

THE LUMBER BUSINESS IS Flourishing East From the Sandy River Nowadays.

(Journal Special Service.) GRESHAM, June 16.—Lumbering business east of the Sandy river is in a very flourishing condition, two companies being engaged in putting an excellent quality of lumber on the market. Their mills are located on the mountain above Bridal Veil, one being known as the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, the other is the Latourelle Falls Lumbering Company. The former has the largest plant and employs about 175 men. The other company employs about half as many, but both are up to date in their methods of handling logs and the sawed products. The Bridal Veil Company was engaged in logging by means of a trolley across the deep gulches on the mountain, but has quit that plan as being too expensive. Both companies use stationary engines and locomotives in hauling logs from the timber to their mills, having several miles of track each. The lumber is sent down the mountains to the planing mills and dry kilns alongside the O. R. & N. Company's track by means of flumes.

THEIR OUTPUT. Their output is over 150,000 feet per day, and is nearly all shipped east over the railroad, mostly on orders from the arid regions, some going as far as the Missouri river.

The Bridal Veil Company has just about completed a new planing mill and dry kiln, which have increased its capacity one-third. In addition a new 30-horse power engine was recently installed in the mill on the mountain. This company uses six donkey engines, three in the logging camp and three on the yards. The Latourelle Company is equipped much in the same way, but on a smaller scale. Both have enough timber to last them for ten years yet, and it is of such an excellent quality that it is especially valuable for fine work, and will always find a ready market.

McMINNVILLE NEWS

(Journal Special Service.) McMinnville, Or., June 15.—Professor B. O. Snuffer, principal of the public schools at Tillamook City, is visiting friends in this city. The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Al Young died of brain fever Thursday night, and was buried Saturday at the South Yamhill cemetery. Florence Genevieve Lee, young daughter of Mrs. Eli Lee of Portland, died in this city Saturday at 2 p. m. after an illness of only four days of scarletina. The funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church yesterday, with interment at the Masonic cemetery. Rev. Touit, the temperance agitator of Eugene, Or., preached at the Christian Church Sunday. Bills were out some time ago announcing a celebration July 4. Nearly every town in the county will celebrate on that day. The matter has been reconsidered, and there will be no celebration here. J. M. Flytcher, a business man of this city, is very ill with inflammatory rheumatism. About 20 Odd Fellows of this city and Dayton attended the funeral of Dr. McDaniel at Crowley on Sunday.

M. MULLANE WILL PITCH

(Journal Special Service.) SPOKANE, Wash., June 15.—Directors of the Spokane ball team made official announcement today that Umpire Mullane has been signed to pitch for the local team. This probably confirms the report that O'Connell of California has been signed as one of the umpires for the Pacific Northwest League. Mullane will possibly go in the box against Tacoma tomorrow.

TEDDY WILL GO TO LA CROSSE

(Scripps-McRae News Association.) WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President today promised Senator Quarles of Wisconsin that he would attend the La Crosse State Fair. The exact date has not been fixed.

THE NEW MAYOR OF THE DALLES

(Journal Special Service.) THE DALLES, June 15.—Frank S. Gunning, who today was elected Mayor of The Dalles, is a native of Illinois, being born in 1853. He came to Oregon in 1891, locating at The Dalles. Since then he



Frank S. Gunning, Mayor Elect.

has conducted one of the largest blacksmith and wagon shops in Eastern Oregon. He has represented the Third ward in the City Council for the past three years, and is considered one of the most conservative, yet progressive, citizens of The Dalles. His election to be mayor is a reward of merit. Mr. Gunning is a Republican.

ANNUAL RECITAL

St. Helen's Hall Junior Class This Afternoon Entertained.

