THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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Wm. Gadsby
....THE HOUSEFURNISHER....
GADSBY BLOCK Corner First and Washington

It's Truly a Great
Furniture-Buying
Headquarters

So much of newness is shown here this season—so many novel designs are getting their first airing, that buyers will find more than usual to interest them.

No one concern can ever do all the furniture business, but one concern can do a business best.

We are satisfied to be that singular concern.

THE PRICES! WE AGAIN WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT CLAIM

It is as true as daylight. We should be doing less than our duty were it otherwise. Our guarantee of values and prices is more than the backing of another man's promise. We are not mere indorsers to stand between factory and buyer. We give you our own promise and assurance.

THESE SHOWINGS WE ARE JUSTLY PROUD OF THIS SEASON

The Dining Tables—Modest and Elegant
The Beautifully Designed Rockers and Chairs
The Matchless Chamber Suits and Dressers
The Stylish Iron Beds
The Beautiful Chiffoniers and Sideboards
The Rich Furniture in general
And Our Carpet Department, you must visit that.

NOW WHAT WE'VE DESCRIBED WOULD MAKE OUR STOCKS SEEM EXTRAVAGANT—BADLY SAID, THEN; FOR OUR METHODS MAKE PRICES LOWEST. Truly it's the state's Greatest Furniture Business, and the whole country knows the news.

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The Gadby Block, Cor. Washington and First Sts.

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And Summer
Fabrics

A Warm Welcome

For All Callers

In endless variety
Invite....
Your inspection

All the latest novelties in fine foreign and domestic woolens for gentlemen's garments to order.

Our well-known cash method saves you ten to twenty dollars on suit or overcoat on prices charged by the credit-giving tailor.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Garments to order in eight hours, if required.
All work made in this city by best jour. tailors.
Samples mailed, garments expressed.

Nicoll The Tailor

108 Third Street, near Washington

THIS WEEK

Road Wagons $40
Better Ones at $50, $60, $75 and $100
Runabouts ..... from $60 to $250

STUDEBAKER
Carriages, Wagons, Harness, 320-336 E. Morrison St.

WITH BRYAN DEFEAT

Old-Line Democrat Frowns on Fusion.

A. NOLTNER'S VIEWS OF SITUATION

Nothing But Disaster for Party Unless It Return to Its Time-Honored Principles.

A. Noltner, editor of the Portland Weekly Dispatch, and a representative old-line Democrat, who refuses to fuse with Populists and other disgruntled politicians, does not favor the nomination of Colonel William J. Bryan by the Democratic National Convention. While recognizing Colonel Bryan's ability and purity, he thinks such a step unwise and impolitic. Several questions on this subject were asked him, and his replies were given in full.

In answer to the question, "Are you in favor of the nomination of Colonel Bryan?" he said:

"That is a direct question. As a publisher and editor, I have made it the rule of my life never to favor any man for office. I have always believed that the party, when convened in convention, should make the selection of candidates and adopt the principles which should appeal to the people for their support. As a private individual, you will have to pardon me for explaining my reasons before answering your question. I recognize the fact that Mr. Bryan is strong and close to the hearts of the people. This fact it is useless to deny. But I also know that where he is the strongest the Democratic party has the least show of success. He was short in 1896 42 votes. He lost Maryland and Kentucky. These two states he will probably carry if nominated this year. But he will lose one vote in California and four votes in Washington, which would still leave him short of an election 25 votes, provided he carried all the states he did in 1896. Now the question is, where is he going to get these 25 votes? If he should carry Indiana, he is just as likely to lose South Dakota or some other state to make an offset. Now comes the question, Is he the man who can make a sure thing of carrying New York or Illinois, in addition to the states he carried before? These are the states most likely to go for the Democratic nominee. There is, too, much political nonsense in talk of such states as Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa and others.

