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MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Striking Just for the Fun of the Thing.

COXEY & BROWNE ARRESTED On the Steps of the Capitol at Washington.

KELLY'S ARMY GOING HUNGRY. Miners in Illinois Will Work or Spill Blood.

Independent Germans. BERLIN, May 1.—An identical resolution was passed, at all the May-day meetings held throughout Germany, demanding full equality before the law; unfettered liberty to combine in trades union or other organizations; the abolition of child labor, and that such labor shall not be exploited, and thorough organization of workmen.

All Quiet in France. PARIS, May 1.—May day is passing off quietly throughout France.

Italy and Sicily Quiet. ROME, May 1.—No May day disorders are reported in Italy or in Sicily.

Coxey's at Washington. WASHINGTON, May 1.—Coxey and Browne were arrested at noon today on the capitol steps. The commonweal army was astir early today upon Brightwood Heights with preparations for a procession to the capitol. The men passed a cold night, many sleeping on the ground. There was an early breakfast of eggs, bread and coffee. Tents were packed into wagons and the army was aligned before nine o'clock. All men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto "Peace on earth; good will to men; but death to interest on bonds."

Before the start Browne formed the men into a hollow square and put them through a most remarkable drill. Staves were handled like guns and when Browne shouted "glory and peace" they cheered three times and waved sticks in the air.

At 10:15 a. m. the army started for the city. As the caravan worked its way down a three mile stretch of woods to the city it was a most fantastic array.

The Philadelphia commune, 60 men strong, stood on one side waiting to fall in. The bass drum boomed dimly and bagpipes emitted shrill screams. After a march twice around the ground the men were drawn up in line and more cheers and drilling followed. Browne harangued the men in customary street fakir strain.

When near the capitol Browne halted the column and dismounted. He and Coxey then started toward the entrance of the capitol followed by the police. Before he was recognized he was on the tenth step of the east front entrance. Officers then closed in on him. The great crowd recognized him, and a shout went up from every corner.

Coxey turned to the crowd and raised his hat. He was pale. "What do you want here?" asked Captain Garden. "I wish to make a speech," replied Coxey. His voice showed intense emotion. "But you can't do that." "Then can I read a protest?" asked Coxey. He drew from his pocket a typewritten manuscript and began to unfold it. Captain Garden took Coxey by the left arm and Lieutenant Kelly took him by the right. They moved down the steps, solid ranks of officers following. Mounted police charged the crowd, and it looked as if there would be trouble, but the little knot of officers pressed forward with Coxey in the center flanked by mounted officers. There was no formal arrest. Coxey turned toward the army which still stood on B street. When Browne reached the capitol steps two policemen

threw themselves upon him and dragged him to a police station.

When the police had escorted Coxey to a carriage he clambered into the vehicle, and a loud cheer went up from the crowd. The commonwealers fell into step, and with Coxey bowing right and left, amid wild cheers, the procession turned down Second street to the south, and started to a new camp in a malarious region at the extreme southern part of the city.

Christopher Columbus Jones, of the Philadelphia contingent, was also arrested. He and Browne will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow, on a charge of violation of the special act of congress against assemblages in the capitol grounds. The penalty is a fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or both.

Kelly's Army. DES MOINES, May 1.—Kelly's industrial army was in a great state of discontent today, owing to failure of negotiations with the Great Western road and scarcity of provisions.

Another Army. CHICAGO, May 1.—Randall's commonweal army began to march today. There are ten companies. Their first destination was Grand Crossing.

The Miner's Strike. PANA, Ill., May 1.—Great excitement has been caused by a report that coal miners from Springfield were coming here to take out the miners and stop work. Mayor Hayward ordered the saloons closed and a large force of deputy policemen has been sworn in and armed. Miners here propose to work if they have to spill blood to do so.

7000 Unemployed CLEVELAND, May 1.—7,000 unemployed paraded the streets today. A motorman refused to stop a train and the mob attacked him and wrecked the car.

Later nearly one hundred shots were fired over another car, which was compelled to stop. Several persons were knocked down, and others were injured by missiles.

May Burn Wood. ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Steamboat men are exercised over the prospect of a coal famine, because of a strike of the coal miners. Several steamers are making arrangements to burn wood.

Just for Fun. RIDDEFORD, Maine, May 1.—All the back boys in the spinning rooms of the Pepperell mills, are on a strike, "just for fun," they say.

A Senator's Death. WASHINGTON, May 1.—Many of the friends of Senator Stockbridge believe his death yesterday to be due a shock he received last summer when he was knocked down by a cable car in Chicago.