The junior class at St. Helen's Hall gave their annual recital this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The program given was as follows: (a) "Cradle Song".....Brahms (b) "Wanderer's Greeting".....Alc. Misses Scott, Cummings, Nickell, Hartman, Banfield, Coleman, McGuire, Reed, Taber, Weatherdon, Beard, Burns. Overture to "Titus".....Mozart First piano—Misses Smith and Wells. Second piano—Misses Wilson and Muller. Sonata in C, Allegro.....Mozart Miss Emeline Powell. "Il Trovatore".....Arranged by Ganten Misses Blake and Myrtle Wilson. "Andante".....Darcia Misses Enole and Elgro Miller. "Marche Militaire".....Schubert Misses Beard and Bruno. "Hommage a Verdi".....Duroc Misses Short, Grimet, Stewart and Walker. "Wedding Music".....Jensen Misses Gray and Scott. "La Morena".....Chaminado Miss Mary Besse Lewis. (a) "Chant Sans Paroles".....Tchaltrowsky (b) "Romance".....Rentach (c) "Tarentelle".....Popper Mr. Konrad. This was followed by an hour spent in typical Japan, a beautiful garden having been arranged by the students. This feature was greatly enjoyed by the guests.

ITALIANS FIGHT THE DEPUTIES

OLD FORGE, Pa., June 15.—A desperate encounter between a score of deputies employed at the William A. Colliery here and 200 armed Italian strikers occurred late last night. At least 20 shots were fired, but so far as known this morning no one was hurt. For some unknown reason the deputies left the colliery just before midnight and started for the city. The strikers heard that they had deserted the mine, and pursued the guards, who took to the woods. The Italians fired upon them and the guards returned the fire. It is thought all the shots went wide of their mark. Citizens go armed today. The colliery is without protection, and the whereabouts of the deputies is unknown.

WHEAT MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Wheat, 1 1/4.

ETHICS OF DENTISTS

Dr. Reavis Expelled for Adverting Himself and Business.

Dr. J. L. Reavis, the dentist, is guilty of what, under the code of dental ethics, is an enormity—the use of printers ink to advertise his business. A consequence the Oregon State Dental Association is in a state of nervous prostration. The fact that those dentists who are inclined to be up-to-date and who have broken away from the old rules which shackled their freedom have actually succeeded in forging ahead in their business is really very sad. Dr. Reavis has been suspended from the State Dental Association for one year because he has been found guilty of "unprofessional conduct in the line of advertising." The man against whom the ukase has gone forth is a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College. He was reappointed a member of the staff examining board of dentists by Governor Gear, and was made president of the same in July, 1901. The accused is charged with having printed these facts and others, showing his ability in his profession upon his business cards, which is in contravention of the rules of the State Association. The accused was caught by a decoy letter in answer to an advertisement printed in The Oregonian. It appears that the suspension of Dr. Reavis was not made in strict accord with the rules of the association, if the printed rules are to be credited. Under these charges must be preferred, a committee must formally inquire into them and if a majority deem them well founded, the accused must be served with a

copy of the same two weeks previous to the meeting of the executive committee. The accused must be given a fair opportunity to defend himself. The penalty cannot be legally inflicted unless the accused is found guilty by a two-thirds vote of all members of the executive committee. This was not done, it is alleged, but Dr. Reavis was peremptorily suspended.

The Theatres

THE BAKER.—Almost any member of the Pollard Juvenile Opera Company might star in the performances they give. Yet while all are so excellent, a few have leading parts and maintain their positions with grace. Little Daphne Pollard takes the star part in "H. M. S. Pinafore," as "Sir Joseph Porter, the ruler of the Queen's navy." This little girl of 6 years of age could not be surpassed in this part for her dignity and pomposity, appearing as a miniature admiral. Although all greatly admired Miss Alice Pollard, the pretty prima donna, who enacted the part of Ralph Rocketrow and sings with a pure, sweet soprano voice, the favorite singer was Fred Pollard. He has a wonderfully clear voice that he controls to fine effect. His modesty makes his singing the more desirable, and if he satisfied the audience he would almost exhaust his repertoire of songs. Willard and Jack Pollard furnished the comedy parts. Hansome Miss Ivy Pollard sings the gallant captain's part admirably and others prominent are Miss Connie Pollard, Miss Kitty Howard and Miss Ethel Bennette. The company has almost 30 people, and a complete lot of scenery and stage embellishments. "H. M. S. Pinafore" is the bill until Thursday night, when "The Gaiety Girl," in which they first appeared here, will be given. This will be followed by the "Grisha Girl."