"If the Democrats want to win, they must select the man who can carry the two states I have named. I recognize the fact that Mr. Bryan is a great leader, and that leadership turned to another nominee could be made more effective and more certain of success than if he were the candidate himself. The issues must be on purely Democratic lines, the main one being the tariff, which has been so effectively thrust upon the country; while the banking law which has recently been passed by Congress, ship subsidies and the government of our newly acquired possessions will be effective weapons against the party in power. On the new issues thus made, the Gold Democrats, who supported McKinley, are in harmony with the Bryan Democrats, but they are not sufficiently so to overcome their expressed want of confidence in Mr. Bryan to effectively come to his support. I believe there are other Demorats who can more assuredly unite the party on the new issues and bring New York, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois into the Democratic column. For these reasons and others which might be stated, I do not think it is good political policy to nominate Mr. Bryan. I am not much of a man worshipper. I believe in the principles of the Democratic party, and have always opposed the surrender of any of them for temporary success upon side issues."

Objects to Radical Pops.

"How about the Populists?" was asked.

"So far as the Populists are concerned, I think the conservative members of the organization are prepared to act with the Democrats, and that there is no longer any desire on their part to keep up an organization. The radical elements in that party have no sympathy or union of sentiment with the Democrats. They believe in paternalism in the Government, a theory which is better represented in the tariff and money system of the Republican party than any views ever entertained by the Democrats in that direction, and they are so radical in their demands that no conservative party can gratify or submit to their demands."

"Then you believe in the Democrats taking an independent course and not forming a union with the Populists?"

"Yes," said Mr. Noltner, "I most assuredly do. The alliance business has been tested, and no good has resulted. If the Democrats adopt a platform and place men upon it that can command the people's support, they will get it, whether it be through an alliance or on their own account. I believe the Democrats should go into the contest with a plain promise to the people that they will be responsible to them for the faithful administration of public affairs, and that the party has no side obligations to fulfill if entrusted with the management of the Government, and that it will be for the people and of the people."

"Do you think Colonel Bryan will be nominated?" was the next question.

"Yes, unless the action of the Populists should be such in their national convention as to endanger his chances in the Democratic convention. Should he be nominated by the Populists in South Dakota on a platform of that party, and he should accept that as his creed, the Democratic convention will not take him and place him on a more conservative platform. One would neutralize the other, and the conditions in the campaign would be such as to make the Democrats responsible for the Populist platform, which many conservative Democrats would assuredly not be willing to do."

Democrats May Win.

"What do you think are the chances of Democratic success," asked the reporter.

"I regard them most favorably, no matter who is nominated," was the reply. "McKinley is not by any means as strong as he was in 1896. He has disgusted his own party and can get no support from the Gold Democrats, and if a man and platform are presented which can gain the hearty support of this class of voters, his defeat is assured. The Democrats, however, must place their dependence upon carrying New York, Illinois, Indiana and Connecticut, and not upon Western Republican states. Some of these may go Democratic, but they cannot be relied upon."

"Whom do you regard as the most available man for the states named," was asked.

"For Illinois and Indiana," he replied, "ex-Vice-President Stevenson, in my opinion, is the strongest man, with Mayor Harrison as a close second; for the East, Senator A. P. Gorman would be strong, while either Olney or Whitney would be a sure winner. The Democrats are not confined to a scarcity of availables. There are many of them. In Western Republican states, I regard Mr. Bryan as the strongest man, and I do not look upon him with disfavor in the views I have here expressed. He would be preferable to many who voted for McKinley last election over him this time, and I am not sure but what the public sentiment has so far changed but what he would be able to defeat him. The Republicans would raise the calamity howl against Mr. Bryan the day he is nominated, and this would have the effect of intimidating many voters, as it did in 1896, which they could not make as good use of against almost any other man the Democrats might select.

Talks Oregon Politics.

"What do I think of Oregon? I think with its divisions and heartburnings, you will see a considerable change in the next election, and I would not be surprised to see the next Legislature Democratic. It should be."

"Will Oregon send a Bryan delegation," was asked.

