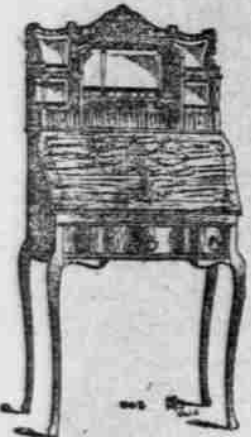


Wm. Gadsby

THE HOUSEFURNISHER

Gadsby Block, cor. Washington and First Sts.



This ornate desk is made of Solid Mahogany, has five French plate mirrors in back, is 28 inches wide, is inlaid with mother of pearl and white bolly.

PRICE \$20.00

We have desks same size in golden oak or birch, at \$7.50.



We invite your attention to this Chiffonier: it is of solid oak, 28 inches wide, 18 inches deep, has beveled edge mirror, 12x16 inches, really worth \$15.00; special for this week.

\$7.00

Larger Chiffoniers in other woods as low as \$5.50.

CARPETS FURNITURE

Special Offerings

THREE essential points of supremacy—

- 1—STYLE
- 2—QUALITY
- 3—PRICE

We will make and lay on your floors, with lining, a good tapestry

Brussels Carpet for 75c Yard

Twenty patterns to select from.

This is not the cheap kind—we can lay you these as low as 55c—but the carpet we recommend above is a genuine eight-wire tapestry.

Guaranteed for 7 Years

Everything in stock to furnish throughout. All goods modern and up to date. No old stock. Before attending auctions or so-called sales, call on us and see what new, modern, up-to-date goods can be bought for.

Wm. Gadsby, The Housefurnisher

CORNER FIRST AND WASHINGTON

If you would like to inspect



The newest things in Spring and Summer suitings, overcoatings, trouseerings and fancy vestings call at

Nicollet Tailor

New goods arriving daily. All the latest colorings and designs in fine imported and domestic fabrics for gentlemen's garments to order. Largest variety to select from on the Pacific Coast.

FULL DRESS SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. All work made in this city by best jour. tailors. Samples mailed, garments expressed.

Nicollet Tailor

108 Third Street, near Washington

Increase Agents' Salaries.

One of the effects of the agreement of the railroad presidents at New York—the abolition of commissions—has had quite a serious effect upon the incomes of station agents and ticket-sellers for some of the railroads. Many of these are earning the lines have complained that their present salaries are insufficient to live upon. In the case of one of the Eastern lines, the management has concluded to advance the salaries of 30 of its ticket and station agents. Whether other lines similarly placed in regard to their employees will follow this example remains to be seen. There is a general belief among railroad men, that they will.

Athletic Handicap Games.

The annual handicap field and track games of the Seattle Athletic Club will be held at Seattle on Saturday, May 26. The list of events is as follows: Hundred-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, mile run, 130-yard hurdles, pole vault, running high jump, mile walk, half-mile bicycle race, open; mile bicycle race, open; and discus throwing. These games are sanctioned by the Pacific Northwest Association of the A. A. U., and are open to all registered amateur athletes in the Pacific Northwest. At Cockingham, secretary of the Seattle Athletic Club, will receive entries until May 22, when the entry list will be closed.

DONE IN THE COURTS

Decision in Case of Reed et Al., vs. Whitehouse.

COMPLETE SETTLEMENT IN 1893

Plaintiffs Permitted to Challenge Correctness of Subsequent Transactions—Court Notes.

Judge Cleland rendered a decision yesterday in the case of C. J. Reed et al., executors of the will of John Green, deceased, vs. B. G. Whitehouse, for an accounting. He held that a complete settlement had been made between Whitehouse and Green up to August 12, 1893, and granted the plaintiffs leave by appropriate pleading to challenge the correctness of any or all items between August 12, 1893, and July 20, 1897, the date of John Green's death, as contained in books described as exhibit 1, 2 and 3. The court held that these books, so far as they purport to show the business transactions of John Green subsequent to August, 1893, including an item of \$5000, which Whitehouse says was a gift, under which Whitehouse says was a gift, under the circumstances, as shown by the evidence, must be presumed to be correct. The defendant, upon the showing made, is not required to account or produce vouchers for the items therein contained. The plaintiffs may question the accuracy of any or all the items contained in such books, and show that any of them, including the \$5000 mentioned, are false, fraudulent or incorrect. Plaintiffs may, in like manner show, if they can, that items have been omitted which should have been included. The court further stated that the evidence offered tending to establish that Whitehouse made an order that various sums of money for John Green's benefit, which do not appear on the books, is at present incompetent. The court has not considered the same, and plaintiffs may, if they desire, take an order that the objections interposed to this class of testimony are sustained.

