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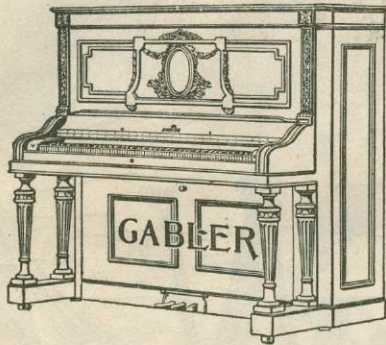
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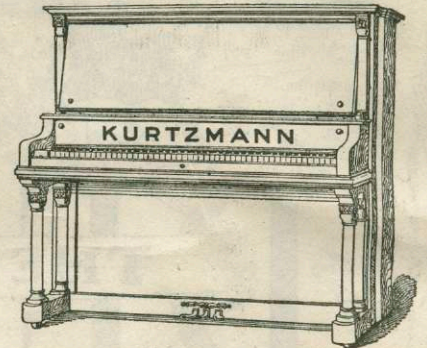
Florence Roberts at the Marquam Grand.



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PIANOS ON TIME WITHOUT INTEREST

The Saturday Review

By J. M. SHAWHAN

GRAFTING CALLED BY ITS RIGHT NAME

In an address delivered before the Maryland Bankers' Association on Thursday last by Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and one of the foremost financiers of the country, he had the following to say on a subject that is agitating Portland at the present time in a most acute manner:

Hears Growing Clamor.

"I hear voices from the East and voices from the West," he said, "ill-boding voices, voices from the pulpit and the divine, voices from the college and the educator, voices from the bench and the bar, voices from the press and its sages, the voice of the president himself, denouncing in ringing tones and deploring the universal spread of selfishness in its meanest and most repulsive form—that form of dishonesty. They bewail one universal carnival of dishonesty. Alas, the voices are not unconfirmed."

"Grafter" No Name for Thief.

He deplored the conditions which have led men to tolerate the terms "graft" and "grafters," and said he feared the very use of the words was an indication of men's tolerance of a thief and his trade. He called upon the members of the association to give their assistance in remedying a condition which makes it possible "for men who pose as the salt of the earth and who condemn, without reserve, those who steal \$50 or forge a check for \$100, or accept a bribe, who themselves make millions by lying, by misrepresentation, by fraud and by bribery, without receiving punishment or even criticism, while the man who steals the paltry sum is sent to jail.

He denounced the man of stainless private life, who, "in the interest of corporations, of the trusts, of the gas company, of the railroad company, of the insurance company, have recoured to every villainy named in the decalogue; who does the deed of a highwayman with the air of a saint."

He voices our sentiments exactly, and has a happy way of expressing himself. "Grafting" is dishonesty, thievery, and hypocrisy, rolled into one ball with selfishness and power. Shot from a noiseless gun, by one whose standing is as far removed from that of a sneak thief as a Chesterfieldian gentleman is from a despicable cad.

The city authorities are endeavoring to remove from the directory of this city certain unnameable grafters. Why not extend the good

work and get after those who graft not only on women but the entire body politic.

The seal of the state should bear as its motto, "Let no guilty man escape."

J. J. HILL'S WORK.

There is much to say of Mr. J. J. Hill. There is much to felicitate him upon. Perhaps the greatest and most lasting episode of his life was selecting Portland as the permanent terminal of his two great railroads.

Mr. Hill is remarkable in many respects.

He rose from the ranks.

He is a self-made man.

He built a trans-continental railroad, manned and equipped it, without the aid of one dollar from the government.

He is the only president of a railroad who supervised every department, and personally discharged incompetent men in the ranks.

He is the most honest and direct man that ever had the direction of millions of capital and who has never feared to speak his mind and has openly stated his convictions, invited violent opposition and won out in the end.

He is a man of the West, for the West and a broad-gauged American citizen, and as such Portland took off her hat to him, and welcomed him at a banquet, the like of which has never been given on the Pacific Slope.

If we never see you again, Mr. Hill, we will always have a monument to remember you by, and every toot of the engines belonging to your road, every dong of the bell, will be here to testify and remind us of your worth and sturdy manhood.

May the future be as bright to you as you have made that of Portland.

OUR DISGRACEFUL STREETS.

If there is one thing that impresses a visitor to a city more than another, it is the manner in which the streets are kept.

San Francisco learned after a very costly lesson that it was cheaper to have clean, well-swept and well-kept thoroughfares than to have dirt and filth blown into the eyes and about the persons of inhabitants and visitors.

Evidently Portland has to live and learn. For weeks past Morrison street between Front and Third has been in a condition that no backwoods village would tolerate, while Second street between Morrison and Alder, is simply unspeakable.

Unless this condition is altered before our next

edition appears, photograph of these city arteries will be published in The Review for the information of the city officials.

SIDEWALK WAREHOUSES.

There is, we believe, a law forbidding the use of the sidewalks for merchandising purposes, and also one prohibiting the obstruction of our thoroughfares.

While there is a plentiful violation of this law in the district given over to commission and provision houses, where custom and necessity has sanctioned it, there are violators in the shopping districts who have neither reason nor excuse for forcing ladies into the streets by their dry goods cases, and unless the city authorities can enforce the ordinance some photographs displayed in these columns may explain the true conditions existing and call for action.

Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, is to be married soon. It is said that a discord jars his finer sensibilities. In that case he is apt to experience a few jars soon that may contain jam of different and divers kinds.

Would it not be a wise idea to export some of our pilots to the ports of San Francisco or Seattle? They might be more useful there in reporting the depth of water on the bar of the bay, or on the tide flats of Seattle.

The Telegram of Thursday has a pretty story of Harriman endeavoring to block the Hill roads from entering Portland.

The story must have been written by the dramatic critic or sporting editor, who knows nothing of modern railroading, one of whose axioms at the present time is, "The more railroads, the greater the city, and the more traffic for all."

Mr. Harriman has too much at stake in Portland to retard its growth, and will welcome the Northern Pacific as heartily as any loyal citizen.

Portland said, "Let there be a Fair," and there was a Fair.

Portland now says, "Let that channel be forty feet deep," and it will be so.

We know our business.

Firemen and policemen will be required hereafter to turn in their extra rewards to the relief fund.

Very well, then, let's raise their salaries and allow them to have a decent living.

So the Exposition will provide a pen or "stockade" for the hoodlums on "Goode" day.

Immediately after, the pen could be annexed by the city and used for incarcerating Fair grafters.

Make the stockade big and strong, Mr. Exposition Managers.

A recent heading in a local paper contained the startling information that a millionaire was wedded to his stenographer.

That seems an old story, as we have heard before that Remington was wedded to his typewriter.

What an age to live in. Rich men are gradually being forced into the belief that it is good policy to be honest.

The delight of the populace in seeing Portland grow is second only to the delight the masses of the common people feel while reading the kicks registered by the big corporations for having it grow in increased assessments.

Coos county is one of the richest, greatest and most prosperous of the counties of Oregon, and has the distinction of being the only county having a building on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Why should it not have a day of its very own before the Exposition closes?

In describing a riot that occurred outside of the Empire Theater, the Telegram stated that Manager Baker appeared and demanded that the rioters "disburse."

Their refusal to acquiesce was only natural.

A bank president at Colfax, Wash., recently ran after a swindler to make him a present of \$400 in addition to some ninety-odd dollars the boodler had already decamped with.

This is somewhat in line with the officials of the New York Life Insurance Company, the only difference being that the bank president did not catch up with his man.

The mayor, the council, the police and the courts have a neat little bit of comedy over the office of plumbing inspector.

If plumbing inspectors come as high as plumbing bills, it is no wonder that the matter is finally decided by the courts.

The superintendent of schools at Peoria, Ill., has just achieved the distinction of being minus some thousands of dollars in his accounts.

He must have devoted much study to algebra, especially those sections treating of unknown quantities.

If Mr. Heney is going to disqualify all of our Senators and Congressmen and is going to Washington, D. C., would it not be in order for Oregon to qualify him as the "Poo-bah" while there to represent us in both houses of Congress?

It now looks as if President McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company, would suffer decapitation. He should have taken out an accident policy.

The Looker On

LAY OF FAIR GRAFTERS.

(Chorus Tune—"After the Ball Is Over.")

After the Fair is over,
After our Graft is gone,
Where will we graze in clover,
What will we feast upon?
You know as well as we do
Chances like these are rare;
Please! Oh please, Mi-is-ter Pub-
lic,
Keep up the Fair.

When Governor Chamberlain returned from Coos Bay he stated to a friend that he had had a run for his money.

This was literally true as the citizens of Coos Bay inveigled the chief executive into a foot race, in which it was so arranged that he would take a tumble and he did.

The affair broke up in what "George" considered a disgraceful row, two of the contestants getting into a lively mix-up.

The Governor appealed to the bystanders in vain to stop the fracas and at last "butted in" himself.

The moment he grabbed one of the contestants, a laugh went up from the mob, the supposed enemies gave the Governor the "ha-ha" and—well, the refreshments were on the Governor.

The two hymns that are now the most popular in Oregon are: "He Shall Come Down Like Rain" and "When Gathering Clouds Around I View"—the latter dedicated to certain officials of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

CANNED. MISSIONARY.

The bishop of Alaska on his return to the diocese from a trip in the United States took back many presents to the Indians under his charge from sympathizers of the feminine gender. Among these presents was a phonograph.

The Alaska Indians since the advent of the white man have as-

sociated him with canned goods, that being his invariable accoutrement.

The Indians never having seen nor heard a phonograph before, the bishop looked forward with much pleasure to the surprise it would occasion.

On his return a big "pot-latch" was held, and he opened the ceremonies with a disc reciting the Lord's Prayer.

The Indians stood around in their usual stolid manner, listening intently, but betraying nothing of their thoughts.

When the "Amen" had been said intense silence reigned for a moment, while the good bishop surveyed his charges for an expression of some kind.

The chief finally stepped forward, and after surveying the instrument for a moment, grunted: "Huh, Him Canned Missionary."

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RACE SCENE "IN OLD KENTUCKY," AT THE MARQUAM GRAND.