MRS. MCKINLEY DRAWS PENSION.



WASHINGTON, June 15.—The first quarterly installment—\$1,250—of the annuity granted her by Congress has just been paid to her from Columbus, O., by Gen. W. M. Jones, United States Pension Agent for the Buckeye State, the warrant being payable to her at Canton.

WAS MOUNT TABOR A VOLCANO?

Workmen Make a Discovery That Leads Them So to Think.

Is Mount Tabor an extinct volcano? Several workmen in the vicinity say that it is, and that they have the evidence. Messrs. Ray and Becker, two cess-pole diggers, were digging a hole on West avenue, two blocks south of Prettyman's Station, Friday afternoon, and, after getting down about 35 feet through a red rock and clay, discovered a large opening several hundred feet deep. While they were digging they found a large amount of melted lava, and rock, the variety usually found around an extinct volcano. A large amount of ashes were also found at the opening of the

MONEY FOR A SITE.

A meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of raising the \$10,000 for the purchase of a block of ground for Hawthorne Park is selected as a site for the 1905 Fair will be held this evening at 25 North Grand avenue, Burkhardt building. The committee was appointed at the last meeting of the East Side Improvement Association, about \$4000 being raised at that time by persons present at the meeting. It is thought that now is the best time to raise the remainder of the fund as the Fair site will soon be selected and some definite offer will have to be made if the association expects to be in the race for the location of the Fair. At the meeting this evening it is requested that a full representation of the committee, of which the following are the names, be present: J. E. Worth, H. H. Newhall, O. W. Taylor, William Reid, S. F. White, Thos. Hislop, F. G. Urfer, W. W. Brotherton, J. P. Sharkey, H. J. Hefty, J. C. Hovey, D. W. Grout, E. S. Erubaker, A. W. Lambert, Charles Wilson, S. L. Brown, Jos. Buckel, Thomas Buchanan, Mrs. Woodcock, W. R. Bishop, A. M. Moore, F. W. Torgler, F. C. Austin, E. Fallows, Dave Raffety, N. P. Tomlinson. The proposition to raise the sum of \$10,000 and purchase a block of ground for a permanent building is conditional upon the action of the Fair directors in selecting Hawthorne Park as a site for the Fair. The committee does not anticipate any trouble in raising the remainder of the \$10,000 requested.

WHAT STRIKES HAVE COST \$204,000 Represents the Total to Employed.