An opinion was expressed that the plaintiffs are not entitled to an order requiring the defendant to account for transactions prior to August 12, 1893, when a settlement was had between Whitehouse and John Green. The court found that H. C. Leonard, an expert accountant, at that time, and assisted in checking up, and that the books and papers were satisfactory and were retained by Mr. Green, and a second accounting cannot be required.

Whitehouse kept the accounts of John Green from 1888 until July 20, 1897, the date of his death. From August, 1893, until the time of his death, John Green was old, almost infirm, feeble in health, and entrusted his business management almost entirely to Whitehouse. There was deposited in the name of John Green in the First National Bank, on those dates \$74,411 and drawn out \$70,250. In the Commercial National Bank there was deposited \$12,944 and withdrawn \$13,327. The plaintiffs aver that defendant drew \$5000 from the Commercial National Bank about December 23, 1896, for his own benefit, and that Whitehouse also refused to account for \$15,000 withdrawn from the bank. The plaintiffs claimed \$244, making the full sum of \$20,350 for which the accounting is demanded.

Whitehouse admits an indebtedness of \$2224 and also \$12,000, the latter secured by a mortgage on his house in favor of Green. Regarding the item of \$5000, Whitehouse says he was financially embarrassed in the year 1896, and because of faithful services of 24 years as executor of the will of John Green, he was allowed to draw a check in his own favor for \$5000 as a gift. Whitehouse, in answer to the complaint, pleaded full and satisfactory settlements with John Green once a year, which he contended were final, and that he was not obliged to account for the plaintiff's bill of these things against him, as he was perhaps not possible for him to do so with complete detail and entire accuracy, etc. Concerning the Commercial National Bank the plaintiff's complaint charged Whitehouse with not having accounted to Green for an item of \$13,327, another of \$100 and the sum of \$12,474 withdrawn by Whitehouse from Mr. Green's account. Judge Cleland, in deciding the case, reviewed the issues presented and the evidence introduced fully, and among other things, said:

"The testimony introduced by defendant has been directed to support the proposition that settlements were made as alleged between Mr. Green and Whitehouse. In addition thereto the evidence of Mr. W. T. Branch, an expert accountant, has been largely devoted to an accounting in fact since August, 1892. The plaintiffs, in their testimony, attacked exhibits 1, 2 and 3, and undertook to show inaccuracies and imperfections therein. Testimony was offered by both parties upon the subject of the \$5000.

"Mr. H. C. Leonard was a confidential business associate of Mr. Green, and his life-long friend. His testimony shows that the defendant pursued the same general plan of keeping accounts for himself and Mr. Green since 1868. The difference if any arose in 1898, when Mr. Green's business developed into a line of investments, and his books thereafter included an account of loans and purchase of securities. An inspection of the books kept by the defendant shows that they do not conform to any good working theory of bookkeeping, as that business is generally conducted.

"For nearly 30 years Mr. Green was familiar with the methods of the defendant. He retained him in his employ, was satisfied with his services and trusted in his fidelity, and made him one of the executors of his will. It must be assumed, under these circumstances, that Mr. Green knew and approved of the manner in which defendant kept his accounts. "All who speak upon the subject unite in declaring that Whitehouse was capable of transacting business during his life, and retained management of his affairs, and neither sought or permitted suggestions or interference with his plans or purposes." The court reviews the bank accounts at some length and finds that 75 per cent of the amounts were on checks bearing John Green's signature, and that the rest were on checks signed by Whitehouse. Regarding the Commercial National Bank account closed in October, 1893, on which the plaintiffs claim \$12,474 because they are unable to find vouchers or accounts, the court reviews the checks cashed, alludes to the settlement of August 12, 1893, and then, in a general way, covers subsequent accountings.

Other Decisions.

