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Corner First and Washington

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	Smith's Best Axminsters at\$1.25 per yard	
	Beatty's Extra Velvets at \$1.25 per yard	
	Lowell Body Brussels at \$1.25 per yard	
	Smith's Extra Brussels at \$1.00 per yard	
	Sanford's Velvets, Extra, at \$1.15 per yard	
1	Saxony Axminsters, at\$1.15 per yard	
	apestry Brussels, Smith's, at 75c per yard	
	odres Brussels, at 50c per yard	
	la, all wool, at	
	, all-wool filling, at	
	half wool, at	
	grain 40c per yard	
	Samuel Dans Des Danseste Dans Inch	-1

Smyrna Rugs, Pro-Brussels Rugs, Ingrain Art new Oriental effects and colorings.

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YOU'LL BE PLEASED WITH THE GOODS AND PRICES

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



108 Third St., near Washington

Argument for the Puerto Rico Tariff.

THE BILL PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

Final Vote Will Be Taken Tuesday Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—So far as the committee in charge of the measure concerned, the Puerto Rican bill was is concerned, the Puerto Rican bill was completed today with the exception of two amendments, which Senators had requested should lie over until Monday. The final two days' debate on the bill will begin at 11 o'clock Monday. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the votes will be taken on the pending amendments and the bill. The feature of today's session was an exhaustive discussion of the pending measure by Fairbanks, of Indiana. Particular interest was manifested by Senators uiar interest was manifested by Senator on both sides of the chamber in the speech in view of the attitude of Fairbanks' col league, Beveridge. Several of the Indiana members of the House listened to the speech, and a cordial hearing was given Fairbanks by Senators of all parties. He supported vigorously and unequivocally the pending measure.

The Proceedings.

Foster (Rep. Wash.) offered and had passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report what surveys had been made in islands recently occupied by

the United States.

Consideration of the Puerto Rican offi peing resumed, Bacon (Dem. Ga.) made a statement concerning the substitute he offered yesterday for the pending unfin-ished business. He desired, he said, to arrogate to himself no credit for the substitute, as it was the measure originally prepared by Foraker (Rep. O.), amended slightly. He could not speak for all the members on his side of the chamber, but he knew that as he had introduced the measure in the utmost good faith, some Democrats would support it. It presented, he thought, the best proposition yet made as to Puerto Rico, inasmuch as it provided a free territorial government of

the United States.

Foraker said he was not insensible to the compliment paid him by Bacon in adopting his "original draft" of the Puerco Rico measure, and was inclined to congratulate him upon having reached the point where he (Foraker) was two mercha ago. The bill, as he now regarded it was entirely inadequate, although at the time he drafted it he deemed it as excellent measure. It did not, however, provide for many particulars covered by the pa ding bill, and he declared it was utterly mad-

equate for the purposes intended.

The pending question was on the ammilment offered by Allen (Pop. Neb.), providing that the bill should designate Puerto Rico as a territory of the United States. Allen read a brief prepared by H. F. Ran-dolph, a member of the New York bar on the "Constitutional status of our island possessions." A few marties earlier,
Allen had been refused permission to have
the brief printed as a public document,
McComas (Rep. Md.) objecting. After
Allen had read about one of the 54 pages of the brief, he was given permission to print it as a part of his remarks. McComas then had read a recent state-

ment of Mr. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, in which he argued in favor of the free admission into the United States of the sugar from Puerto Rico, and expressed the belief that the time would come soon when verted sarcastically to the agreement upon the Puerto Rican question, which he said Havemeyer and Allen were in. When that section of the bill relating to the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico was reached, Pettus (Dem. Aia.) offered

"That the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico shall have no power or authority to enact any law in conflict with the Con-stitution of the United States."

