NO OVERCHARGE OR GRAFT HERE

Hotels and Boarding - Houses Reasonable in Charges to Guests.

VISITORS ARE IMPRESSED

Declare That Never Have They Been So Well Accommodated in an Exposition City for Such Moderate Cost.

Other cities which have held grea expositions have invariably got a bad name through their hotels and boardinghouses, for the love of the almighty dollar is apt to overshadow patriotism and civic pride, and the result is that rates have been extortionate and accommoda as the city suffering in consequence Close inquiry among visitors of every class gives Portland the credit of being absolutely fair and square in this reabsolutely fair and square in this respect, and there seems no possibility that the stain of this kind of graft will be-smirch the fair name of the Bose City after the present Exposition closes. Hotels all made a slight raise before the Fair opened, but the tourists who are in the habit of traveling claim that even with this advance the rates are lower than Eastern hotels ask at all times and the accommodations better. There has been a change in prices at some of the restaurants, some of these which might be ranked as second-class asking as much be ranked as second-class asking as muci in proportion as the best ones do, bu this is explained by them as due to th high market prices and scarcity of foo supplies, these restaurants claiming that products cost them just as much as the awell places. Many complimentary things are said about the American Inn and the visitors are unanimous in the opinion that it is in every way superior to the Inside Inn at the St. Louis Exposition, and is a credit to the Lewis and Clark Fair. The rates are reasonable and the nodations good.

Hotels Are Well Handled.

The down-town hotels cannot be to highly praised for the manner in which they are handling the crowds, and not-withstanding the fact that they all have more patronage than they can handle, matters are smoothly adjusted, outside rooms obtained for the overflow, and all comers courteously treated. Perhaps the comers courteously treated. Perhaps the most extraordinary remark heard this Summer about Portland as a hotel town was made by Henry St. Goar, of San Francisco and Honolulu, who is a prominent member of the company which owns the largest sugar plantation in the world. Mr. St. Goar is a man of culture and refinement, accustomed to the best the earth affords, and has traveled around the world many times, but he does not the world many times, but he does not hesitate to assert that the Portland is

the best hotel he knows.
"I have been everywhere in my travels," he said, "and lived at all kinds of hotels, and without prejudice I will state that I am getting better accommodations, better zervice and more courteous treat-ment at the Portland Hotel than I have had at places where I have paid three times the price they ask. Your city is highly complimented on the facthat it is offering its Exposition visitors such good accommodations at such rea-sonable rates, for what the hotels are asking now is no more than travelers are paying for similar accommodation other cities during ordinary times

High Praise by St. Goar.

Mr. St. Goar has visited every exposiand earnestly declares that in no other instance have guests been so well handled and so fairly treated. "I see no indica-tions of graft anywhere," be continued, "and surely such treatment can only add to the fame of the Rose City after beautiful Exposition has closed its

this country, and who is much of his time in hotels, voices the opinion of Mr. St. Goar, especially in the matter of rates. "I have paid \$8 a day for a suite of rooms here which would cost me \$13 in New York at any time," he said, "and the service I get with it it is entirely natis-factory. The woms are comfortable and well taken care of, and the prices asked Clerk A. H. Gattis, of the Oregon Hotel

is enthusiastic about the way Portland is handling her Exposition visitors, and compares it with St. Louis, to the latter's I have been in this business 20 years.

he said, "and have handled many such events, but find the traveling public, es-pecially Easterners, better satisfied with what they get here than anywhere I have been. I was in St. Louis last Summer, so I know conditions very well. The rooms in our hotel here, which rent for 1.50 to 14 a day, one had to pay from 14 to 110 for there, and the accommodations given here at lower price are more than 15 per cent superior to those furnished there. I have never seen such universal satisfaction from patrons.

Well Pleased With Hotels.

Colonel J. B. Lankershim, who owns the hotel of that name in Los Angeles, has been a guest of the Oregon the past week, and he had much to say in praise of the uniformly reasonable rates asked and the excellence of the accommoda-

The Perkins and the Imperial are both overrun with guests, but are handling the visitors the best they have. A slight raise in prices was made at these hotels, but no one has objected to it, and guests seem glad to get the rooms, even if they have to pay much higher rates. James Cooper, of independence, was at the Imerial all week, and in reply to Clerk add's inquiry as to how he was being rested he replied: "Never better. I've been coming here

"Never better. I've been coming here many years, and I get as much attention and as good service now as I do during quiet times. And as to the prices—why, no one could object to them. I think they

Rates Are Reasonable.