The following is an article compiled from records in the bureau of labor at Washington by a representative of the bureau: The department of labor is at present engaged upon a very exhaustive history of the cost of strikes that will be published some time next week. For the period of 12 years from the year 1891 to 1904, we have very exact information; for the last six years the information in detail is more exact, possibly, but no tabulations have been completed; therefore, for the purpose of comparison, do I particularly insist upon such figures as I obtained for the years intervening between 1896 and 1904 as being most authentic. From January 1, 1891, to June 30, 1894—13 1/2 years—69,166 establishments were involved in strikes and 6,067 establishments were involved in lockouts. The average number of shops in each strike was 4.8. For seven and a half years after 1891 Illinois came first, with 10,000 strikes and 1300 lockouts; New York stood second on the list, with 9630 strikes and 723 lockouts, and Pennsylvania stood third, with 8219 strikes and 190 lockouts. For the six years before 1894 New York stood at the head of the list, with 8207 strikes and 1528 lockouts; then came Illinois, with 278 strikes and 130 lockouts. All told, during the period of 13 1/2 years above referred to, New York had 18,796 strikes and 2261 lockouts; Illinois, 12,828 strikes and 1320 lockouts; Pennsylvania, 10,681 strikes and 2251 lockouts. In gross results, however, Illinois, that is, Chicago, stands at the head of the list for amounts involved and frequency and virulence of the strikes and lockouts. That city is certainly the hotbed of labor troubles. BUILDING TRADES FIRST. Of all the industries, the building trades gave us the most trouble. During the same period we have been glancing at the building trades had to their credit 20,875 strikes. The next most fruitful source of trouble is coal mining; it is credited with 3421 strikes. Then comes clothing, tobacco, food preparation, quarrying, metal work transportation, printing, boots and shoes, furniture and brick-making in about the order named. The most prolific cause of trouble is the demand for increase of wages. This question has been the prime trouble in 42 per cent of our strikes. Then comes the demand for reduction of hours with 15 per cent of the strikes as a result; following which protests against reduction, demands for increase of wages and reduction of hours, sympathy with other strikers, against non-union men, for recognition of new wage scales, for recognition of unions, for reinstatement of union men discharged, and protests against non-union foremen have the remainder of the strikes almost equally divided among them. COMPARATIVE STRENGTH. The comparative strength of organizations may be estimated by the fact that from 1891 to 1898 9 per cent of the strikes were ordered by labor organizations and 79.18 per cent of the lockouts were ordered by combinations of employers. During that later period, as the figures will show, there was more or less friction among the unions, and certainly a lack of organization among employers. Today with our trusts on one hand and more perfect labor organizations on the other, there is not a strike that is not ordered and carried on by some union, if not the federation in general, and few individual employers are there who will undertake a lockout. During the period of 1891 to 1894 there was an average of 25 days lost to each of the 69,166 establishments closed by the strike, while 47.5

was the average loss to each of the 69,166 establishments closed by lockouts. DEGREE OF SUCCESS. From 1891 to 1896, 45.53 per cent were successful in getting what they were instituted for, 12.47 per cent were partially successful, and 42.00 per cent utterly failed. With lockouts during the same period, 25.47 per cent carried their point, 8.58 per cent were partially successful, and 66.48 per cent had finally to come to terms with their employers. For the ensuing period from 1896 to 1894 the conditions were about the same as far as strikes were concerned—43.52 per cent successful, 10.19 per cent partially successful, and 46.25 per cent total failures. But with lockouts, conditions had radically changed; there were 48.87 successful ones, 10.15 partially so, and 40.99 only of failures. Averaging the whole period of 13 1/2 years, strikes were successful in 44.49 per cent of cases, partially so in 11.25 per cent, and failures in 44.25 per cent, while with lockouts 4.43 per cent were successful, 8.58 per cent partially so, and 86.99 per cent were failures. Or in numbers during that period from 1891 to 1894, 1,185,525 men were involved in successful strikes, 462,777 in partially successful strikes, and 2,061,259 in strikes that failed. Multiply this number by 25 days each, and this again by the average wage earned, and see if the game is worthy of the candle. SUMMED UP. To sum it roughly from 1891 to 1894, 3,714,231 persons were forced out of employment by strikes and lost an average of 94 days by reason thereof, and 366,690 were locked out at a loss of 573, or, in other words, the combined wage loss of strikes and lockouts during the period was \$190,493,173, and involved 4,082,921 persons at a loss of \$47 to each. The employers of labor lost during that time, by reason of strikes and lockouts, \$94,825,237, just about one-half of the money lost by the employees, who were not one-half as able to stand the loss. But this is not all, for counting the wages actually lost and the amounts paid by organizations for the support of the strikers during the troubles, money that is assessed against the wage-earners of the country, \$204,000,000 represents in round numbers the cost to the employed.