The amendment was lost, 15 to 21. Fairbanks (Rep. Ind.) then addressed the Senate in support of the sending measure. Senator Fairbanks said in part: "Whether the Constitution extends automatically o a territory acquired has been a much debated question. Divergent views have been and will be sharply entertained upon the subject. Such differ-ences of colulon will continue until the Supreme Court shall determine the ques-Supreme Court shall determine the ques-tion. Its supreme judgment will be ac-cepted by the country. Until it shall in-terpret the power of Congress under the Constitution, Congress should reserve to itself the widest possible liberty, the amplest discretion in dealing with the problems and conditions which are now facing us. The president danger in dealing facing us. The greatest danger in dealing tion. There will be no difficulty in solving them if we will be content to act only upon ample in rmation and be willing to

retrace our stees if we go wrong."
Fairbanks presented in detail interestrairbanks presented in detail interest-ing information regarding Puerto Rico, its people, its trade, its commerce and its productions. He sh wed that the es-timated revenue from the 15 per cent duty on the basis of last year's commerce would be \$307,756.

"Every dollar is to be faithfully and the state of the stat

would be \$307,756.

"Every dollar is to be faithfully dedicated to the benefit of the Puerto Ricana," he said. "Not a cent is to be retained and used for the benefit of the United States. And yet those on the opposite side of the chamber challenge the imposition as if it were conceived in an untion as if it were conceived in an un-generous spirit and for an unholy pur-

"The statement has been frequently made that the duties were modified and imposed at the dictation of the sugar and tobacco trusts. Let us briefly analyze the situation. The interest of the trusts—if interest they have—is limited to the two articles, sugar and tobacco, which are exported to the United States. The sugar trust, we are advised, is interested chiefly, if not exclusively, in the refining of sugar. The least observant mind must perceive that it is interested in the abolute free admission of raw sugar, and that it is in the very nature of things opposed to the imposition of any duty whatever. It is inconceivable that it would advocate the imposition of a duty upon its raw product, so as to increase the price thereof itself, unless we attribute to the contraction of the contraction of the price thereof itself, unless we attribute to the contraction of the te to it less sagacity than it is sup-

"What is said with respect to the sugar trust applies with equal force to the to-bacco trust. The removal of the entire duty and unrestricted free trade would ubtedly meet with its cordial and

nthusiastic approval.
"For one, I would regard myself recre-"For one, I would regard myself recre-ant to the trust committed to me and false to the best interests of the people of the United States if I did not by my vote compel these trusts and their aliled interests to pay some part of maintain-ing the Puerto Rican government, which they do pay under the duty upon their raw products, rather than increase the direct taxes upon the people in the island direct taxes upon the people in the island, or, in the alternative, appropriate it from the Treasury of the United States. We

rest the justification of the pending bill upon the broad and simple proposition that it is the duty of Congress to provide revenue for the territory belonging to it, and to provide it in a just and equitable manner. There is no power save Congress which can legislate for Puerto Rico. It is entirely within the competence of Congress to burden them, but to do so would be in contravention of the genius of our institutions and contrary to the wishes of the Congress and the ppople."

the people."

At the conclusion of Fairbanks' remarks, Davis (Rep. Minn.) presented a compilation of fariff statistics in support of the remarks he had made a few

had been challenged.

Consideration of amendments was then proceeded with. The first was an amendment offered by Allen and accepted by Foraker, that "no public indebtedness of Puerto Rico, or of any municipality thereof, shall be authorized or allowed in excess of 7 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property." The committee had fixed the limit at 10 per cent of the tax valuation. the tax valuation.

The committee amendments, with the exception of two-one relating to the question of ordizenship of Puerto Ricans, and the other fixing the qualifications of a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States—were agreed

After a brief executive session, the Senate at 4:19 P. M. adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The following bills were passed:
The House proceeded to the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. It was agreed that general debate on the of Davis B. Bonfoy, of Texas; to establish light and fog signals at Brown's Point, Puget Sound; for the relief of Hemenway (Rep. Ind.), in charge of the National Soldiers' Home.

The Proceedings.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. It was agreed that general debate on the measure should not exceed one and one-half hours.

Hemenway (Rep. Ind.), in charge of the Pacific and the words "Oregon Short"

Fortifications Appropriation Bill Passed the House.

IT CARRIES SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS

Three Hours' Debate Precipitated by a General Political Speech Made by Shattue, of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House oday finished a hard week's work by passing the fortifications appropriation bill. Not a single amendment was of-fered, and the bill passed as it came from the committee. It carries \$7,993,488. A three hours' political debate was preciptrated by a general political speech made by Shattue of Ohlo, many members on both sides being drawn into it. A reso-lution was adopted to re-elect the present board of managers of the National Sol-

travagance of the present Administra-tion was without parallel in the history

tion was without parallel in the history of the country.

Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) denounced the Republican party for not being able to repress trusts, which, he said, were enjoying the principal prosperity existing in this country today, and declaring great dividends on capital invested.

Lovering (Rep. Mass.), reverting to Richardson's statement concerning the price of wool, admitted that wool had been higher abroad since the passage of the Dingley act.\

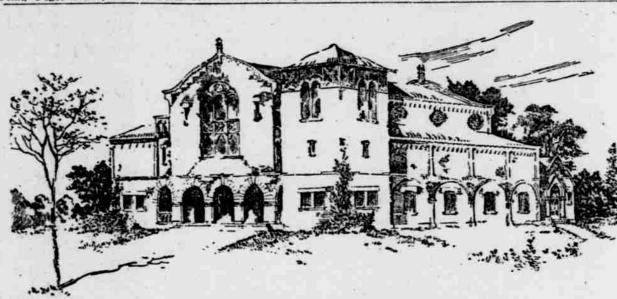
"But." he said, "the reason was manifest to those who understood the conditions. Between the election of 1896 and

fest to those who understood the condi-tions. Between the election of 1895 and the passage of the law enormous quan-tities of wool were imported in antici-pation of a higher tariff. That stock is now exhausted, and the woolgrowers from now on will receive the benefits of the tariff which the heavy anticipatory importations prevented."

The bill was then passed without amendment.

A resolution was then adopted re-elect

ing the present Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home. The minority of the committee on mer-chant marine and fisheries was given until April 20 to file its views on the At 3:05 P. M. the House adjourned.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF CREMATORY BUILDING.

is rights, title and interest to certain held in New Mexico.

Gilman Sawtell; to enable John Collins, a subject of Great Britain, to dispose of

RUSSIAN DEMANDS. Called Upon for Another

LONDON, March 31.—The Times has the following from Secul, capital of Co-

M. Pavioff, the Russian Minister, re cently demanded from Corea the cession of a coaling station to a Russian steam ship company at Atkinson Point, commanding Mesampho Harbor, and to pre-vent a counter-claim by Japanese of the neighboring area, he demanded that Corea should not alienate in any form any por-tion of Kojedo Island to any other power. Yesterday, at an imperial audience, for reasons not given, but surmised, M. Pav-loff modified his original demand, asking instead of Atkinson Point another site within the treaty limits of Mesampho This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the nonalienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of this island, which is of high strategic al value as commanding the Corean Straits, and is bound to provoke Japan-

YOKOHAMA, March 31.-The Japane rokonama, march 31.—The Japanese press asserts that the Russian squadron is still at Chemulpo, and that it will probably proceed to Mesampho to en-force the demands made. It is believed that, in the event of Corea yielding, Japan will demand a similar concession on the

British Cruisers at Taku. TIEN-TSIN, China, March 21.—The British second-class cruiser Hermione and the third-class cruiser Brisk have arrived at Taku.

Juvenile Slavery. NEW YORK, March 3L-The Herald

Demands will be made on the State Board of Charitles for an investigation of the New York Juvenile Asylum's methods of indenturing children left temporarily in its charge. Three cases have been dis-covered where children, who had been surrendered to the asylum for two years have been indentured to Western farmers for the entire period of their minority. the entire period of their minority.

"White slavery, that is what it amounts
to," declared Michael J. Scanlan, counsel
for the Boolety of St. Vincent de Paul,
who is investigating the case of Joseph
Billotti, whose three children, two girls
and a boy, have been apprenticed in Illinois until they became of age, despite the

father's protests.

Mr. Scanlan says he has learned it is a common thing for the asylum authorities to disregard the temporary surrenders and the protests of parents in sending children out of the state to work on farms until they become of age.