The St. Charles and the Esmond are also overrun, but for that matter every hotel boarding and lodging-house in town is. It was feared at first that boarding-houses were going to overdo the matter of charging, but the quiet of the first month of the Fuir took any possible spirit month of the Pair took any possible spirit of greed out of them, and at present good meals and comfortable rooms can be had at extremely moderate rates. Inquiry at a good house, located in one of the best parts of the city, showed that by parties doubling up, good rooms with breakfast and dinner could be obtained for the very reasonable rate of \$1.25 a day. Prices range from this up to \$2 and \$2.56 a day in boarding-houses but nearly all hotels. In boarding-houses, but nearly all hotels are running on the European plan. Out in the neighborhood of the European grounds rooms can be had from 50 cents to E, these rates for two in a room. Some of the fine residences ask hig prices for their good rooms, but these are outside.

the boarding-house and hotel class, and people who do not want to pay their prices are not compelled to for lack of other ac-commodations

WILL ATTEND ENCAMPMENT

Oregon, Washington and Alaska Delegation to Go Together.

R., for the Department of Oregon, met yesterday at the office of Assistant Ad-Jutant-General John L. Wells, 96 Grand avenue, and completed arrangements for the trip to Denver to attend the sensions of the grand encampment, which convenes in that city September 4. George A. Harding, senior vice-department commander, presided in the absence of Commander T. S. Hills. J. T. Gross, department commander Washington and Alaska, met with the

It was decided that the delegates

from Oregon and Washington and Alaska, together with all others who Alaska, together with all others who desire to attend the grand encampment, should travel on the Northern Pacific Railroad together and return by way of the Rio Grande. Portland's delegation will leave on the train, August 30, at 8,30 A. M., and will be joined at Tacoma and Seattle by the Washington and Alaskan delegation. The car which the joint delegation will travel in will be appropriately decorated with large be appropriately decorated with large letters and flags showing where it is from. The Lewis and Clark Pair will not be overlooked. At Denver the party will have headquarters together. and Adjutant Wells reported at the meeting that steps had already been taken to secure quarters. Besides the regularly elected department repreentatives, there will be a large number of members besides delegates to the Women's Relief convention, which also meets in Denver. Those attending from Oregon are to communicate with J. L. Wells, 90 Grand avenue, and those from Washington may communicate with Commander Gross, so that some idea of the number who will go may be

At the close of the business session the council of administration adopted resolutions of condolence, presented by Department Chaplain Rev. Henry Barden, on the death of Commander-in-Chief Blackmar. A copy will be sent

ARCADE THEATER LEASED

Graves & Co. to Give Talking Machine Concerts.

The Arcade Theater has been leased from Considine and Sullivan, the vaude-ville theater magnates, by Graves & Co., the prominent Washington-street music

Graves & Co., whose store is directly adjacent, will use the theater for giving concerts with the new Victor talking ma-chine and Talkophone. Mr. Fred W. chine and Talkophone. Mr. Fred W. Graves, of the firm of Graves & Co., has just returned from an extended trip throughout the East, where he thor-oughly investigated the different talking machines and records now being made. The Arcade Theater will be remodeled to suit the purpose of Graves & Co.

Will Observe Lutheran Day.

Lutheran day will be celebrated at the Marquam Grand today. Prominent Lutherans from different parts of the country are in the city to attend the exercises, which will consist of music and addresses, A long programme has been arranged, which will commence at 10:15 A. M., and will continue with intermissions until after 10 P. M.

Modern Brotherhood Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barkman gave a lawn social at their home, Pledmont Station, Wednesday night, to about 100 members of the Modern Brotherhood of America. During the evening Dr. W. O. Manion delivered a lecture on "Fra-

IS NOW TABOO

The council of administration, G. A. Inspector Makes Seizure Condemning Unwholesome Products.

Scaly and Infected Fruit May No Longer Be Sold in Portland, and Front-Street Merchants Uphold the Measure.