Solving The Problem of The "Silent Piano"

A WONDERFULLY COMPLETE EXPOSITION THAT MARKS AN EPOCH IN MUSICAL LIFE.

A Most Comprehensive Display of the Pianola and Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos; of Orchestrelles and of Aerials, Which Make Musicians of Everybody. For Coming Two Weeks at Eilers Piano House.

A few years ago an instrument made its appearance at Eilers Piano House, which has done more toward the development of musical taste, musical education and musical appreciation than has been accomplished by any other agency. It is needless to say that this is the wonderful Pianola, which, with its several kindred instruments of more recent date, make possible the rendition of the choicest of music to any and every member of the household, the unskilled and untutored music lover being as much at home with the Pianola, a Pianola Piano, or an Orchestrelle, as the most accomplished musician. Nearly 1000 of these instruments are now to be found in the homes of refinement, culture and wealth of the Pacific Northwest, all of them supplied by the house of Eilers.

The Pianola Piano, as its name indicates, is a combination of a piano and a Pianola in one complete, compact instrument. Thus it is a union of the most popular musical instrument of modern times and the means by which anyone can play. It is in every particular a perfect piano, leaving nothing to be desired in the matter of tone, action or appearance.

The Pianola Piano has been aptly styled "The First Complete Piano," for the reason that it is the first piano ever produced which can be played with artistic effect by everybody, irrespective of any previous study or knowledge of music. In the light of this twentieth century creation, all previous pianos, requiring a long and tedious period of practice before their owners could make use of them, seem incomplete.

The Pianola Piano.

In Stuyvesant Pianos we offer for the first time the choicest instruments in mahogany, oak and walnut cases, with metrostyle, at \$500; on terms of \$50 down and \$12 a month.

The Wheelock Metrostyle Pianola Pianos are also represented by one or more specimens of every catalogue style, including the new French or dull-finished Circassian walnut case. Prices are \$650 and \$700. Terms, \$65 down and \$18 monthly.

Columns of praise and commendation could be written about the beautiful Weber Pianola Piano, but suffice it to say that the most painstaking, careful workmanship and the most costly and most desirable material is lavished upon and embodied in the construction of these Webers. Prices, \$900 for the small style, \$1000 for the largest so-called, orchestral upright



grand. Payments, \$100, and \$25 monthly.

Three advance styles of the Steck Pianola Piano will also be shown. Price, \$800 and \$850. Also several Aeolian Pianola Pianos, including a duplicate of the one selected by Lieutenant Peary for the "Roosevelt" on its Polar expedition. The latter is a six-octave instrument, and costs \$550 complete with metrostyle.

The Metrostyle Pianola.

The Pianola is a cabinet containing a mechanism by means of which it is possible for anyone to play upon the piano, whether or not he knows one note from another.

On the music roll used in playing the Pianola are markings, indicating whether the different passages of the music should be played loud or soft or fast or slow, and also when the pedal should be used.

The Metrostyle is the name given to a device for indicating the phrasing or the time for each individual note upon the music roll.

In form the Metrostyle is a pointer, attached to the time (or tempo) lever of the Pianola, with which the operator follows a red line which has been marked upon the roll by an authoritative pianist, a Hoffman, a Paderevski, and even the great composers themselves.

With these devices music of the highest order, expressive and acceptable to severest critics, may be produced by the merest novice.

Special attention has been paid in organizing the present World's Fair display to show Pianolas of latest pattern in all the different shadings of finishes, so that every style of piano, from the dark, old-time ebony cases to the various shades of later-day mahogany, walnut and fancy oaks can be supplied to match.

Pianolas with Metrostyle cost \$250 or \$300. Splendid library facilities, giving access to all that is best and desirable in music, are furnished our patrons at \$20 per annum.

The Orchestrelle.

There is, after all, no music comparable to that of the modern orchestra.

The Orchestrelle embodies in one instrument, playable and controllable by one person, all the beauty and wonderful variety of tone found heretofore only in the complete orchestra.

The repertoire of the Orchestrelle is practically a catalogue of the orchestral music of the world, and all this music may be played by the owner of an Orchestrelle, even though he be entirely lacking in musical education or knowledge.

The music rolls for the Orchestrelle are marked similar to those for the Pianola so that the proper interpretation may be imparted to a composition. Interesting descriptions of these orchestral numbers are published and supplied to Orchestrelle owners.

During this Exposition Orchestrelles will be shown from the simplest forms costing \$150 through a vast array of choice instruments in oak, mahogany and fancy walnut casings, at \$300, \$500, \$600, \$750, \$850, \$1200, \$1500 and up to \$3500.

This illustrates the magnificent preparations made by Eilers Piano House for this stupendous event. It tells the tremendous scope of this World's Fair show, and explains why the Eilers store can secure such costly instruments which never go into the displays in any other section of the country under price.

Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington, corner Park (Eighth) street, Portland Ore.

The Story of The Fair

Portland Desires a Financial Statement of Her Fair, and an Explanation of the Charges of Graft Brought Against Fair Officials.

By J. M. SHAWHAN

(The last issue of this paper was completely exhausted before Tuesday, and to meet with a general demand of people who have been unable to buy copies of the paper, I reproduce in this number my first article, and follow it up with the second chapter.