"Yes, I think so," Mr. Noltner answered. "This is one of the states in which he is strong, and a man to represent Oregon in the National Convention, while personally opposed to his nomination, would not represent the state were he not to vote for Bryan's nomination."

"Will the state convention instruct for him," was another question.

"I do not know," was the reply. "It has never attempted such a thing but once, and then some of the delegates refused to serve. I think it would be and is bad policy to instruct delegates to any convention."

BLANCHE BATES' NEW ROLE

Portland Girl Wins Renown as "Mme. Butterfly."

Like the spook of the late lamented Mr. Banquo, Blanche Bates, former Portland girl, now emotional actress of National renown, will not down. The attempt to convict her of too great an exposure of silken hosiery in "Naughty Anthony" did not succeed. And before the ripple of excitement that began in Gotham and extended across the Continent over Miss Bates' exposition of stockings to the Salvation Army lassies had died away, she again found herself on the gilded pinnacle of fame. Just now she is winning histrionic laurels in David Belasco's new play, "Mme. Butterfly." In speaking of this production, Clement Scott, a well-known dramatic critic, says: "This 'Mme. Butterfly' is what painters would call a study in profound pathos. It is a long monologue of expectancy, hope, despair and heart-rending grief. Such a play must necessarily be intensely sad, but surely we should all render thanks to an actress who can so analyze, dissect and pour out before us so convincingly all the agonies of a broken heart. This play is a tragedy in little, and, of course, it owes its whole success to the actress who plays for one long hour on an ever-tuneful harp of emotion.

"Miss Blanche Bates is never at fault from the rising of the curtain to the fall. Her accent, half English, half American, is exactly correct. She might have lived in Japan all her life, and even if she had she could not better have impersonated the ideal Geisha. The shuffling walk, the mock servility, the pride, the hate, the revenge, the passion for the child, the joy of life while there is sunshine, the determination to die when night creeps on, are as true to the poem as to the woman realized before us."

The dramatic critic of the New York Sun, in speaking of Miss Bates in this same production, said: "If Mr. Belasco were enough of a wizard to reduce Blanche Bates in size one half and make her a doll of a Japanese, she would be all right in quantity as she is now in quality. She is equally expert with the comicality and the sadness. She is that scarce individual among actresses—a good mimic."

Mr. Scott, the writer first referred to, also said of this presentation: "All is well; the exquisite picture of Japan, the sunset and moonlight effects of the worshipped Fugebama, every detail of the Japanese house, the apple blossoms and all the delights of this fascinating fairyland. But all this joy is a background to an epic of death handled by a consummate artist—Blanche Bates."

WINTER TO MILD SPRING.

North Dakota Man Relishes a Visit to Portland.

Sheriff Severn, of Jamestown, N. D., was in Portland yesterday on his way to Cornelius, Washington County, to visit relatives. He captured an escaped Walla Walla prisoner at Jamestown, and while out as far as Walla Walla concluded he would make a short tour of the Northwest, and visit Astoria and Puget Sound.

When he left his home last Wednesday the thermometer was 10 degrees below zero, though the season has been considered "open" in North Dakota this year.

The escaped prisoner whom he had returned to the Walla Walla penitentiary was James Livingstone, who had been sentenced to 17 years for murder, but had been liberated on parole after six years' confinement. Through good behavior and by respecting the provisions of the parole his term would have expired in four years, and there was good reason to believe that he could have been pardoned within two years, but he chose to take chances and make a dash for complete liberty, and now he will have 12 years to serve. The prisoner gave no trouble on the trip out, as he was chained to the Sheriff, night and day, and could not have left the train without taking Mr. Severn with him. At night, Sheriff and prisoner occupied the same berth, the porter taking charge of the Sheriff's firearms. Warden Catron, of the penitentiary, was also along, he having followed Livingstone to Jamestown for the purpose of identification.

Sheriff Severn says he was struck forcibly by the large number of idle men in the streets of Walla Walla, but that Warden Catron explained to him:

"Those are not idle men; they are farmers. Out here a farmer puts in his crop and hasn't a thing to do until harvest time comes. Then he gathers his hay and grain, and can take things easy until time to put in another crop."

