them as they were en route from dinner to the afternoon session at the Baker Theater.

Visitors to Portland
Should not miss the delightful trips up and down the Columbia River. Particulars at O. R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington.

Pears'

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

Sold all over the world.

A STRANGE PLANT

To Be Sent to the World's Fair From Mexico.

The Institute Medico of Mexico will send 50 medicinal plants to the World's Fair with a list of ailments they are destined to cure. In the exhibit will be a plant of marvelous qualities, it grows wild and abundant, and the aroma will cause the travelers inhaling it to loose their way. The most remarkable plants that have ever been discovered are those that compose Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound. Its wonderful power over rheumatism, Constipation, Catarrh, Nervous, Kidney and Liver Troubles and Diseases of the Blood has made it the wonder of the 19th century. Costs only 25c for a 30-days' treatment at drug stores.

STILETTO CUTLERY
EVERY BLADE WARRANTED

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

ONLY WAY TO STOP Falling Hair and Baldness

Genuine sold only in Packages bearing this trade mark.

That way is to *CURE* the scalp diseases which are the source of those conditions.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS

Used in water for Shampooing once a day for a week or two, will cure the scalp of disease, remove dandruff and give to the Hair

Lustrious Beauty

Which is utterly beyond the possibility of any "patent" hair tonic to produce. Send for our free Booklet.

25c, 50c and $1 Packages

Medical Lake Salts Mfg. Co.
Medical Lake, and Spokane, Wash

FOR SALE IN PORTLAND BY Gradon & Koehler, First and Main; A. W. Allen, Sixteenth and Marshall; Rowe & Martin, Sixth & Washington; Watt & Matthieu, 275 Russell street; Nichols & Thompson, 128 Russell street; Laue-Davis Drug Co., 175 Third street; Cottel Drug Co., 574 First st.; B. F. Jones & Co., Front and Gibbs streets; S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 Third st.; Frank Nau, Hotel Portland; O. P. S. Plummer, 263 Third street.

"For the morning after the night before" take Abbey's Effervescent Salt, it sweetens the stomach, clears the head and refreshes you for your daily duties. All druggists, or by mail, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Free Sample—We will gladly send you a sample of Abbey's Salt, upon receipt of your name and address.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.
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A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

"I Can't Go
I've such a terrible headache," need never be said again. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills quickly cure and positively prevent headache and all bodily pain. No opiates, nonlaxative, never sold in bulk. Guaranteed. All druggists. 25 doses 25 cents.
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