Harvard Won the Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March II .- Har-NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Harvard won the annual debate with Yale last night, the question being: "Resolved, That Puerto Rico should be included in the customs boundaries of the United Harvard had the affirmative side of the question. Harvard was represented by Wilbur Morse, of Philadelphia; Elias Mayer, of Chicago, and Harry A. Yeomans, of Spokane, Wash. Yale's speakers were Mason Trowbridge, of Chicago; Ashley D. Leavitt, of Meirose, Mass., and Ferdinand Bianchard, of New-

Coal Famine in Germany. BERLIN, March 31 .- Coal shares continue rising through the expectation of increased earnings. Upper Silesta announces a further rise in coal tomorrow. The famine continues unabated. The Westphalian brickmakers have established a co-operative society for the import of foreign coal, and the Bingen Chamber of Commerce will petition the ministry to forbid coal exports.

Populist Press Meeting.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—Captain Frank Burkitt, president of the National Reform Press Association, has issued a call for the association to assemble in Cincinnati May 7.

bill, explained its provisions. It carries \$7,003,488, being \$4,696,460 less than the estimates. He said the reductions in the es-timates had been made because it had been demonstrated that the Government could manufacture its own guns cheaper than it could buy them, and the appro-priation would be sufficient to keep our gun factories at work eight hours a day for the ensuing year. The Government, e said, manufactured 12-inch guns cheaper by \$10,000 than they could be purchas and 10-inch guns \$7500 cheaper.

Shattue (Rep. O.), under the latitude allowed in general debate, followed with an hour's speech on general political top-ics, the tariff, expansion and Southern election laws. Shattuc denounced the inconsistency of Southern statesmen in de-manding that the natives in our insular essisons be given all the immunities of American citizenship, while they were using all their ingenuity to rob the his text an extract from a recent speech of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. "This distinguished Southern Senator," said he, "while pleading for the people the Philippines, who are by comparison 80 per cent less capable of self-govern-

ment than are any of our people; while claiming for them alleged Constitutional rights, while claiming that they have no right to be governed without their con-sent, is at the same time admitting, and oasting of it, too, in the face of the Government itself, that he sanction oppression of our own people, who under our Constitution have the same rights exactly as they have themselves. 'Would you shoot a poor Filipino into submission?' he asked. 'Would you force them t become citizens of the United States?' he queried. No, not if every person in the Philippine Islands should petition to become citizens of the very person in the Philippine Islands should petition to the same inhuman treatment after submitting and after becoming citizens of the United States that millions of our people who are citizens now receive in the South at the hands of the Democratic party in shooting submission into them, forcing them to give up their (political) citizen-

ship." (Applause on the Republican side.)
"If you want to learn how the consent of the governed is obtained in a larger field, right here at home, just read the reports of the contested election cases reports of the contested election cases which come up here annually from the Southern states. Why, sir, they vote men down there who have been dead for five years. They stuff ballot-boxes. They years. They stuff ballot-boxes. They buildoze, and they adopt any measure and go to every extreme to acomplish their purpose. So, Mr. Speaker, knowing all these facts as I know them. I do not attach any importance whatever to the inconsistent arguments of this Constitutional expounder or to the

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, challenged some of Shattuc's statements relative to the advantage which the latter claimed accrued to the country from the passage of the Dingley law. Richardson contrasted the approprintions immediately preceding the Spanish War with those during and subsequent to it, contending that the latter exceeded the former by \$200,000,000 annually. "That sum." said he, "represents the cost of the empire over the cost of the resultie." cost of the republic."

"Does not the gentleman concede that much of the expense for the coming year grows out of the insurrection in the Philippines?" asked Hemenway. "I do," replied Richardson, "but the

"I do," replied Richardson, "but the nsurrection grows out of the empire." Hemenway replied to Richardson. He said he was surprised to hear the Demo-cratic leader denouncing excessive ex-penditures. The Democrats had shouted for war, he said, before it was declared; now they were denouncing the ex-the war entailed. Hemenway cha the other side to point out a single item of extravagance in any of the appropriation bills. In reply to this challenge, Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) and Jett (Dem. Ill.) cited the promotion and immediate retirement of high officers in the Army Hemenway offered the record of the sol-

fiers so retired, in justification.