(In doing this I wish to disclaim any personal feeling, and would state that before learning of these matters I had made an advertising contract with the Portland General Electric Company, of which Mr. Goode is the president, to take the back cover of the initial issue of this paper.

(Immediately on learning the facts outlined below, I called on the advertising manager of the company and cancelled the contract, feeling it was inconsistent to accept money from a company whose president I felt called upon to demand an accounting of his public trust.)

There has been altogether too much license accorded to the men who have been running our Fair, and it is time now that a halt was called and a public accounting of all funds received and expended be demanded from the Fair officials.

The undercurrent of feeling pervading all Portland and other sections of the West and Northwest who have contributed largely in the way of money and brains, to the success of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, is running so high at the present time that the explosion is at hand and after Portland Day, unless a full and satisfactory explanation is at hand, some startling and sensational exposes may be looked for.

From all reports Mr. Goode has been running the Fair very much as if it were one of his personal belongings, and his autocratic methods, his discourtesy to different committees in neglecting or refusing to consult with them before taking action, has been the cause of hurling anathemas of a virulent order on his head.

The people of Portland desire to know primarily why "Portland Day" was changed from September 16 to the 30th when the probability of rain would tend to mar the success of the greatest day of the Fair.

It is a well-known fact that today is one of two Jewish holidays in the year which every Hebrew observes, and the change to this day savors too much of a sop to this element of our population to be palatable to the American public.

The fact that all Jewish houses will be closed on this day, and all or nearly all Christian houses will remain open and publish the fact, adds strength to the supposition that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere and that he should be unearthed.

Will Mr. Goode, who is generally accredited with making the change, kindly inform an ex-

pectant public why it was made and for what consideration if any?

The entire country press are complaining of the conduct of our Fair, and notwithstanding the glowing reports sent out from the press bureau of the Fair that it is the most successful on record, this bald statement does not carry conviction with it in view of many circumstances tending to discourage and discredit the statement.

I was asked today what became of \$40,000 alleged to have been turned over to somebody in the Fair management by the New York commission as an entertainment fund and for which no accounting had ever been rendered.

Knowing that this is an open question the Fair management might enlighten us on this question.

I happen to have some knowledge of the inception of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and also how Mr. Goode came to absorb it and look upon it as his personal property.

A visit of a prominent manufacturer and member of prominent business organizations visited Seattle and while there called upon several trade organizations. During a conversation with the president of one of these bodies, that official said that it would be a great idea for Seattle to hold a World's Fair in 1906 on the completion of the canal joining the Sound with Lake Washington and Lake Union.

To forestall Seattle, on the return of this manufacturer to Portland he broached the matter to the Board of Trade, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to take the matter of a world's fair at Portland under consideration.

This was the inception of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and Mr. Goode was not the originator.

When Mr. Goode was made director-general it was with the concise and definite understanding that before taking action he would consult all committees in the different departments and notify them of meetings.

This plan was carried out until ninety days before the opening of the fair, when Mr. Goode abandoned calling committee meetings and took the bit in his own teeth.

The executive and sub-committees put up with this treatment until just before the opening of the Fair, when a general meeting was called to extract from Mr. Goode a financial statement of the affairs of the Exposition.

Mr. Goode stated that he had been too busy to prepare an exact statement, but said the Fair started practically free from debt, and that all bills were paid except the pay-roll of the current month, amount not specified. He was asked what the expense of maintaining the Exposition would be, and he answered it could be easily kept within \$2,500 per day, and would not, he thought, exceed \$2,000.

A few days later the auditor presented a report showing the Fair to be \$30,000 in debt.

The statement of the Fair for July and August shows the expenses to have been practically \$4,000 per day, notwithstanding the assertion made by Mr. Goode of easily keeping the expenditure inside of \$2,500.

In the middle of August advertisements for bids for building the stock sheds were sent out and opened by Messrs. Goode and Huber without calling the Building and Grounds committee into consultation.

The unfortunate lowest bidder was notified that his bid was accepted, but the contract was not ready to sign. He was told to go ahead, however, without delay, as only twenty days would elapse before the sheds must be completed. The contractor went ahead, ordered material, teams, etc., and two days later was notified to stop proceedings as it had been decided to put up the pens by "force" work.

The contractor is now preparing to sue the Fair management for breach of contract, and no doubt will recover damages.

But the end is not yet. A committeeman hearing of this transaction and being of an investigating turn of mind found that the contract for building the stock pens had been let subsequent to the opening of the public bids to Messrs. Huber and Scott, two of the Fair officials.

The public would like to have this little matter explained.

This irrepressible committeeman, while at the Fair grounds investigating the stock pen deal, fell foul of the secretary's desk and found the auditor's report showing a heavy bank overdraft, and then began an investigation into the financial affairs of the Exposition.

He found that Mr. Goode's verbal report to the committee before the opening of the Fair was false and misleading. He found that subsequent to the making of the statement there had come in bills to the amount of \$140,000 that had been charged to the pre-Exposition period, making the indebtedness of the Fair on opening day practically \$174,000 instead of a nominal \$25,000.

Mr. Goode is going to be allowed to explain this slight discrepancy.

