

POOLSEELING AT IRVINGTON TRACK

Manning Says It Will Not Be Permitted at the Meet.

WORD SAID TO BE WILLING

Attorneys Tell Members of Racing Association Supreme Court Decision Does Not Apply Unless Nuisance Is Declared.

Despite all denials, it has become known that District Attorney Manning has said a big emphatic "no" as regards poolseeling at the Irvington race track next July.

Sheriff Word closed the poolrooms in Portland, Sheriff Word and the District Attorney have given their opinion to the effect that poolseeling at a track cannot be classed as a nuisance, and that to stop the bookies it will be necessary to declare the entire track, grandstands, fences and horse nuisances. They also declare that the race meet will be held and the demands of the public for clean sport satisfied.

The officials of the Multnomah Fair Association are reported to have made a little deal with Mr. Manning when the Supreme Court's decision was announced. Poolseeling was to be permitted. If no pools could be sold at all the races would be a fizzle. Well and good until the District Attorney changed his mind.

It was reported that Mr. Manning and Mr. Diamond had a little talk yesterday, which ended in a row, the District Attorney declaring never a pool should be sold at the track at any time during the meet. Both say nothing of the kind happened. Mr. Manning says he will announce his position in a day or two.

Other officials of the association say prominent attorneys have given them an opinion to the effect that poolseeling at a track cannot be classed as a nuisance, and that to stop the bookies it will be necessary to declare the entire track, grandstands, fences and horse nuisances. They also declare that the race meet will be held and the demands of the public for clean sport satisfied.

City Officers Before Municipal Judge Hogue

This is the land of the free and the home of the brave, but a person who gets caught by a policeman during the chilly hours of the early morning, having no excuse to offer for being on the streets, is up against it in Portland. This stern fact has impressed itself upon Fred Loeffel, who was caught at 3 A. M. yesterday by Patrolman Foster, after two shots were fired by the officer.

Loeffel ran out of an alley in North Portland, and as this was a peculiar thing to do at such an hour of the morning, he was called upon him to halt. Loeffel ran the swifter.

"Stop, or I'll shoot," yelled Foster. "Shoot, and Heaven bless you," replied Loeffel, or words to that effect.

And then Foster fired two shots in rapid succession. Loeffel dropped to the ground, badly frightened. He was not struck by either bullet, but felt for safety.

Loeffel could not tell why he was out at that hour, and he was called to police headquarters by Price and Lillie's express, and locked in the City Jail by Captain Bailey.

In the Municipal Court, Loeffel appeared, with other offenders, and was still unable to give a clear account of himself, or to tell what object he had in being out so late and running so rapidly from the alley. He said he could bring prominent people into court to testify as to his good character, among them O. Y. Higgins, the labor leader. Judge Hogue continued the case for that purpose until this morning.

Hugh Wolter, aged 29 years, was held to await the action of the grand jury yesterday, when Judge Hogue heard some of the evidence against him on a charge of larceny from a store. More specifically, he was accused of stealing at least \$5 from the grocery store of M. E. Godfrey, 23 Russell street.

Young Wolter was employed as a clerk in the grocery store, and had the reputation of balancing the books and handling the cash. He experienced difficulty, apparently in defining the difference between money belonging to his employer and that belonging to himself. He was accounting was demanded by Mrs. Godfrey, who was in charge of the store during the absence of her husband, who is an attendance upon the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Winona Lake, Ind.

Detective Hartman was called into the case, and after closely questioning Wolter, the latter admitted taking the money. He was placed under arrest and taken to police headquarters. His bonds were fixed at \$50, and he had to go to the County Jail.

Paul Fongide was before Judge Hogue yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The defendant is employed in the California building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and walks from his lodgings on North Fourth street to the Fair grounds each morning.

As he finds the long distance rather monotonous during the early hours of the morning, he stopped, or tried to stop, a little girl who was going to a grocery store after supplies for her mother. He called to her, although she was a stranger to him, and thereby got himself arrested.

When the case was tried before Judge Hogue yesterday, Fongide was found guilty and was fined \$5.

Farmer Seriously Injured

Henry Hubman, a farmer residing about one mile and a half south of Cornelius, Washington County, was severely injured at noon Saturday last while making a footbridge over Tualatin River. It appears that a tree had fallen across the stream, and while engaged with his 16-year-old son in improving a footbridge of its trunk, the boy slipped and he was precipitated to the bed of the creek, a distance of 15 feet, striking on his head and shoulders, from the effects of which he was rendered unconscious for several hours.

The youth was afraid to leave his father while he was in that condition, but pluckily bathed the injured man's face with water until he had recovered consciousness, when assistance was secured and Hubman removed to his residence.

dence, where he is now resting as easily as possible, although still in a dangerous condition, his left arm being partially paralyzed, and the shock having otherwise affected his nervous organization. The injured man is the father of Miss Anna M. Hubman, a clerk in the City Health Department, who was hastily summoned to the bedside of her parent.