Replying to Richardson's assertion that the interests of the woolgrowers had been disastrously affected by the Dingley law, Hemenway said no one ever had to explain why everything went up under the William Alden Smith (Rep. Mich.) pro-

duced figures to show that the price of aw. Bell (Pop. Colo.) declared that the ex

Line" on the windows of the O. R. & N. city ticket offices. This revived the an-cient rumor that by alliance of interests the Union Pacific and Short Line local offices were to be abolished and their business merged in the O. R. & N. city ticket office. An official of the latter company said that rumor was mistaken. He added that, owing to a community of interests, the three companies had agreed to adopt the device shown in the sign in all their offices all over the country. He said also that this did not mean the closing of the Union Pacific or Short Line offices at all, but that in time latter would be similarly dec-

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S ACTION.

paid-Order Agencies Here. Canadian Pacific yesterday sent important information here, showing an in-clination to work in harmony with the American lines. Briefly, it announces that it will at once withdraw its pre-paid-order agents in this territory. In speaking of abolishing these agencies generally, General Freight and Passen-ger Agent Markham, of the Southern Pacific, said vesterday:

"This action on the part of the North-ern lines removes an element which has been a disturbing factor in passenger rates from this territory, growing out of the facilities with which rates can be manipulated through order agents.

consideration of the withdrawal of Northern lines from its territory, the Northern lines from as cestore repre-Southern Pacific agrees to restore representation via Portland. In other a traveling passenger agent will now go out in the field, work up business and bring it to the Southern Pacific, and our agent will sell a ticket to a passenger over any line he desires.

"The practice of railroads in the West to do business through prepaid-order agents is entirely foreign to anything action of the Northern lines in withdrawing order agents simply restores on the Coast a state of affairs formerly existing and which exists all over the East."

Railroad Notes. The Union Pacific will hereafter place

dining-cars in through service between Ogden, Granger and Chicago, In the matter of a spur from the O R. & N. line to the site of the propos smelter, the company's surveyors have been for a week past making more definite

and certain their preliminary lines, here-tofore laid. A. B. Hart, who has long been conductor on the Union Pacific's train between Portland and Chicago, in charge of tourist parties, has been appointed passenger agent of the company at Ci nati, vice C. Adams, deceased. Mr. Baird will succeed Mr. Hart.

Local railroad men say that on Monday W. H. Snedaker, the general agent of the Illinois Central, and Commercial Agent Trumbull, of the line, will arrive here and open new offices for the company at 142 Third street, to be in charge of Mr. Trumbull. These offices will be next door to the city ticket office of the Southern Pa-

F. M. Studley, of Seattle, local manager there of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line, run in connection with the Great Northern to Japan, is in the city. He states that the company is carrying out heavy cotton cargoes now to Yokohama. The company is building three new steamers of 6000 tons each—one on the Clyde and two in Japan. The on the Clyde and two in Japan. afterst will go into service this Summer.

Who Caught the Fish!

The deputy Game Warden was on the East Side yesterday making inquiries con-cerning an alleged infraction of the game laws in the taking of about 250 trout from Cedar Creek, out in the neighborhood of Revenues. How the report got out that these fish had been caught before the game season was opened is not known. but it has been reported that two young men from the East Side were out several days ago and caught these fish. The appearance of the Game Warden making inquiries yesterday caused a mild sensa-tion along Grand avenue, but whether there will be any developments remains to be seen. Cedar Creek is about 27 miles from Portland and a good place to catch

Street Committee Favors Fifth Street Franchise.

AS FAR AS THE GULCH ON FIRST

Beyond That, Differences Are Still Pending-A Remonstrance Filed Against Transfer Road.

A franchise to the Portland Traction Company for the construction of a street down Fifth from Jeffers Sherman, east on Sherman to Second, south on Second to Sheridan, and east on Sheridan to First, was yesterday recommended by the committee on streets of the Common Council. This is a portion of the franchise into South Portland asked by this company some two months ago, and carries the line to the point where the proposed route conflicts with prior holdings of other railway companies, There has been no opposition whatever to what was granted yesterday, but the differences over the other portion of the

F. I. Fuller, superintendent and manager of the Portland Traction Company; Judge H. H. Northup, attorney for the company, and O. F. Paxton, president of the Portland Rallway Company, all ap-peared before the committee and urged granting the franchise over the undisputed territory, which was to the ter-minus before mentioned. There has been no opposition by property-owners along the route, or from others, and as the com-pany desired to get into shape for work, the committee readily recommended this portion of the frunchise, and the matter will come before the next meeting of the Council. As for the route across Marquam Gulch and on into the southern end of the city, negotiations are still pending between the Portland Traction Company and the City & Suburban Company, Neither of the parties stated yesterday that progress had been made towards an amicable arrangement, but it is under-stood there are fair prospects of the Portand Traction Company securing a desirable crossing of the guich without legal conflict with prior holdings.