Cloture Debate. WASHINGTON, May 1.—That Democratic senators are becoming impatient at the delay in the consideration of the tariff bill, was shown yesterday, by the circulation of a declaration in favor of cloture debate.

A Rope Ready. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A crowd of depositors called at the People's Home Saving bank last night and asked for R. H. McDonald, jr. The leader had a rope already noosed. McDonald failed to appear and nobody has been able to locate him up to a late hour.

A Big Fire. VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—The business portion of Bolton is all burned. The fire was incendiary; loss \$50,000.

Savings Bank Opened. PORTLAND, May 1.—The Portland Savings bank has re-opened its doors today.

Challenges Moores. EDITOR JOURNAL:—I see in the JOURNAL in its report of the Republican rally at Woodburn, that I was reported as having spoken for the Populists, and was literally burned up alive by C. B. Moores, of Salem. Now, you will please state in the JOURNAL for me, that I so much enjoy such a burning up, that if Mr. C. B. Moores will make a joint canvass of this county with me, I will furnish the conveyance free of charge. We are to hold at least ten meetings, and will lead and follow each other alternately, the leader to have one hour and the one who follows to have one hour and ten minutes; and the one that leads to close the discussion with ten minutes. The first meeting to commence May 15, or any other time that will be most suitable to Mr. G. W. DIMICK.

THE COXEYS IN COURT.

Arraigned Before Federal Judge Bellinger.

MARSHAL GRADY RAKING IN FEES. The Men Turned Out to Hold Political Meetings.

PORTLAND, May 1.—Fifty-two of the industrial army who stole the Union Pacific train at Troutdale, and who were captured at Arlington and brought back here, were arraigned in the United States court before Judge Bellinger Monday afternoon on a charge of contempt of court. Each man stated that he was not aware that he was violating an order of the court and promised in the future to obey the laws. Judge Bellinger then dismissed all the defendants with a warning that they would be given the full extent of the law if arraigned a second time.

PRISONERS BROUGHT UP. About 1 o'clock the first load of six prisoners was brought up to the federal building from the city jail, in the patrol wagon, in charge of Deputy Marshal George Humphrey, Captain of Police Holly and Police Officer Blanchett. Three more trips were made to transport the twenty-four prisoners from the jail to the courtroom.

The prisoners from the county jail marched to the court room in charge of Marshal Grady and Deputy Sheriffs Salmon, Morgan and Mount. Ten were brought over the first trip, the same number the second and the remainder the third.

The prisoners from the city jail filled all the available seats in the courtroom, and when the county jail prisoners were brought it became necessary to line them up in front of each other along the east side of the courtroom. Only a few persons were allowed in the courtroom outside the railing, deputy marshals being stationed at the doors and on the stairway leading to the second floor of the federal building. Of the 15 persons outside the railing in the courtroom at 2 o'clock two were attorneys, two were officials and one was a lady, who as the prisoners were brought in spoke to several of them. She declined to give her name to a reporter, and secured admission to the courtroom by telling the officers that her husband and son were among the industrials in court. A half-dozen attorneys were inside the railing, which with the reporters and officers of the court and the prisoners, made up those in attendance when the court opened.

A DEMONSTRATION. There was a demonstration last night by the industrial army which surpassed in numbers anything yet held in this city. About 7:30 o'clock the army, 1,000 strong, started from camp in Albina and by the time this side of the river was reached, they were reinforced by at least 1,000 sympathizers, headed by a brass band.

The procession stopped several minutes in front of the Oregonian building and denounced the Oregonian for its criticisms of the industrial movement. A number of floats were carried containing inscriptions denunciatory of the Oregonian, the city board of charities (which had offered to feed and lodge the army for six hours work per day) and the board of immigration.

The procession halted at the plaza block where a large crowd had already gathered. Owing to the confusion it was some time before the speakers could make themselves heard. The speakers indulged in considerable mild mannered abuse of the Oregonian and Harvey W. Scott. All references to Judge Bellinger and Governor Penoyer were greeted with cheers.

It was announced that R. D. Inman, Democrat candidate for mayor, had donated \$200 worth of provisions which was greeted with great cheering.

A movement is now on foot to raise money enough, by private subscriptions to forward Schaeffer's army to Washington by a special train. It is announced that another demonstration will be held tomorrow afternoon in honor of labor day. After the meeting broke up the army marched back to their camp in Albina.

At the Capitol. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The second day of the commonweal army in Washington, was spent by Commander Coxey in making arrangements with the authorities for his May day demonstration, and by the men in the miserable little camp at Brightwood, grumbling at the poor fare provided for

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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The long advertised procession will start tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, if the program is carried out and the "good roads" army will march past the white house, war department, treasury, and up Pennsylvania avenue past the capitol. Nine mounted policemen will ride at the head of the procession.