This is not the way they do in North Dakota, the Sheriff says, as farmers there have to get in and hustle while the short spring and summer lasts, or they will get nothing done. In winter the farmer is forced to be idle, as it is too cold to work, so when the stock has been cared for people have little to do but try to keep warm. The mild, summer-like weather and waving green fields of Oregon are a revelation to him, and it is likely he will decide to come here with his family and reside, before many years.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Some Unscrupulous Woman Using Mme. Sterling's Name.

Based upon an article published 10 days ago in the Summit County Beacon, at Akron, O., a statement was printed that Mrs. B. W. Sterling, a palmist, who is alleged to have been acting dishonestly in Akron, was recently operating in Portland.

This is evidently an error. The only palmists named Sterling who have been in Portland recently are B. E. Sterling and his wife, Mme. Grace Sterling, who were here when the alleged fraud was perpetrated in Akron, and who are here yet. Mme. Sterling says that she was at Akron about two years ago, and that she believes some unscrupulous person has been trading on the reputation of her husband's name.

WANT THE SWITCH

South Portland Eager for the Transfer Road.

FRONT-STREET OWNERS OPPOSE IT

Street Committee Listens to Both Sides and Defers Action for Two Weeks.

No action was taken yesterday afternoon by the committee on streets on either the Fifth-street street-car franchise or the franchise asked for laying a standard-gauge railroad track down Front street to the Jefferson-Street depot. The Fifth-street franchise may be amicably settled between the Portland Traction Company, asking the privilege, and the City & Suburban, the company owning a franchise over the First-street bridge, which is a portion of the route applied for by the Traction Company. The City & Suburban's lease of the old Second-Street line soon expires, and the negotiations look to the Portland Traction Company acquiring the interests of this concern, with its franchise. Until it is seen whether amicable arrangements can be made, the committee will not consider the matter further.

Front street is again the center of an animated contest. As the opposing forces lined up yesterday before the committee, it seemed to be the whole of South Portland against some of the Front-street property-owners between Gilsan and Jefferson streets. Owners of the blocks and big buildings along Front street were reported by those present representing that side of the question as maintaining about the same position they had when the same question came up some time ago. There is evidently greater strength in favor of the franchise. All the manufacturing interests of South Portland, as well as some other property-owners of that section, are up in arms. It also appeared that several other persons were vitally interested. In fact, the question is by no means confined to those immediately affected by construction of the proposed line. City officials generally are watching developments closely. At the meeting of the committee yesterday, Mayor Storey was an interested spectator. Auditor Gambell, City Engineer Chase and nearly all the Councilmen were present, besides a roomful of citizens from private life.

When the request for a franchise was read, the first speakers were in favor. Chairman Martin, of the committee, invited any present desiring to speak for or against to express themselves.

D. P. Thompson informed the committee that he was one of the property-owners affected, and he assured the committee that sentiment along Front street had not changed since the last discussion. He said taking the matter up at this time, without more notice, had caught most of the Front-street property-owners unawares, and he thought it but right to postpone any action until the next meeting, two weeks hence, by which time those opposing the franchise would have time to gather their forces and place their case before the committee. Mr. Thompson said the conviction of the men who had invested large sums for Front-street property, builded thereon and struggled through the past years, had not changed a particle as to the injury that would result from the railroad down the street.