No more scaly or infected fruit can be sold in the markets of Portland. The traffic, branded by the Legislature as illegal, has been brought to a stop, and the first step taken toward improving the quality of the orchard products of the state and of the orchard products of the state and at the same time protecting the consumer. A local fruit inspector has been appoint-ed, who began work yesterday morning by condemning a mass of unwholesome stuff at the Plana market. There were five tons of apples, peaches, pears and apricots in the lot seized, all of which was immediately sent to the crematory. The fruit was brought in by farmers living east of Portland and in Clackamas County. It was badly infeated with scale, and some of it was positively disgusting in appearance. Had the sale not been stopped, the stuff would have been bought by Italian and Chinese peddiers, hawkers and retail grocerymen, and by this time most of it would have been consumed by persons ig-norant of its true quality. There was much surprise and indignation on the part of the growers, but they could not do otherwise than obey the orders of the in-spector and see their scaly produce dumped into garbage wagons.

Strict Examination Enforced.

The new local fruit inspector is James H. Reid, who is working under the orders of District Commissioner W. K. Newell, of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Reid is well qualified by experience for the work, and is determined to see that the law governing this matter is rigidly en-forced. He will not confine his inspection solely to the public market at the Plaza blocks, but will see that the law is obeyed on Front street as well. He has given the jobbers notice of his intentions, but will not begin examining fruit on the street jobbers notice of his intentions, but will not begin examining fruit on the street until the middle of the week. That will give the dealers time to dispose of stocks already bought, and will enable them to modify orders already placed at San Fran-cisco for shipment by the steamer due

The fact that California, Washington The fact that California, Washington and Idaho maintain a strict inspection service has caused Portland to be used as a dumping ground for all the diseased fruit that cannot be sold in those states. Clackamas and some of the other counties that will not permit the sale of fruit that is infected have also been sending such fruit here for disposal. All this will now stop, and the people of Portland can rest assured that the fruit they buy from now on will be healthy. The natural result of on will be healthy. The natural result of the law and that for which it was orig-inally intended, will be the improvement of Oregon's orchards, which will give the fruit of this state once more the fine repu-tation that it once held.

Merchants Favor Law .

The wholesale fruit merchants of Pront street are almost unanimodsly in favor of the new law. They believe it will work

should have had long ago," said Mark Levy, "Every day tons of fruit are brought in covered with the San Jose scale and codlin moth, fruit that is abso-lutely unfit to eat. As long as the farmer is permitted to shove in such stuff, it keeps the price of good fruit down. When the price of fruit becomes so cheap, there is no encouragement whatever for the man who tries to raise good fruit. If the grower is satisfied that he will get a good price for his product, he will be more dis-posed to use care in the cultivation of his

orchard. Oavenport thinks the inspection is a good thing. 'It means that there will be better orchards in the state in the future," he said. "We would sooner see no poor fruit at all on the street."

"This law will have the effect of weeding out the poor, indifferent grower," said George Pearson. "When a man can find a good market for good fruit, he will be more willing to spray his trees and try to improve the fruit. We are heartily in favor of the law, and think it will be a good thing for the state at large."

thing for the state at large."
"In the end the law will be all right for us," said John Koskey, "but, of course, it will hit us hard at first, particularly on California frut. Anything, however, that will cause a better quality of fruit to be grown will be better for all concerned."

Benefits Orchard Industry.

"The inspection of fruit on this mar-ket," said John Bell, "will be an excel-lent thing for the erchard industry of Gregon. There is too much disease in the orchards and we want to see eradicated. Conditions lately ha have

been growing worse every year."

W. B. Glafke thinks the law will be a good thing in one way, but bad in another. "It will mean." he said. "that we will have better fruit on this market, and that Portland will no longer be the dumping-ground of other sec-tions, while good fruit is sent to mar-kets where they have inspectors. It

kets where they have inspectors. It will be a bad thing for the fellow who does not raise good fruit."

"I think the law should work well and result in great good," said J. H. Page. "It will cause some immediate injury to some growers, but will eventually be of great advantage to the farmers, as it will educate them up to growing good fruit."

Cost of Inspection.