As soon as this little matter was brought to light this same irrepressible committeeman wrote a personal letter to each of the members of the board of directors asking for a special meeting. The members came together on September 7, when in plain language they were told what was and had been going on. They were advised to demand a detailed financial statement, and urged to take the public into their confidence, and come out plainly with an official statement of facts as to the real condition of the Fair, so as to forestall the great disappointment the public would have when the bald facts had to be revealed.

The meeting broke up with the understanding that a report would be forthcoming from Mr. Goode, but it has not yet materialized, yet Mr. Goode actually promised to render it.

Yesterday the secretary was called up by phone and asked if he had the report ready. He replied he had not been instructed to prepare any. Later he stated he thought he could get one up in several days.

Mr. Goode attributed the bad financial condition to losses occasioned by the concessionaries beating the Fair, but does not seem to have taken any steps to prevent the leakage.

Mr. Donahue the very efficient head of the detective force at the grounds, reported the percentage that the Fair was being deprived of, and said he could verify every statement he made. No action was taken on his report, and he discharged the men employed under him in disgust.

One concern reported that on Elks' Day it had taken in \$674, but on the following morning as shown by its bank account deposited \$1,300.

If Mr. Goode desires verification of these matters he can have them, but he knows they are true.

Why is it necessary now that all the buildings are completed to retain on pay-roll an assistant to Mr. Huber at \$150 a month?

Why pay a journalist \$150 a month who is drawing pay as a regular writer on a local publication? We believe Mr. Scott has this item under consideration.

Why is it necessary to maintain a private buffet for officials at which dollar cigars are as free and plentiful as the flowers in May?

In addition, why should Mr. Goode dictate all the invitations to be sent out by Major Wood for the J. J. Hill banquet to take place next week?

Has he the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the commercial bodies of Portland in his vest pocket as well as the Lewis and Clark Exposition?

Mr. Goode, I believe you have done a great work but your social duties in connection with the Fair have taken too much of your time to the exclusion of business transactions that the public should have been kept fully advised of.

These columns are open to you if you desire to reply to the foregoing.

THE GOLD BRICK EPISODE.

CHAPTER II.

There was a series of athletic events held sometime since at the Exposition, for which various prizes were offered.

Among them were gold medals, silver medals and other things, and the athletic societies were invited from all quarters to send their best men to compete.

California of all states has contributed more to the success of the Exposition than any other section of the nation, and has made most strenuous efforts to outdo all rivals.

In San Francisco is one of the foremost athletic clubs in the United States, known as the Olympic Athletic Club.

This club embraces in its membership some of the foremost citizens of the Golden State, has one of the finest clubhouses in the country, and is famed as the training school of some of the greatest athletes, boxers, runners, etc., that have come before the public.

This club with its California enthusiasm and Western patriotism, placed its best men in training to contest at the Lewis and Clark Exposition for high physical honors.

Many awards were made, the Californians returned to their homes with honors galore, and hearts warmed by their generous treatment here.

The medals won were proudly shown by their possessors not only as trophies of prowess, but as souvenirs of the great Lewis and Clark Exposition.

They who received the elegant gold medals in a spirit of enthusiasm resolved to make watch charms of them—and this is the story, in a letter received from one of the winners, who, by the way, is one of San Francisco's leading officials:

"As to the medals awarded the athletes who came from San Francisco, I wish to say that we are not kickers down here, but we believe we are entitled to a square deal. If you desire, you can give the following portion of this letter to the sporting editor of the Telegram or Oregonian. It expresses the views of the Olympic club men who journeyed to Portland to win laurels for their club.

"In behalf of Al Kaufmann, I wish to say that he is not complaining against the Exposition management because of the quality of the trophy awarded him, but because he feels that the athletic management violated the amateur rules when it gave copper medals for first prizes. The rule expressly states that winners of boxing con-

tests should be granted medals or merchandise not to exceed \$35, and seconds receive \$20 medals. If the Portland Exposition people had advertised copper medals there would have been no complaint, as the athletes of this section would train just as hard and strive just as faithfully for victory, but the announcements expressly stated that gold medals would be awarded the winners. When Kaufmann and the other athletes received their medals they were of the opinion that the medals were of gold and proudly showed them to their friends and stated that Mr. Kerrigan had said they were worth \$22.50. They would have remained in ignorance of the quality of the metal had they not sent the same to a jeweler to be made into watch fobs. The moment the jeweler applied the soldering iron the plating came off, leaving the copper exposed and the Exposition also.

This exposure has really worked an injury against the state of Oregon and it will be many years before athletes from this section journey such a distance to take part in contests. On behalf of the Olympic Club boys I wish to express the high opinion they have for the members of the Multnomah Club. The treatment accorded them was of the best and highly appreciated. It is to be regretted that the Multnomah Club, an organization that stands so high in athletic circles, should for a moment countenance the actions of the management of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The Exposition people are evidently believers in the "get-rich-quick" system. They certainly made enough money out of the boxing contests to have awarded the contestants bona-fide trophies. Not only did the public pay an admission fee to enter the grounds, but in order to see the contests they had to pay an additional fee. In conclusion, I wish to say that no complaint would have been made had not the Exposition people advertised that gold medals would be awarded. In fact, the silver medals given winners of second place in the various events were far more valuable than the copper plated trophies. As for myself, I shall always keep the medal as a reminder of the cheapness and buncombe tactics of the Lewis and Clark Exposition management."