If the army attempts to march into the capitol grounds it will be stopped and its leaders arrested if they persist. Mr. Coxey saw Major Moore, chief of police, and announced to him his intention of speaking on the capitol steps. Some commonwealers intimate that when repulsed, the army will disband, members will enter the grounds as individuals and then do their speech making under the statue of Christopher at the steps. "If they do," says Major Moore, "they will be arrested." Having finished their public demonstration, the commonweal soldiers will march to a vacant lot at Second and M streets where they will pitch their tents and the leaders announce this will be the permanent camp of the army of peace.

SCENE IN THE SENATE. Democrats Chafing Because of Delays on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Harris, who is in charge of the tariff bill in the senate, lost patience yesterday at the way in which progress was impeded by Hale in the morning hour, as on several preceding days, when Hale objected to giving way for special measures in the morning hour. Finally Harris abruptly moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of the tariff bill. Wolcott interposed a question as to whether the committee now intended to report amendments which would change the whole scope and character of the bill. He had understood Harris to admit that changes were to be made and Voorhees to deny it. Aldrich said it was due to the senate and the country that they should know what bill was to be considered. "House bill No. 4864," interjected Harris sharply. "Yes," replied Aldrich "with amendments, but when are they to be submitted?" "When we get ready," said Gray from his seat.

Hill submitted an observation or two which did not seem to please his Democratic colleagues. The senator from Rhode Island, Aldrich, he said appeared disturbed about some anticipated amendments. It occurred to him, he said that inasmuch as the tariff bill had passed from the jurisdiction of the finance committee the amendments reported from that committee would not be entitled to any more consideration than individual amendments and would have no more parliamentary privilege. Aldrich admitted this was true in a parliamentary sense, but perhaps might not be true of this committee.

Aldrich then read an interview with Secretary Carlisle printed in the morning papers, and said he thought it a strange coincidence that the executive officers of the government seemed always in possession of abundant information regarding the progress of tariff reform. President Cleveland in his message told the country in advance what the Wilson bill was to contain and Carlisle comes forward with advance information about harmonizing of Democratic discord, information he volunteered which was in conflict with the recent statement of the chairman of the finance committee.

An incident occurred here, which created a profound sensation. All Democrats had been more or less irritated by the prodding from the other side and the feeling was directed principally against Aldrich, who was maneuvering the opposition. Turpie made a direct assault on Aldrich, the like of which has not been heard in the senate chamber for years. He declared that three monstrous untruths had characterized the opposition, the gross, palpable lies, of inconceivable mendacity. The first of those untruths was that a new bill was being prepared by the secretary of the treasury, the second, that three or 300 amendments (it did not matter which) were to be presented, and the third was that the bill

reported from the finance committee was not the bill to be passed. All these assertions had been categorically denied by four Democratic members of the finance committee, and yet, continued Turpie, raising his hand, and stretching it toward Aldrich, "the senator from Rhode Island comes in here and says he believes they are true. Such an issue of veracity, I prefer to believe, and I do believe, the senators on this side, and I disbelieve the senators—no, I will not say senators—I disbelieve the diminutive unit of the other side, who asserts to the contrary. Who is the author of these reports that are being circulated here and in the newspapers? Who claims the paternity? I recollect the predecessor of the honorable senator from Rhode Island," he continued, with biting and venomous irony, referring to Senator Aldrich of 1890, "as a different individual from the Senator Aldrich of today," but even he could not have been author of all three of these untruths. He might have been author of one. We, who were here then, will never forget the writhing of his distinguished countenance, his enormous development of cheek that extended from ear to ear and from chin to forehead. We will never forget his auricular appendages that scraped the dome of the capitol. How can the present senator hope to rival his predecessor in the hate of truth and in a love of falsehood that has always characterized the cheats of protection?" When Turpie sat down there was a hush upon the chamber. Everyone was amazed at the personal character of the attack upon Aldrich. Then all eyes were turned on the Rhode Island senator. He rose slowly.

"In the position the senator from Indiana now takes," he said slowly and deliberately, "he speaks for no one but himself. Under other circumstances and conditions I do not believe he would have made the speech he has made."

Aldrich took his seat. The incident closed without another word and Quay took the floor and resumed his prepared speech, begun some weeks ago. The senate then adjourned.

THE MARKETS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Wheat \$1.06; December \$1.14. CHICAGO, May 1.—Cash, 67; July 59. PORTLAND, May 1.—Wheat valley 83; 85; Walla Walla 75 @ 77.

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