In the suit of John A. Leonard against his son, Frank E. Leonard, and an adopted daughter, to recover the title to property in Stephens' addition, the court decided in favor of the defendants. The plaintiff placed the property in the name of his son to evade his creditors, and by arrangement entered into the property was afterward transferred to the wife of plaintiff, Elizabeth Leonard. She died, and the son and daughter received the estate as her heirs. Judge Cleland held that the original transaction was fraudulent as to the

creditors of plaintiff, and he cannot assert his title.

A decision in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in the case of the Pacific States Building & Loan Association against Augusta Spurrier et al., and a decree foreclosing a mortgage for \$400 was declared. The court held that the evidence disclosed that Spurrier read the bond, mortgage and other papers and subscribed for building and loan stock, and seemed to understand what he was doing. The plea of usury was not an issue, having been disposed of upon demurrer.

In the suit of C. C. Cline against the Phillips Construction Company to recover \$200, Judge Cleland decided that the fixtures in the store of the Meier & Frank Company are a part of the original design to erect a building of that kind, planned by the architect and made to fit the different parts of the building, and that the whole together make a department-store building. Cline furnished paints and materials to the Phillips Construction Company, which had the contract to put in the fixtures. The decision of the court makes the fixtures subject to the mechanic's lien law. The Phillips Construction Company failed in business, and plaintiff is one of the creditors. The Meier & Frank Company is protected by a bond given by the contractor, with a guaranty company as surety, and the latter will have to pay. The defense in the

BOERS' LAST CARD

About to Be Played in the United States.

BY FISCHER AND HIS COMPANION

England Believes When Kruger Learns We Will Not Help Him He Will See for Peace.

LONDON, May 12.—The Boers seem to be on the eve of playing their last card in England. It is being played, not in South Africa, but in the United States, through the medium of the Boer delegates who sailed from New York for Rotterdam last week.

The bulk of British opinion does not contemplate for a moment that Mr. Fischer and his companions will achieve success, it is only natural that serious thought is

facious as it might appear. Lord Salisbury's outspoken opposition to radical temperance measures in the House of Lords Tuesday will probably afford a basis for one of the strongest planks of the opposition platform at the next election. Confidently by the united archbishops and bishops, the Premier spoke frankly upon the temperance question than almost any leading man in English politics ever dared to. Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hamilton and the Earl of Selbourne would rather have lost an additional source of income. All the weeklies, regardless of party, agree in supporting the principles of the defeated motion, and doubtless in the course of time the government itself will bring in a measure to prohibit any minister of the crown from taking part in the direction of a public company.

The Saturday Review, interpreting Lord Salisbury's recent generalism regarding hatred towards England and the necessity of arming the country, as especially applicable to the United States, declares: "During the Cuban War there were a large number of people in this country who sympathized with Spain, but they kept their feelings strictly to themselves. Not a discordant note was heard in our press, and the British Government presented a combination of European powers that would have thrown the American Government on its back. How do the United States repay us? We were treat-

DALY IS FOR SILVER

Fusion Candidate for Congress Declares Himself.

STANDS ON PLATFORM OF 1898

Cautions Not to Say Too Much for Fear of Losing the Support of the Gold Democrats.

COVALLIS, Or., May 12.—Dr. Bernard Daly, of Lewiston, the Democratic and Peoples candidate for Congress in the First District, is conducting an unobtrusive campaign. He is quietly getting the rounds being given all across the glad hand and the happy smile, but making no speeches nor saying anything that would tend to alienate free-silver abouter or gold-standard Democrat from his support. To all inquiries whether he intends to take the stump, he makes the affable reply: "It would be taking unfair advantage for me to go on the stump when Mr. Tongue is at Washington attending to the state's business. If he were in Oregon I should take the stump." Dr. Daly has already distributed his handshakes and smiles to the admiring Pugetists of Linn County. Wednesday he journeyed to Corvallis and visited Toledo, Newport and the Siletz Indian reservation. He returned to Corvallis yesterday and is being shown around by E. L. Bryan, who helped bring about his nomination in the Democratic convention. From here he will go to Dallas for a conference with J. H. Townsend, Democratic National committee man for Oregon.

For Free Silver, but Cautious.