What an elegant scheme to work on a sister state, who had spent thousands upon thousands of dollars to assist us in our great enterprise!

The gratitude of one great state to another for favors received was—a "gold brick."

Call it whatever you please—pleasant names like "bunko" and "graft." I say it is plain, downright dishonesty.

Now to be sure that the jeweler was not to blame for this senile jockeying, I saw Mr. Kerrigan who ordered the medals from a jeweler by the name of Butterfield, and he told me that he had instructed the jeweler to make gold-plated copper medals to present to the victors.

In Mr. Kerrigan's behalf I will state that he denied telling any one that the medals were worth \$22.50 or any other sum.

Be that as it may, Mr. Kerrigan is to blame only in that he must have followed the instructions of his superiors and I would like to know who was the one who handed out these gold bricks to the California boys and others.

Gentlemen of the Fair management, will you please produce the culprit?

THE TWENTY DOLLAR GRAFT.

I advise those awarded gold medals to have them bored, and the plating assayed.

It seems that Colonel H. E. Dosch, director of exhibits, has been drawn into the fold, and must work another injustice on those who have spent thousands of dollars in putting in exhibits in what is now conceded to be one immense grafting machine.

"You can take what is awarded you, or put up \$20 for an appeal" is Colonel Dosch's dictum.

What a magnificent proposition!

What would the Fair be without exhibitors?

What would your job be worth without them, Colonel Dosch?

Would you have a job?

You want this money for "expert" work, and as a guaranty of "good faith."

"Good faith" forsooth from people who have enough money invested in their exhibits to make your bank account look like 30 cents.

The unworthiness of this proceeding, in a great public undertaking, is only exceeded by the great unworth of the person, or persons who perpetrated it.

Incidentally, I wonder whether the farmers and stockmen who received "cash" awards tested each piece of money with their teeth before accepting it. Had they known of the "gold" medal awards I have no doubt they would have done so.

As a partial palliation of my speaking plainly, I quote the following from the Journal of yesterday, which to do it credit, was the only publication in Portland that had the nerve to publish it:

"Vigorous objection is being made by a number of exhibitors at the fair over a rule established yesterday by Colonel H. E. Dosch, director of exhibits, that \$20 either in cash or in the form of a certified check, must be put up by every person who takes an appeal from the decision of the group of juries of awards. Twenty-five appeals from the verdict of these juries were registered up to noon today. The appellants declare that they have in many cases exhibits valued at thousands of dollars which are under the jurisdiction of the fair officials, and that the proposition of putting up the fee in order to take an appeal is uncalled for and unjust.

"Colonel Dosch states that the purpose of requiring \$20 to be paid by each appellant is in order that the money or any part of it may be used, if necessary, in bearing the expenses inci-

dent to an investigation of the grounds set forth in the appeal. He asserts that in some cases it may be necessary to employ the services of an expert in dealing with appeals, and that in such cases the directors should have this money on deposit as a guaranty of good faith and to bear the expenses of the expert work.

"A representative of the Post Self-Filling Fountain Pen Company went to the Administration building yesterday and registered a protest against being awarded a silver medal without any of the jury calling to examine the goods for which the medal was being awarded and which her company had on exhibition. She says that H. B. Hardt, assistant to Colonel Dosch, informed her that she should be satisfied, as she received a silver medal.

"I told him," said the representative of this company, "that I was not entitled to any medal at all unless the articles judged were inspected by the jury, and that if I was entitled to a medal at all, it would be a gold medal, according to the rules of the exhibits. Mr. Hardy promised that he would see what could be done, but stated that in case of an appeal, I would have to deposit \$20 in order to bear the expenses. I intend to acquaint the company which I represent with the facts in the case and await their action."

Portland Day.

I was told of rather a pathetic incident which happened on the night of the greatest day of the Fair—Portland Day.

A poor man sent his wife and daughter out to the Fair that evening with a combined capital of 70 cents, saved for them out of his small earnings. His love of family and patriotism was the underlying motive. Fifty cents admission for two, and twenty cents carfare.

When they reached the ticket vender, \$1 was demanded for two admissions, and the two poor women backed away in the utmost mortification and returned home sorrowing.

No notification had they that the price had been raised from 25 to 50 cents, nor had the public at large.

Why was it not heralded?

I have learned that many on Portland night refused to put up with the imposition and returned to their homes, thus lessening the number registered at the turnstiles.

Regarding my article of last week, I beg to state that no answer has been made to date, but I learn on good authority that I will be taken care of after the Fair is over.

In the meantime it might be a saving of money to have some one call off the detective who has been dogging my footsteps for the last few days, for he is so palpable that a nigger could see through him.

A few more comments will be made in our next issue, which will make public some more peculiar transactions of "The Management."

The Saturday Review

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

AMUSEMENTS NEXT WEEK.

Marquam Grand—"In Old Kentucky,"
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday nights
and Wednesday matinee.