Granting the franchise from Jefferson lown to First and Sheridan has a double effect for the Portland Traction Company. It enables them to begin work immediately on that portion of the line, and if it be-comes necessary to litigate over the remainder, the company will be in better condition to demand such franchise if its road already extends to the point in ques-tion. There at least will be no question

Transfer Railroad.

Consideration of the Front-street franchise for a railway line was deferred owwho has been taking an active interest in the matter. Councilman Cameron, who was chosen temporary chairman, an-nounced that Mr. Martin would be present at the next meeting of the con two weeks hence, at which time t contending parties will be heard, were in attendance several representatives from both the Front-street property-holders and residents of South Portland, but not nearly so many as would have been had it not been generally understood that no action would be taken. A petition, or sort of remonstrance, signed by between 80 and 90 prominent property-owners of Front street, was filed. This represents a great amount of property, as some of the signers own large buildings and even blocks. To have the matter settled finall these signers incorporate in their petition the following statement: "In signing this remonstrance, we wish

to be understood as protesting any such franchise that in may be asked for until such time as we shall file a written notice to the con-

trary."
This is intended to prevent the necessity of soon making another canvass for sign natures, should there again be heard the statement that Front-street property-owners have changed their convictions regard-ing the matter, or should the Council be again prompted to take it up at the request of those holding opposite views.

Other Matters. No action was taken on the ordinance prepared by the water committee guarding rater pipes against electrolysis.

A petition for the improvement of an alley between Fremont and Crook streets was recommended to be granted.

A petition for the improvement of Stark street between Third and Seventh was considered, and the committee asked the City Engineer to prepare estimates of the

Damages asked by Mr. Isherwood for the city taking a 10-foot strip of his and for the road to the crematory, was brought up and referred to the City Attorney for an opinion. In constructing this road a 10-foot strip on either side was asked. One man on the same side as Mr. Isher-wood has been sustained in his claim, and Mr. Isherwood's position is regarded practically the same. Should this 10-foot strip he lost to the city, there will be only a 10-foot road at this point.

MURDEROUS CHICKEN - THIEF Chinese Who Resisted Arrest With

Chung Lee is the name given by a murderous chicken-thief, who now occupies a cell in the City Prison, with a charge of larceny and assault with a dangerous weapon placed against him. On Friday night, Chung was busy confiscating chickens from a coop of Charles Anderson, 1145 East Washington street, when he was interrupted by Mr. Anderson, who proceeded to arrest him.

The Chinaman drew a long butcher-

knife and made a savage lunge at Ander-son, who dodged the weapon and grappled with the chicken-thief. He then clung to his prisoner until he landed him in charge of Officer Scott.

About two weeks ago Robert Hamilton, who resides in the same neighborhood, heard a commotion in his chicken-house, and went out to see what the matter was. He found a Chinaman in the act of bagging his poultry, and endeavored to capture the thief, who suddenly drew a long knife on him, cutting an ugly gash in his breast. The onslaught was unexpected, and the Chinaman got away, Yesterday Hamilton visited the City Prison, but could not positively identify Chung Lee as the party who had tried to

People in that portion of the East Side have been annoyed by chicken-thieves for several weeks, and many coops have been entirely cleaned out in a single night Chung Lee is credited by the police with being the cause of all their troubles. His case will come up in the Municipal Court

Great Joy in the Clan Johnston.

The Dalles Chronicle. The Dalles Chronicle.

There is joy in the Clan Johnston, of Dufur. In the families of six brothers of this county, there was never a boy till Sam's better half presented him with one yesterday morning. The youngster is a whopper, too, weighing II pounds avoirdupois, without a stitch of clothes on.