Inspector Reid received his appoint-ment Friday evening. The law under which he is working has been on the statute books for some years, but was only made operative by an appropris-tion at the last session of the Legis-lature. When the great benefits of the fruit-inspection act are considered, the cost seems very small. It is not believed that the expense of the entire in spection mervice of the state will ex-ceed \$5000 a year. The State of Wanh-ington last year spent \$60,000 for the aspection of fruit and fruit trees. King County has one inspector who receives \$1000 a year and his expenses and also has an assistant at \$2 a day. The Portland inspector will receive \$3 for each working day, and will cost the state less than \$500 a year.

High Diver at the Fair.

Kearney P. Speedy, the world's great-est high diver, as he is familiarly known, all over the United States, will open his engagement at the Exposition next Mon-day afternoon. At 3 o'clock he will dive from a tower 110 feet in height, erected at the head of the Trail, into a tank containing only 36 inches of water. Tha tank is 16 feet in length and eight feet in width. He will give two performances daily, one in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and the other at night at 8 o'clock. Both will be free to the visitors to the Expo-

Captain Speedy has been a professional high diver for 23 years, and his career, has been marked with an almost total absence of accidents. He has dived from absence of accidents. He has dived from most of the highest bridges in America, principally among them being the Big Four Railroad bridge. Louisville, Ken., 171 feet in height, and the Eads bridge, St. Louis, 135 feet high, Captain Speedy gave exhibitions at the St. Louis Fair, last year watere he attracted thousands of records. He is a large man weighing. ome hardships at first, but they realize of people. He is a large man, weighing that in the end it will prove most benestial.

The law is certainly something we

AND RUSSIANS

Portland Man Twice Taken as a Prisoner on the High Seas.

ALEX STEWART'S LETTER

Czar's Ship Seized Vessel He Was Aboard, and Then the Japs Took Ship to Which He Was Transferred.

An interesting letter was written to A. . Upson, of this city, by Alex Stewart, a Portland man who has been having some startling experiences with the Rus sian fleet as a prisoner. Mr. Upson and the writer of the letter sailed in the ship Paintina in 1961, bound from Portland to Manila with hay for the Government, and from this comradeship a close friendship has sprung up. When Mr. Stewart was captured on the high seas and taken a prisoner into the midst of a naval battle, he took the first opportunity to write his experiences to his friend, who has in turn kindly lent the letter to The Oregonian. The text of the letter follows:

"Nagasaki, June 17, 1966.—Dear Mr. Upson: No doubt you have heard before this of the seizure of the Oldhamia, but I have no doubt you will like to hear the

have no doubt you will like to hear the facts of the case, so I will give you a short sketch of our experience.

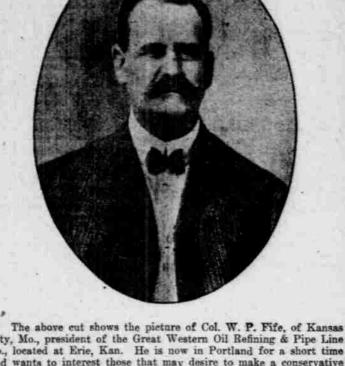
"After all going along favorably and steering for the Beltis Channel (south of Formosa), we were stopped by a Russian cruiser about midnight on May 15 and taken to the Russian Baltic fleet. I believe they suspected us of having guns and ammunition on board under the case oil. Next forenoon they took 25 of the oll. Next forenoon they took 29 of the crew out of the ship, putting them on board one of their cruisers, leaving myself, chief engineer, steward and cook on board; about 5 P. M. we also were ordered to leave the ship, and were put on board the cruiser Oleg. When we left there were about 100 men on board, taking cases out of the hold to see if they could find out of the hold to see if they could find anything. They also put one of their coaling steamers alongside, and put suffi-cient coal on board to take the ship to Vladivostok. We were kept on board the Oleg till the list, when we were trans-ferred to the hospital ship Orel. The Old-hamia remained with the fleet till the afternoon of this date, when she steamed away to the eastward with an auxiliary cruiser in company. The hospital ship cruiser in company. The hospital ship kept with the fleet, which occasionally stopped for eight and ten hours to coal, and kept dodging along from four to nine knots till the Ith. When off Tsu-Sima the first of the Japanese fleet was sighted. At daybreak a Jap turret ship was seen to the eastward, keeping paral-lel with the Russian fleet, about eight miles off. About 1 P. M. four Jap war-ships were reported to the northwest, and

ships were reported to the northwest, and the Russian battleships steamed away in that direction. At 1:65 P. M. the firing started, and shot and shell began to fly about in all directions, even over and close alongside the hospital ship.