It Takes Time. To force a man to see his errors when he appears to be successful. To convince a woman that simpering ways rarely catch manly men. To chasten the antagonistic spirit of a woman afflicted with a fad. To bring a man of strong will to a realization of the rights of others. To make the very young man realize how small an atom he is in the world. To make an impression on a woman who lives in an atmosphere of self-esteem. To convince a man of the nonsense of thinking himself superior to his station. To show the man of pretension that merit brings the most substantial reward. To get a woman to confess that she is wrong in her deduction as to a man's importance. To make a woman learn that an overabundance of sentimentality is a heavy load to carry. Trite Truths. To obtain confidence it is often necessary to confide. To love a woman is to love an ideal you have formed in your own mind. The amateur writer is known by his vocabulary, a master by his thoughts. It is curious the way a woman dresses in winter to catch cold and in the summer to get bitten by mosquitoes. A man would rather expect a stone and get the bread, but a woman considers it beneath her dignity to expect anything less than cake, no matter what she knows she is going to get.

BLAZIER'S FIRST AND MADISON STS. We cash all kinds of checks, "good" "bad" and indifferent, at all hours of the day and night, including Sunday

MANN & ABBOTT PRINTERS 93 SECOND STREET Between Stark and Oak

DR. O. C. BLANEY Room 207, Alfisky Bldg. Third and Morrison streets. Special attention given to the treatment of RHEUMATISM by the application of Hot Air.

Coal Coal Coal WESTERN FEED & FUEL CO. Dealers in all kinds of Coal, Coke, Charcoal. Try the Famous ROCK SPRINGS COAL. Both Phones. Office: 154 North 5th St.

C. GEE WO THE GREAT CHINESE DOCTOR

Can it be wondered that he is called great, when his wonderful remedies cure and help so many sick and suffering people, not only here, but throughout the United States? Many are given up to die; others told that an operation was the only help for them, yet their lives were saved, without the great suffering of an operation. Cured by these powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, barks and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country. Through the use of these harmless remedies he treats any and all diseases of men, women and children. This famous doctor knows the action of over 600 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. His guarantees to cure cataract, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidney, female troubles, loss of manhood and all private diseases. Consultation free. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular stamps. Address: The C. Gee Wo Chinese Medicine Company, 133 1/2 Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.

We Guarantee these Remedies OR REFUND THE MONEY.

If you are suffering with rheumatism get one bottle of La-Cas-Ka and one bottle of Snake Oil Liniment and if it does not benefit you return the bottles and your money is refunded. At all drug-gists. La-Cas-Ka, \$1 per bottle; Snake Oil Liniment, 50c.

Tuaca Root Salve will cure the most obstinate cases of skin diseases, boils and carbuncles. It is a sure specific cure for piles. Try a box. Only 50c at all drug-gists. A 5-bit bottle of the Great Yagou Cough Cure never fails to cure the most severe cough or cold. Stops it in one dose. The only sure remedy known for croup and whooping cough. At all drug-gists.

OREGON CHEMICAL CO. If your druggist does not have any of these remedies of hand come to headquarters, 424 Washington street.

Read The Journal

DON'T YOU THINK YOU WANT A PIANOLA?

WELL, hadn't you better cut off this coupon and have Mr. Wells send you his book so you can tell if you want a Pianola? Then you'll know just what it is, and who have bought Pianolas in Portland and elsewhere. The good the Pianola does you is simple: By means of it you instantly become a great piano player—you can play any piece ever written. This is hard to believe, but get a book and read what your neighbors say. It's worth looking into we assure you. It costs you nothing to send for this beautiful book and you are committed to nothing. To Pianola may be purchased by Moderate Payments. Cut This off and mail it promptly to M. B. Wells 325 Wash. St., Portland. Please send without cost to me illustrated book about the Pianola and complete details of moderate payment offer, etc. Name _____ Address _____ Playing the Piano by Means of a Pianola. The Aeolian Company M. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agent AEOLIAN HALL 353-355 Washington Street

A Great Shirt Sale FOR THIS ENTIRE WEEK. YOUR CHOICE OF A HUNDRED STYLES High Grade Golf Shirts 90c The kind you see marked elsewhere \$1.25 and \$1.50. Come down this way and see how we do it. None will be left next Saturday night when we close our doors at 10:30 P. M. Famous Clothing Company MORRISON AND SECOND STREETS