An Oregonian reporter met Dr. Daly at the Occident Hotel yesterday, and asked him for his views on the money question and for any answer he cared to make to the statement recently published that, when a member of the Legislature, he had caused people to believe that he was not for free silver. To the first question he replied that the financial declarations of the Democratic, Populist and Silver-Republican platforms of 1898, affirmed by the Democratic platform of 1900, fully represented his views on the money question; to the second, that when in the Legislature he had always voted for the Democratic party on all party questions. The Populist, Silver-Republican and Democratic declarations on money in 1898, which Dr. Daly now accepts, follow:

"We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold in present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations; and we are unalterably opposed to the policy of the present Republican Administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks, and the turning over of the money-making power of the Government to the National bank, as presented by the bill drawn by the House of Representatives and endorsed by President McKinley; and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard.

"We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the General Government only, without the intervention of banks or issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; also a just, equitable and effective administration of the laws governing the people through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

"We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

"We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demoralization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

"We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

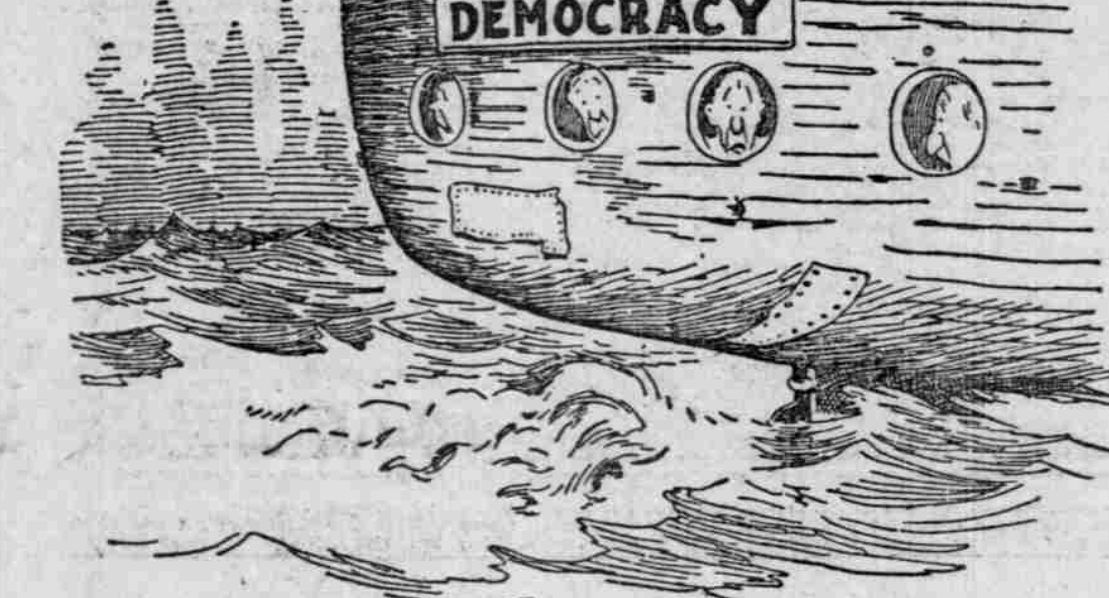
"We demand that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds.

Pressed for a further discussion of the money question, Dr. Daly smiled one of his sweet Iberian smiles, patted the reporter on the shoulder, and said: "A candidate for office must be careful about what he says."

Views on Other Questions.

Dr. Daly said the Democratic platform represented his views on expansion. The platform favors an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Philippines a stable form of government, independent of the United States, and to restore to the people through the lawful disbursements of the Government the influence of the Nation's influence, "not through force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example."

Dr. Daly was more communicative on Porto Rico, Nicaragua and other subjects than on finance and expansion. He said: "I am strongly in favor of the Nicaragua Canal. Its construction is necessary for the development of the Pacific Coast. The large railway corporations and syndicates are responsible for delaying the passage of the canal bill. They know that construction of the canal would reduce freight rates between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and they want to monopolize the trans-continental traffic as long as they can.



Say, Cap, don't you think you ought to throw the "stiff" overboard? All the passengers are getting sick.

case was that the fixtures are separable, and that the defendant is not liable for them. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken.