THAT FIFTEEN PER CENT

Robert J. O'Neil Explains Its Purpose and Commends It.

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—A kickers' meeting was held in South Portland the other night at which certain grievances and resolutions were adopted. As is often the case, amid the flow of eloquence, the facts were lost sight of. The resolutions state that it is proposed to amend section 407 of the city charter by making the penalty for delinquent improvement assessments 15 per cent, instead of the now existing law of 9 per cent. Nothing of the kind is proposed, and there is no such existing law at the present time. There is no penalty at all for delinquency, section 407 of the charter merely providing that an assessment shall be due and payable from the date of entry in the docket of city liens, and if not paid or bonded as provided in this charter, the same shall be deemed to be delinquent and shall bear interest at the legal rate. What is proposed is this: That there shall be a penalty to be paid in addition to the interest a penalty of 15 per cent for failure to pay an assessment within 30 days from the date of entry in the docket.

It is true that section 411 of the charter and sections following the same provide for the sale by the Treasurer of property against which assessments are certified by the Auditor, stand unpaid or bonded 30 days from the date of entry, and for the redemption of property so sold by the owner paying all any time within three years from the date of the certificate of sale the purchase price and 10 per cent thereof as penalty, and interest on the purchase price at the legal rate. The penalty of 15 per cent from the date of such certificate, but those provisions do not reach the case of the man who allows his assessment to go delinquent and puts the city to the expense of advertising the property for sale, and then either sells in the day before it is sold, or pays his assessment and a little interest at the legal rate of 6 per cent per annum, or by means of a fictitious lawsuit postpones the day of reckoning awhile longer. It is to discourage this sort of thing that the amendment is proposed. The amendment providing for a penalty of 15 per cent in addition to the interest on assessments paid after 30 days delinquency.

The orators at the meeting are quoted as saying that such a law would work a hardship upon the laboring man and small property owner. Again they are wrong. No man can work a hardship upon the man whom it does not affect. There will be no penalty for the man who pays or bonds his assessment in time, and who does not put the city to the expense of advertising the property for sale, and then either sells in the day before it is sold, or pays his assessment and a little interest at the legal rate of 6 per cent per annum, or by means of a fictitious lawsuit postpones the day of reckoning awhile longer. It is to discourage this sort of thing that the amendment is proposed. The amendment providing for a penalty of 15 per cent in addition to the interest on assessments paid after 30 days delinquency.

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SPokane Capitalist Gets the Washington Block.

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HE PAYS FOR IT \$200,000

Half Block on Stark Street Opposite the Chamber of Commerce Sold by J. Kierman for \$175,000 to Unknown Purchaser.

Two real estate transfers of considerable significance took place yesterday in the business district. The Washington block was sold by Edward Holman, through Rountree & Diamond, to Charles Sweeney, of Spokane, and the half block opposite the Chamber of Commerce building on Stark street was sold by John Kierman through Charles K. Henry to an unknown purchaser. The consideration in the first sale was \$200,000 and in the second \$175,000.

The purchase of the Washington block gives Mr. Sweeney 300 feet frontage on Washington street, practically half of one of the most valuable blocks in the city. The newly-purchased building extends 100 feet along Washington, though it is only 50 feet deep. No immediate change in the structure is anticipated, though at some time, according to Rountree & Diamond, who are acting as agents for Mr. Sweeney, a modern office building will be erected on the site.

This purchase makes Mr. Sweeney one of the largest holders of valuable property in town. Moreover, he has bought it all at a good figure. He has stated on many occasions that he believes Portland real estate is one of the best possible investments. He holds in the Dekum block, the Dekum homestead, an ell-shaped fractional block at Seventh and Morrison, and now the Washington building immediately adjoining the Dekum building.

Work on Mr. Sweeney's new seven-story building at Seventh and Morrison, to cover the whole city, will begin July 1. The whole structure will be occupied by Tuill & Gibbs. There are persistent rumors that Mr. Sweeney purposes building some sort of large structure on the Dekum homestead, but Mr. Rountree, of Rountree & Diamond, said yesterday that nothing could be given out about that at present.

The Kierman property has long been considered one of the best locations in town for an office building, and it is understood that the new structure to take the place of the existing brick building on the site will be used for that purpose. The property extends 200 feet on Stark between Third and Fourth and is 50 feet deep.

Smuggled away at the bottom of the Portland Hotel register yesterday were two names that were passed unnoticed by the clerk. The names were those of the one, Chevalier de Tavernier, the other, Daniel Berthelot, and both of Paris. The former, the engineer in chief of bridges and canals in the service of the French government, is the general manager of all the electric lines on the west side of the Seine River, and the manager of the Metropolitan Subway, which carries more people, perhaps, in a year than any electric system in the world. Mr. Berthelot is the manager of the new power station on the Hudson river, which is under construction at Saint Denis, the historic old town near Paris, which station, when completed, will yield 30,000 horse-power and be the largest electric station in France.