J. Weber, of Weber's tannery, spoke briefly in favor of the franchise, and said he voiced the sentiments of many others of his section. Ira F. Powers, of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, was a most ardent advocate of the franchise, and gave some interesting figures to show what it meant to the manufacturing district of South Portland. He thought the franchise right, and said he was able to convince any man, even the Front-street property-owner, that the interests of the city demanded it. He said within 25 years there would be factories along the river from Smith's mill to Fulton, if the people of that section were given opportunity to connect with the railroads. After asserting that it could not hurt Front street a particle, Mr. Powers said:

"If a carload of lumber comes now to the depot for me, it costs me $10 to get it to my factory in South Portland. If there was a railroad along this street, as proposed, I could get it for $2 50. Enabling me to make this saving is an advantage to every person in the city, for it increases my ability to compete with the Eastern factories and to build up the manufacturing industries of the city. If I want to ship a carload of furniture away it now costs me $35 to get it landed at the depot, while if this railroad connection were made it would not be over $10 on a carload. These are the advantages to South Portland property, which are directly an advantage to the whole city, for that district is the natural home of factories. I would rather see this road on Front street than Fourth, for then it would not require three engines to push eight or ten cars out of the city. A railroad line is a benefit to a city. The company keeps its property so that teams can travel along it. If a line runs down Front street you will see that loaded teams, instead of pulling out from that street to Fourth or Sixth to reach the depot, will go down Front."

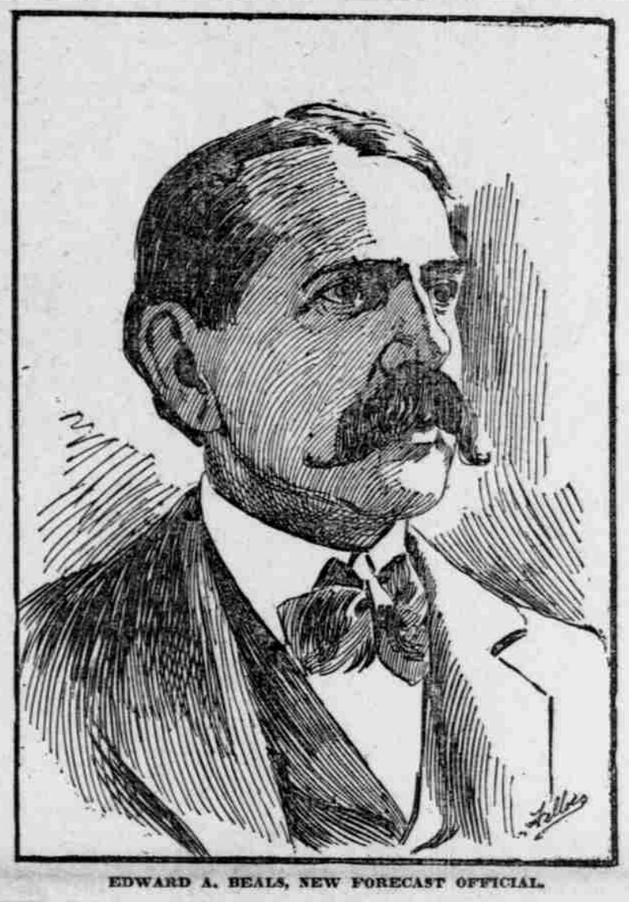
F. M. Mulkey stood with Mr. Thompson. He said the matter had seemingly been settled four months ago, and property-owners were surprised to have it brought up again now. He said all that property-owners asked now was an extension of time for two weeks until they could get together and oppose the project. He further asserted that the company asking for the franchise neither had capital to construct the road nor for its operation, and that the Southern Pacific was in fact behind the movement. Mr. Mulkey's strongest point was a challenge to those favoring the franchise that the Council could not incorporate in its grant any condition that would prevent succeeding Councils from giving the railroad people the privilege of operating their cars during the day, as well as the night.

H. H. Jones, of the E. K. Jones Mill Company; a representative of the Multnomah trunk and box factory, W. M. Killingsworth and others were heard for the franchise. Some Front-street owners began arriving after the matter had been disposed of, among the number being J. W. Cook, who advanced the very remarkable and original assertion that the whole thing was a scheme on the part of the Southern Pacific Company to sidetrack Portland in favor of Astoria. He said as soon as the Jefferson-street depot was connected with the Union depot, the railroad company would have just what they wanted, then the tiger's claws would be shown and poor Portland would be placed on the shelf, while Astoria ascended to the clouds with the business of the Northwest. Mr. Cook had received proof of this intention, as he one day met a woman on a street-car who had come from California, and who said the Southern Pacific would do anything bad.