Marquam Grand—Florence Roberts in
"Ann Lamont," Thursday, Friday,
Saturday nights and Saturday mati-
nee.

Belasco's—White Whittlesey in "The
Fortunes of a King."

Baker—May Howard's Musical Ex-
travaganza Company.

Empire—"Uncle Josh Perkins."

The Grand—Vaudeville.

The Star—Vaudeville.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

The most successful American play on the boards today without exception is "In Old Kentucky," which will be seen again at the Marquam Grand theater Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee. It has been presented year after year without a break since 1892 and is now on its thirteenth annual tour of the country. From Maine to the Pacific Coast and from Duluth to New Orleans, in every section of the United States, it is a big favorite with all classes of playgoers. Some there may be who wonder how an attraction as old as "In Old Kentucky" can still draw such crowded houses wherever it goes. This is simply due to the fact that like "The Old

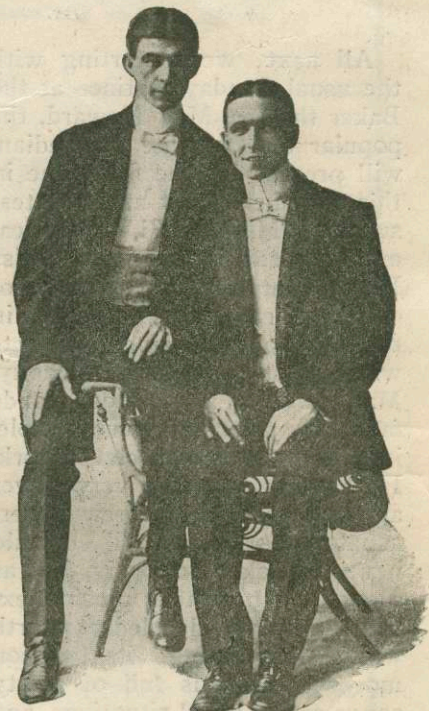
Homestead" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "In Old Kentucky" has come to be looked upon as an established institution and like the circus is patronized yearly by thousands who have seen the play time and time again. Another thing, one is always assured of seeing a first-class, competent company of players and a beautiful scenic production with this drama, for the management has ever kept up the high standard of excellence attained in the first years of "In Old Kentucky's" career. Then, again, there is always something new in the performance in the way of additions to the pickaninny feature. This scene is a whole show in itself, and the diminutive Ethiopians can always be depended upon to vary the monotony by introducing some new and amusing bits at every performance. Some brand new and comical pickaninnies have been added to the company this year and their portion of the entertainments said to be better than ever before. "In Old Kentucky" tells a story of real power with characters sketched with a knowledge and technique that reveal careful study. The situations all work up to exciting climaxes and the atmosphere of Kentucky is in and around it all. Of the big scenes of the play, it is only necessary to mention the big first act scene that reveals the home of the heroine Madge in the Kentucky mountains; the historic blue grass mansion and stable in the second act, where the pickaninnies are seen for the first time; the realistic representation of the Lexington running track in the third act with several scenes leading up to it, and the interior of the hero's home in the last act. The play tells one of the prettiest love stories known to the stage, and it is worked out with a charm and tenderness that is undeniable. The character types introduced are indigenous to the soil of the blue grass state. Who that has seen "In Old Kentucky" will ever forget the Colonel and his valorous love affair with Aunt Lethe; or the faithful old Neb, the colored servant of young Frank Layson, the hero; Madge, the breezy young mountain lass and the heroine of the play. "In Old Ken-

tucky" is a household word all over the land and the play seems destined to go down in history as the most popular American play ever written since Mrs. Stowe's historic novel was made into a drama of destiny.

"THE STAR SHOW GIRLS"— A STAR NUMBER.

Among the new attractions announced for this season on the burlesque trail, "The Star Show Girls," the very latest addition to this field of amusement, is claimed to be the star number. Commencing with the Sunday matinee October 15 performance, this all-star combination will occupy the stage of the Baker Theater during the week of October 15.

There are a whole lot of good things that are quite out of the ordinary promised with this new candidate for public approval, not the least of which is a living bouquet of feminine beauty and loveliness, which, it is claimed, makes all fairy dreams of bewitching enchantresses look like soiled deuces in a seven-up deck. Then there is said to be a chorus of cultivated female voices that blend in delightful harmony; comedy sketches which are productive of the most hearty laugh-



RUSSELL AND LOCKE,
With May Howard at Baker's Theater.

The Saturday Review

ter, and novelty acts that keep the audience thrilled and pleasantly entertained. The enthusiastic press agent of "The Star Show Girls" is authority for the statement that in order to enumerate all of the salient and praiseworthy features it would be necessary to charter an entire page of one of the metropolitan daily papers. Despite the fact that the show is of great magnitude and contains almost numberless features the program is arranged so that the acts follow each other in such rapid succession that not an idle second of time occurs from the first rise until the final fall of the curtain. It is a "Biff Bang" show from start to finish. Prominent in the list of principal entertainers with "The Star Show Girls" are: Ten Brooke, Lambert & Co., presenting "Professor Schmalz's Academy;" The Toreador Trio in "Hop Fiend Bill," a dope classic; Nolan & White, singers and parodists; Carney & Wagoner, dancers and singers; Day & Vestal, acrobatic comedians; Detta & Benton, refined sister team and a chorus of thirty beautiful maidens in the latest musical novelties.