The two gentlemen came to the United States to make a study of the railroad conditions here, and to attend the International railway congress which has just adjourned after a session in Washington, D. C. After attending the conference the travelers visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and then went to the great New York subway, went to see the power stations at Niagara Falls and then traveled through the South, afterwards visiting the Yellowstone Park and San Francisco.

They came to Portland to pay a short visit to the Exposition grounds, their time being so limited that it is impossible for them to remain until the opening. They will return by way of Chicago in order to visit the Pullman car shops and will after that go to France by way of New York.

While in Portland they paid a visit to General Manager Worthington, of the O. R. & N., and discussed western railroad conditions with him. They are much interested in the railroad operations of the United States, and especially of the mountain regions, paying particular attention to the feats of engineering by which the railroads have been built through the Rocky Mountains.

Yesterday afternoon the travelers discussed the American railroad as seen through the eyes of a Frenchman and found them a little too slow. They expressed surprise that there were not more double-tracked lines running through the western portion of the Nation, where the population is dense, though they realized that the number of the systems was a great degree the necessity for such arrangements as it existed in France. The light of the trains, it appearing that the American train is of lighter build than those run in France.

They will leave today for their return to the East, and will have spent a couple of months in the United States before returning to Paris.

Thomas Gulneen spoke for the 3-mill tax for bridges and fills, as the only equitable and fair method of making such improvements. He said he was disappointed that so few were present to hear so important a matter presented. It showed he was not the people who were giving the proposed amendments to the charter much attention. He denounced the amendment of the charter regulating the granting of street car franchises, giving the street car companies the right to erect five blocks, as being in the sole interests of the present company, the Portland Consolidated.

Ralph Dunaway made a short talk in which he said that the men who caused the amendments proposed to be brought forward were not making any effort for them. They are not making any explanation concerning them, and he urged that it would be safe for the people to vote against the amendments which they could not understand, but they do know what the 3-mill tax for bridges and fills means. He said that the other amendment would be adopted unless the people awoke, and unless they are educated what to do.

"Unless they are informed on the subject," said Mr. Dunaway, "the people will vote for a lot of amendments they know nothing about, and this is what the men who want the amendments carried expect them to do. They count on the indifference of the people, and are making a silent campaign."

Tom Pittsinger, Dr. W. I. Cottle and

SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF \$4.50

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakewood, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with a awful skin disease, sores covering my face, neck and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and it itched day and night. Then they would break open and bleed and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

TORTURING, DISFIGURING Humours, Eczemas, Itchings, and Chafings Cured by Cuticura

"The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful stinging of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proved beyond all question by the testimony of the civilized world."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Write for a free sample. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. 5, Lowell, Mass." or "Dr. J. C. Clark, New York City."

Some others spoke, all urging that active measures be taken to bring these matters forward to the attention of the people so they could vote intelligently.

Heard in the Rotundas

Smuggled away at the bottom of the Portland Hotel register yesterday were two names that were passed unnoticed by the clerk. The names were those of the one, Chevalier de Tavernier, the other, Daniel Berthelot, and both of Paris. The former, the engineer in chief of bridges and canals in the service of the French government, is the general manager of all the electric lines on the west side of the Seine River, and the manager of the Metropolitan Subway, which carries more people, perhaps, in a year than any electric system in the world. Mr. Berthelot is the manager of the new power station on the Hudson river, which is under construction at Saint Denis, the historic old town near Paris, which station, when completed, will yield 30,000 horse-power and be the largest electric station in France.

The two gentlemen came to the United States to make a study of the railroad conditions here, and to attend the International railway congress which has just adjourned after a session in Washington, D. C. After attending the conference the travelers visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and then went to the great New York subway, went to see the power stations at Niagara Falls and then traveled through the South, afterwards visiting the Yellowstone Park and San Francisco.

They came to Portland to pay a short visit to the Exposition grounds, their time being so limited that it is impossible for them to remain until the opening. They will return by way of Chicago in order to visit the Pullman car shops and will after that go to France by way of New York.

While in Portland they paid a visit to General Manager Worthington, of the O. R. & N., and discussed western railroad conditions with him. They are much interested in the railroad operations of the United States, and especially of the mountain regions, paying particular attention to the feats of engineering by which the railroads have been built through the Rocky Mountains.

Yesterday afternoon the travelers discussed the American railroad as seen through the eyes of a Frenchman and found them a little too slow. They expressed surprise that there were not more double-tracked lines running through the western portion of the Nation, where the population is dense, though they realized that the number of the systems was a great degree the necessity for such arrangements as it existed in France. The light of the trains, it appearing that the American train is of lighter build than those run in France.

They will leave today for their return to the East, and will have spent a couple of months in the United States before returning to Paris.

Thomas Gulneen spoke for the