The committee postponed the matter two weeks, as asked by the Front-street property-owners. Granting a franchise is not like the improvement of a street. If a majority of adjacent owners to a street oppose its improvement, they cannot be forced to improve it, after remonstrating it down. A franchise is a general question, and in granting or refusing it, the Council is supposed to consider the interests of the whole city, rather than of the immediate property-owners affected, as in the Front-street case. The next meeting of the committee will likely be a tropical one.

Street Improvements.

A petition for the improvement of Jackson street, between Park and West Park, was read and deferred until the City Engineer furnishes estimates. Adjoining property belongs to the city, and whatever improvement is made will be paid for out of the general fund. Petitions for the improvement of the following streets were read and will be reported on favorably: Rodney avenue for a distance of 3300 feet from Hancock street; Tillamook, between Williams and Union avenues; San Rafael, between Williams avenue and East Seventh; Tillamook street, from Williams to Rodney avenue; Mississippi avenue, from Goldsmith to Morris street.



EDWARD A. BEALS, NEW FORECAST OFFICIAL.

CONFLICTING COLORS MEET

Green and Orange Came Together With Unpleasant Results.

Green and orange came together yesterday morning at the Northwest Dental College, with disastrous results. A dozen or so freshmen turned up at the college decorated with necktiles and ribbons of the emerald color, while about the same number of seniors and juniors wore the hue of the enemy. The number on both sides kept steadily increasing until about 10 o'clock, when, after half a hundred were present, they went at each other hammer and tongs.

After a few black eyes had been exchanged and the clothes of several ripped, some of the boys suddenly remembered of pressing engagements elsewhere. But going for their bicycles, four of the boys saw their wheels strung up on a telegraph pole and trimmed with the auspicious green. To their consternation, they found that the pole had been painted with bill-posters' paste, making it next to impossible to climb it. There was nothing for them to do then but to sit down and wait till the sun dried the paste. They had been resting, though, for less than five minutes, when a policeman showed up. He had been telephoned for, and had run from Seventh and Thurman to the college building, on Fifteenth and Couch, at a fast gait, but by the time he reached the seat of action, he was so exhausted that he could hardly tell the boys why he came. The collegians had now stopped fighting, but the officer of the law had his hands full taking care of the gang of small boys that had gathered and gone on opposite sides. But the kindly influence of the policeman's presence prevailed and the riot was easily quelled.

HELD FOR HOMICIDE

Ten-Year-Old Boy in Custody of the Police.

KNOWS TOO MUCH ABOUT AFFAIR

Otto Brown Thought to Be Responsible for Death of His Cousin, Fritz Hepfur.

Otto Brown, the boy suspected of causing the death of his cousin, Fritz Hepfur, is in jail, but no charge has yet been preferred against him. The Coroner's jury yesterday rendered the following verdict, after three days of testimony-taking and adjournments:

"That the said Fritz Hepfer came to his death between the hours of 4 o'clock P. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, March 13, 1900, in the Willamette River, at or near a point beneath the dock 80 feet north of the foot of Davis street, this city, and that the cause of death was drowning.

"That direct or conclusive evidence as to who caused said drowning and as to the manner in which said drowning occurred, cannot at this time be found.

"That it appears from the evidence that the said Fritz Hepfer was, during the afternoon of the said Tuesday, March 13, 1900, seen in company with various boys and playmates, among whom was one Otto Brown, a boy of about the age of 10 years, and hereinafter referred to.

"That the circumstances and the testimony of various witnesses and of the said Otto Brown himself indicate that said Otto Brown knew of the whereabouts of the said Fritz Hepfer. That said Otto Brown was by some means cognizant of the fact of the drowning of the said deceased, and knew of the place where said drowning occurred, and that said Otto Brown did not make said facts known to any one till inquiry and search was made.