Divorces Granted.
Judge Fraser yesterday granted Edward C. King a divorce from Florence King, on the ground of desertion, which occurred March 20, 1899. They were married at Portland, October 12, 1896. The plaintiff testified that he and his wife never quarreled, but she simply took it into her head to leave him. His sister and another witness corroborated the evidence as to desertion. The defendant admitted desertion, and the verdict means that Rachel Hill was divorced from Frederick K. Hill by Judge Fraser, on account of cruel treatment. They were united in marriage in the city January 15, 1884. This was the third divorce suit filed. Hill previously contested a case before Judge Cleland, and Mrs. Hill on that occasion was appointed guardian of the person of Antonia Jones, who was granted a divorce from Alvin Jones, on the ground of desertion and nonsupport. They were married in Portland in 1898. Mrs. Jones testified that her husband never provided her with a home, and endeavored to obtain her wages when she was employed. She begged him to get work, but all to no purpose.

Court Notes.
A decree for \$460 and costs was yesterday rendered by Judge Bellinger for the plaintiffs in the case of Vancouver Transportation Company vs. William M. Hoag. The will of Charles Logan, deceased, was admitted to probate, and Louis Logus was appointed executor. Max Smith, Conrad Ewing and Adolph Burkhardt were appointed appraisers.

In the suit of Lucretia P. Beers vs. Robert Hanlin and C. A. Aylsworth, garnishee, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$250. Aylsworth appears in the case as a garnishee, and the verdict means that he owes Hanlin this sum of money. Mrs. Beers is trying to collect a judgment against Hanlin for \$200 damages for assault and battery.

An order for the drawing of 40 jurors for the June term of the United States District Court was yesterday issued by Judge Bellinger. These jurors will be taken from the names submitted for the United States court panel, the Marshal, Clerk and a United States Commissioner performing the work of drawing the names from the box. The drawing will take place Monday at 10 o'clock, after which the names of the panel will be published.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court for Joseph D. Monthyon, of Multnomah county. The bankrupt claimed an amount of property were estimated at \$4000, secured claims at \$400, and notes on which he was liable for other persons, \$150. The total assets were named as \$3845.51, of which exemptions were claimed amounting to \$300. In the matter of G. F. Tyler, who filed a petition some time past, he was given a discharge.

Judge Bellinger yesterday decided against the habeas corpus petition filed asking the release of the Chinese woman named Li Tom Shi, who came to this port on the Monmouthshire, the last voyage of that vessel. Li Tom Shi was accompanied to America by a Chinese merchant of Portland, who claimed that the woman was his wife. The case will likely be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, as in the order denying the petition the defendants were given 15 days for perfecting their appeal.

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Not content with this, he pulled down every pretty fabric that had been built around the Queen's visit to Ireland, calmly comparing the political efforts to attain home rule to Boer conspiracies and hostility. And this after the Queen and every leading member of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet and party had been at particular pains to bury the Irish hatchet. Moreover, the whole tone of the speech lacked all those formalities, reticences and veiled allusions to which the English people have been accustomed since the days of Pitt and Palmerston. Lord Salisbury hitherto had religiously followed such precedents, but on Wednesday he spoke to the public as he might to an intimate friend after dinner.

So amazing and so interesting has been Lord Salisbury himself, as revealed this week, that the broad—and from the standpoint of other nations, the far most important—sensational feature of the speech has passed almost unnoticed. Were the Premier in any other European state to get up in these times of wars and rumors of wars and urge the people of an eminently commercial race to accustom themselves to the use of firearms and to establish rifle clubs in every city, village and hamlet, there would run through Europe such a shiver of fright and such vivid anticipation of hostile intentions and devastating conflict that market prices would drop by degrees and mobilization plans would be at the finger tip of every war minister.

This has not occurred appears to be due to the generally recognized fact that Salisbury is more a philosopher than a statesman and that when he pessimistically painted the hostilities toward England the world over, he was speaking purely in the abstract, without harboring in his mind one concrete instance whereby that hostility might become an immediate menace.

While imperial politics are interesting, home matters are equally so. The Outlook semi-humorously sums up these matters by reporting Lord Salisbury as saying: "Let us have rifle clubs everywhere and let the young men learn to fetch their fathers' dinner and beer."

This reference to beer is not half so

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Court of Appeals.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday the appeal of Louis Silla and others for a new trial on writ of error was submitted on briefs. The appellants are under sentence of a month's imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at San Quentin for having obstructed the mails during the miners' strike in Idaho a year ago.