"As we (the hospital ship) were too close to the fighting ships, we stopped and got boats and steam launches ready to go for wounded, and after the fleet got ahead a little we went slow ahead again. Then a number of Jap cruisers came up from the southwest and fired for us to stop. The Russian fleet was now surrounded. Two Jap, auxiliary cruisers came along and signaled us to follow came along and signaled us to follow them, which we did and anchored in a small bay on the west coast of Tsu-Sima at 6 P. M. We were then boarded by Japanese officers, and I reported to them we were British prisoners on board taken from a British ship; so at midnight we were transferred to the Japanese transferred to the Japan port Manchuria. At 8 A. M. next morn-ing, the 28th, the Manchuria weighed anchor and steamed away for Sasebo, the two hospital ships in company. After get-ting clear of the buy she received a wire-less message to proceed north to the as-sistance of the Russian cruiser that had surrendered and was sinking. So we steamed away north, but before reaching the cruiser received another message that the transport in attendance required no assistance; so we turned again for Basebo, but after steaming is minutes got an-other message to proceed north to the assistance of some other vessel. So the Manchuria turned north and left the two hospital ships to proceed to Sasebo alone.

"As we drew near the first sinking cruiser, the Dmitri Donskol, she went down, head first. The Jap transport, having taken off the crew, both transhaving taken off the crew, both transports now steamed toward the other cruiser when we got up abreast of her, and she had all her boats and rafts in the water, filled with men. The boats pulled alongside the transports and the men were taken en board. She was the Vladimer Monomak, which had been torpedoed during the night and was sinking. Both transports lowered their boats, and all were busy for two hours taking the crew off the ship. About an hour after all had left she went down, head first. She had a crew About an hour after all had left she went down, head first. She had a crew of 500 men, and had only two slightly wounded. The sea was quite smooth, but I noticed all the officers and men had life-belts on. We now steamed away for Sasebo, and anchored there next morning. The Russian prisoners were taken on shore during the forencon, but we were kept on board till 6 P. M., when we were landed inside the naval harbor and lodged in the petty-officer barracks. Next day, to our autonishment, we found we were strictly guarded and not allowed to, go beyond the huilding of living us released. He communicated with the British Consul about getting us released. He communicated with the British Minister at Tokio, who interviewed the ister at Tokio, who interviowed the Jap authorities about us. Still we were confined in Sazeho until the 5th inst. confined in Saseho until the 5th last. when we were released and put on board a small steamer for Nagasaki, where we landed at 3 P. M. Next day, the 7th, news arrived of the other 25 members of the Oldhamia crow having been landed in Swatow. China, Lut I could get no news of the ship. From our room window in Sasebo we saw a great number of prisoners landed, also dead and wounded. I was taken before the Prize Court Judge several times and questioned as to the movement of the hospital ship Orci with the Russian fiset. For having us on board, the Japs reckoned they had a right to slesse her, as a hospital ship had no right with prisoners on board. So I was not surprised, the other day, when I met the medical staff officers and crew passing through here on their way back to Russia. The other haspital ship. Kastroma, was liberated and allowed to prucced. The afficers told me their ship had been seized because we were found on board.

Up to the present I can get no news of the Oldhamia. Today our Consul informs us he has a cable from the Foreign Office in London to zend us house. So I expect to leave here by the first available steamer. I will be glad when on my way home again. I find it very tiresome, knocking about, doing nothing. Here in Nagasaki there is not the least sign of any war going on. The Japanese only report what news they think proper to the newwhen we were released and put on