AT THE BAKER.

All next week starting with the usual Sunday matinee at the Baker theater, May Howard, the popular and favorite comedian, will present for the first time in this city her latest and greatest success, "M'lle Fi Fi," a musical extravaganza in two acts. Miss Howard presents a picture of dazzling beauty much adorned in the title role and sings and acts with most attractive vivacity. Max Lovelle, into whose hands falls the principal comedy role, is well known for his clever work. He has been voted a very clever and comical little Hebrew impersonator. "M'lle Fi Fi" should never be taken seriously, but as a good clean comedy musical extravaganza, is decidedly worth while witnessing, its action moves briskly, is full of pretty songs and comical situations, and has a chorus of good-looking and well-gowned women.

Mr. R. E. Form—The top of the morning to you, Mr. Rafter, and how are things coming on?

Mr. G. Rafter—Oh, easy, and how are they with you?

Mr. R. E. Form—Oh, the same. They part with the glad hand and the sly wink.

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"THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION."

The fall work at the building of the Young Men's Christian Association has opened larger than ever before.

In the physical department not only is the regular class work for the boys, business men, young men and leaders, in full swing, but basketball, indoor baseball and football teams are being organized and officered for the season's contests. The loss of the basketball game at the Multnomah Club is sure to act as a tonic upon the basketball players and cause them to be more regular in their practice. Many of the association men felt that the team lost the game through over-confidence.

In the educational department, Educational Director I. B. Rhodes has been more than busy during the past two weeks registering new students and re-adjusting the class rooms to provide for the large attendance that has characterized the work this fall. The new classes in mineralogy, mining, chemistry and sign-writing have opened the season's work much larger than was anticipated. The classes in architectural, mechanical and freehand drawing are taxing the capacity of the teacher and rooms. An additional teacher has had to be secured in the mechanical drawing class.

The work of the "campaigners" is manifest in the large attendance registered for the Bible classes this week, over 125 men already having entered the graded courses, requiring daily study of the Bible.

The employment department shows that there is a large number of young men who have come to Portland during the Fair with little idea of what they would do, and are finding it difficult to secure work. However, the city is so busy and there is so much work going on that where a man is really capable and efficient in any special line, the department is having no difficulty in locating men of this class.

A feature of the work that is attracting special attention this fall is that being carried on by the boys, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Hale, the boys' secretary. The boys' department is engineering more enterprises in the way of a printer's club, special boys' meetings, classes and clubs than would seem possible in the quarters at the disposal of this department.

Citizen—Good morning, Mr. Mayor. How about the plumbing inspector?

His Honor—Oh! I have a lead pipe cinch on him.

Citizen—You deserve a medal.

His Honor—Now don't spring that Fair gag on me.

Citizen—Is it plated?

His Honor—Not for me. Excuse me; this is my strenuous day.

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Dairy, 9 cows and milk route	550
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One-half interest cash business	300
One-half interest country bakery	700
Grocery, living room in rear	1,200
General merchandise store (country)	1,300
General merchandise store (country).....	3,000
Interest fine real estate office	1,000
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Newspaper and job office	3,000
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Hardware and implement stock in good country town..	15,500

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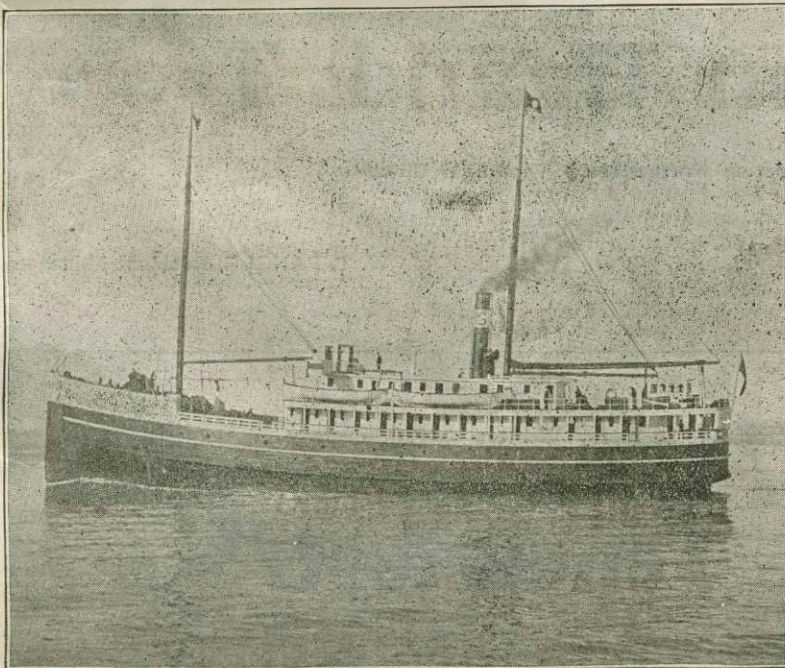
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