"That the testimony of the said Otto Brown and statements made by him concerning the said drowning, and his knowledge of same, are grossly conflicting, and indicate strongly a deliberate attempt and determination not to state truthfully and frankly all that he knew in the premises.

"That these circumstances and the testimony of various witnesses point to the said Otto Brown as having in some manner caused the said drowning."

One of the jurors, who spoke his mind on the subject yesterday, said he felt sure that Otto Brown was the direct cause of Fritz's death, though whether accidentally or purposely he could not satisfy himself. The most logical theory of the boy's death, he said, was that both boys had gone to the river bank, at the foot of Davis street, late in the afternoon of last Tuesday, and that Fritz was either pushed into the water or fell in, Otto being a witness. As they were both at the river side in violation of parental command, Otto kept the matter to himself, but his different stories next day prove that he knew the exact spot where Fritz had disappeared.

Otto has proved himself as utterly irresponsible and incapable of telling the truth. Seven of his schoolmates were examined in connection with the case, and the testimony of several of these shows that the Brown boy is a cheerful liar for one of his age, and that being confronted with his contradictory statements does not confound him in the least. The testimony of Leo Jacks, 9 years old, is given as an evidence of this:

"I live on Sixth street, near the Depot. I know Otto Brown. I talked with him after the boy was found. Otto told me that I pushed him over into the river. Five minutes afterward he said the Nudelman boy knocked him over. Otto said the Nudelman boy told Fritz he should go into a box or he would kill him. Then Fritz went into the box, and just as he was coming ashore, the Nudelman boy threw a rock and the box tipped over. Then he hit Fritz in the head, and Fritz fell over and went down; then he came up and then went down again. Otto Brown told me that he saw all this. He also said he saw bubbles and splashes come up, and then the Nudelman boy ran towards Everett street. Amelia Hepfur was there and heard it, too. This he told me after school the day they found Fritz. Otto said this occurred at the foot of Davis street, and there was a stick in the water where Fritz went down. I was not there at all."

Otto denied having told this story to Leo, but the manner of the two boys on being confronted with each other at the inquest impressed the jury that Leo was telling the truth.

Otto, on being closely questioned by Deputy District Attorney Giltner, took refuge in tears, and his mother rushed in from an adjoining room at the Morgue with: "Why do you torment my boy?" putting her arm around the lad to shield him from further questions. This was the last that could be gotten out of Otto, who simply told Mr. Giltner: "You are trying to get me into trouble. I told the whole truth."

The mother of the drowned lad has requested the Chief of Police to permit Otto to attend the funeral, which takes place from the German Methodist Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. McLaughlin will probably consent, and will send a detective to keep Otto company. How long the boy is to be kept in confinement depends upon developments. He is quite comfortable in charge of the matron in the upper portion of the City Jail building.

"What could be done with the child, if found guilty?" was asked frequently yesterday. He would be considered a murderer in the eyes of the law, but, of course, the extreme penalty would not be inflicted on one so young. His mother said yesterday Otto was 10 years old last month.

As the case stands now it promises to be added to the list of mysterious deaths in the history of Portland.

BUILDING FISHWHEELS.

Much Activity This Season Around Rooster Rock.

Captain Weir, of the steamer Katie Weir, who has been doing considerable towing for H. H. Reed, of Corbett, says Mr. Reed is building four large fishwheels on the Columbia—one at Rooster Rock, two just opposite, on the Washington side, and one at Corbett. The captain says there is a great deal of work in the construction of one of these fishwheels, and that 18 men are kept busy in order to have the wheels ready for business by the time the fishing season opens next month. He reports high winds on the Columbia in the vicinity of Corbett, and says "the Katie has her decks washed every time she goes out in the breeze." At Corbett they were expecting to celebrate St. Patrick's day last night with a "hot dance."

The whereabouts of the steamer Fearless is still a mystery, according to Captain Weir, and nothing definite has been heard of her since she disappeared opposite Rooster Rock. Whether she sunk or floated from her anchorage down the river and disappeared in the brush of the bank is a question still to be answered.