City, Mo., president of the Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Line Co., located at Erie, Kan. He is now in Portland for a short time and wants to interest those that may desire to make a conservative investment in a first-class refining proposition. Kansas has the oil fields of the world and the Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Line Company owns and controls hundreds of acres of first-class oil lands and sixteen producing wells. The finest refinery site in the State of Kansas at the junction of the Santa Fe and M. K. & T. railroads: has two gas wells that will supply fuel for the entire plant, thereby saving the company \$15,000 per year. Has four and one-half miles of pipe lines laid connecting the refinery with their own fields as well as the fields of other producers. Has orders placed for all building material, machinery, etc., which is now being placed. Expect to be running in full blast by January, 1906. If the people on the Pacific Coast wish to make the investment of a life time you now have the opportunity. Stock is selling at 10c per share, par value \$1.00, full paid and nonassessable. Next price will be 25c. Among the stock-holders of the Great Western Refining Company can be found ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, dentists, brokers, railroad men, in fact all classes of men and women. This proposition can easily be made to pay from 100 to 500 per cent on present investment. Write for prospectus. Better still, send me check for every dollar you can buy. The best of references furnished. Address all communications and make all checks payable to

> COL. W. P. FIFE, President, Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Line Co.

P. O. Box 532, Portland, Oregon.

papers. We are having very wet weather here just now.

"Now you have got all my news for the present, and hoping this will find William Upson and yourself in the hest of health, with best wishes, I remain, yours faithfully, ALEX STEWART.

"Next Ship."

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

"The Last Days of Pompeli" Will Be Produced at the Oaks.

It is certain that the managers of The COSTS ARE ASSESSED THEM Oaks are wide awake to the interests and pleasures of the great crowds that congregate there every day of the week For the first time in the history of the Coast the people of Portland and visitors will have an opportunity of witnessing the perfect Pain's spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompell." It was this wonderful production that made Coney Island famous and popular The date has been set, commencing Monday evening, August 28. The spectacle will be built out from The Oaks, covering an area of over 1500 square feet. A stage is being built by the O. W. P. & Ry. Co. to hold over 500 pesple that will be required for the pro-duction. "The Last Days of Pompeli" is more than a mere gorgeous Summer night attraction. It is an interesting historical spectacle, in which several hundred gorgeusly costumed people participate in its stirring scenes. Fully four acres of ground are required for the massive scenery alone. The fetes last an hour and a half, after which comes the repre-

and a half, after which comes the repre-sentation of the city's destruction.

An amphitheater will be built to accom-modate 16,000 people comfortably, and a popular price of admission will be charged.

The second great event will be an open-air dramatic festival for the presentation of "As You Like It" and "Ingomar." The Forest of Arden will be most realistic. and all the scenery will be drawn from

nature Itself.

A new Ferris wheel, the Giant Which Fiying Machine and a Midair Slide are among the new features at "The Oaks," where a hundred other amusements are offered to the visitors. The O. W. P. & Ry Co. has added more new trailers, so that the company can handle over 20,000 people in one day. Saturday, August 15, will be a gala day for the Woodmen of the World.

Catholic Day at Centennial.

The Roman Catholics will dominate at the Exposition today, as this is their special day. They will hold their services in the Auditorium at \$120 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, the famous Jesuit priest, son of General W. T. Sherman, will preach the afternoon sermon. Tre services will consist of the sermen by Rev. Father Sherman, vocal solos and singing by a choir recruited from the Catholic churches of Fortland.

It is expected that Sunday will be one of the biggest days of the week. It is thought that the Trail will attract large crowds and that there will be several thousand Roman Catholics at the Exposition to attend the Sunday services. Dierke's Band will give the two regular concerts, one in the afternoon and at The Roman Catholics will dominate at

oncerts, one in the afternoon and at

May Yet Join Unions.

Members of city labor unions declare they have brought influence to bear upon District Attorney Manning with a view of compelling the Portland Consolidated Rallway Company to refrain from compelling employes to sign promises of non-affiliation with the unions before being given employment. It is understood that Mr. Manning has already gathered some evidence in cases at hand, and it is expected prosecution will follow.

MUST PAY LICENSES

Merchants Are Arrested on Warrants.

Police Are Busy All Day in Taking Business Men Before the Municipal Court to Answer for Negligence

the Municipal Court and the Police Department will not longer tolerate indif-ference in the matter of taking out Il-censes. Since the new rule that ball must be deposited at police headquarters and \$2.50 costs added to licenses in case of arrest, a great wall has gone up, but to each plied impartially.

All day yesterday the police continu

to arrest merchants of prominence and wealth, as well as those of less note and more humble positions in the financial world. At the morning session of the Mu-nicipal Court several cases were called and dismissed, upon presentation of the

proper license and payment of \$2.50 as costs. Other cases were continued. Among those arrested and brought into the Municipal Court was Lizzie Dantoff. keeper of an establishment for which a license costs her but 50 cents a quarter. When taken to police headquarters, she fought and quarreled over being required to deposit \$5 as bait, and was finally released upon her own recognizance. In court yesterday, she refused to put up ball, and said she would remain in jail forever, but changed her mind after one hour's experience in a cell, and will have

her hearing tomorrow morning.

At the seasion of court P. J. Newberg,
W. H. Lesh, A. Lippman, D. D. McKinnon
and T. J. Henry produced licenses and
paid costs of £50 each for neglect to take out their papers at the proper time. J. Mann, J. A. Freeman and Lizzie Dant had their cases continued until tomerno. The following named were arrested du

The following named were arrested during the day and made to deposit ball at headquarters:

Peter, A. Binsford, 147 Front street; S. Hart, 115 Third; John Mayer, 49 Washington; Chris Mayer, 344 East Seventh; J. Kauffman, 224 First; J. F. Barrett, 124 Sixth; George Jacoba, Third and Burnside; T. H. Ellis, 225 First; S. Jacoba, 142 Sixth; Jacob Asher, 229 First; H. Becker, Third and Salmon; Richard Krumpt, 2834 Alder; J. H. Bruce, Tenth and Gilsan, John S. Beall, 221 Hawthorne; J. T. Mayer, 388 East Clay.

Formerly when warrants were issued for merchants for failure to take out occupa-

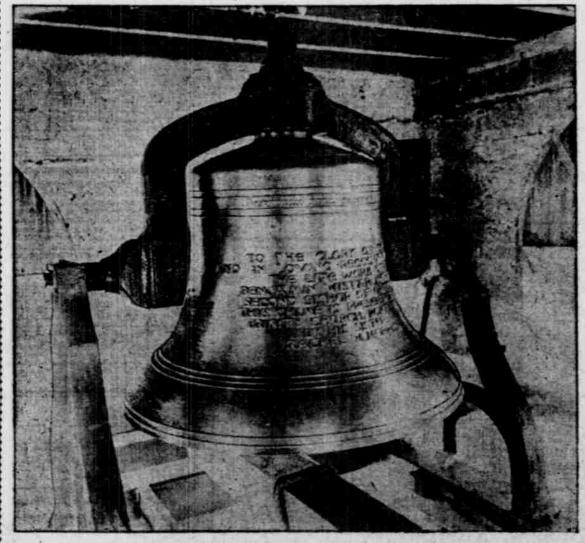
merchants for failure to take out occupa-tion licenses, defendants were served and notified to appear in court the following day and answer. The arresting officer would make a return on the warrant, but in numerous instances the defendant would fail to appear, causing great annoyance and inconvenience, to say nothing of the contempt of court plainly shown.

Numerous other complaints are out, and as zoon as warrants are placed in the hands of the police, service will be made.

Tells of Rockefeller's Father

A. H. Cady, of Beaverton, Or., ex-Treasurer of Washington County, de-ciares that it is not true that the father of John D. Rockefeller lives on a Western farm under an assumed name, as has been published. He de-ciares that the aged man lives on a farm 132 miles southwest of Albany. clares that the aged man lives or farm 123 miles southwest of Alba N. Y. purchased by the oil magn many years ago. This farm, says Cady, is on the west shore of La Gwasco, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Co says he knew the old man well. Cady was born pear the farm m tioned, May 23, 1823, and says knows whereof he is speaking.

Trinity Church Has a Full Chime of Nine Bells



CHIMES IN THE BELFRY OF TRINITY CHURCH.

Wednesday night the new chimes of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church will for the first time ring out in concert of religious and secular music, the first chimes ever placed in a church of the Northwest, and for quality, sweetness of tone not surpassed by any in the courty. Miss Rachel Morris, is the domor of the spiendid addition to the handsome pew edifice in which the large court gatch gatch gathers. Countsing of nine bells, the full chime, the total weight is about 2000 pounds, of the bells alone, the largest being 200 and also samples about 2000 pounds all cast free pure bell metal, which is a composition of Lake Superior copper and imported in.

The helis are arranged in a heavy sup-

E: 104.0