

ENTERTAINED ROYALLY

Citizens of Myrtle Creek Do Themselves Proud

CLUB IS ORGANIZED

Roseburg Party is Driven to Garden Bottom—Dined at the Central Hotel—Big Mass Meeting is Held in Evening.

(Special to Evening News.)

MYRTLE CREEK, Ore., Feb. 3.—A party of thirty Roseburg business and professional men arrived here shortly after noon today and were met at the station by a reception committee, consisting of Messrs. C. O. White, S. S. Johns, Henry Adams, H. P. Rice and C. H. Arnold, all representative citizens in the Myrtle Creek district.

After an hour spent among the business men of the thriving little town the party was escorted to Dyer's hall, at which time C. I. Leavengood, president of the Myrtle Creek Fruit Growers' association, delivered the address of welcome in which he outlined the program of the day. At the conclusion of the address L. Riches, special representative of the Portland Journal, was extended a vote of thanks, after which the party entered carriages preparatory to visiting Garden Bottom, one of the richest farming sections found in the part of the state. Arriving at Garden Bottom, situated about five miles south of Myrtle Creek, the members of the party spent some time viewing the large orchards, some of which cover many acres. Fine ranches and an abundance of timber were also in evidence, showing in a measure the valuable resources to be found in that section of the county.

Returning to Myrtle Creek the party was escorted to the Central Hotel where a delicious dinner was served at the expense of the Myrtle Creek business men. Aside from the Roseburg contingent there were also seated at the tables a number of Myrtle Creek citizens, among them being several members of the Fruit Growers' association.

Promptly at 8 o'clock in the evening the party was escorted to Dyer's hall where they were introduced to the citizens of the Myrtle Creek country en masse. S. S. Johns presided over the assembly and after explaining the call introduced Darby Richardson, the famous Roseburg booster. Mr. Richardson spoke briefly, but forcibly, bringing to mind the great need of the co-operation among the several commercial clubs in the future development of Douglas county. He also urged the formation of more commercial organizations throughout the county, alleging that through the efforts of such bodies the most beneficial results are obtained. At the conclusion of Mr. Richardson's address other speakers were introduced, including George Souner, R. E. Smith, D. C. Pitzer and C. D. Beale, of Roseburg; L. Riches, of the Portland Journal; and Noble Andrews, B. J. Howland and I. P. Gardner, of Myrtle Creek. Most of the addresses were confined to matters pertaining to the necessity of commercial organizations, the several speakers bringing to mind the results that had been obtained in other sections of the state where the relationship of the citizens had been cemented in one great cause.

At the conclusion of the addresses a permanent organization was formed, the following officers being elected for the ensuing year: S. S. Johns, president; G. W. Prescott, secretary; C. O. Nelson, treasurer; Noble Andrews, C. I. Leavengood, Joe Harris, J. Galther and Harry Rice, trustees. Following are the citizens enrolled as charter members of the organization: R. F. Smith, C. O. White, B. J. Howland, S. W. Bayless, S. W. Burnette, G. W. Fairbanks, Remick Fate, E. L. Keezel, H. A. Adams, J. S. Galther, John Hall, Noble Andrews, William Andrews, A. C. Dofg, E. J. Fairbanks, N. Selig, C. O. Nelson, J. B. Harris, C. N. Arnold, J. W. Hard, T. N. Cornutt, L. R. Rice, E. W. Redifer and E. B. Barber.

Concurrent with the formation of a commercial club the ladies of Myrtle Creek also decided to organize an auxiliary, expecting to effect the same within a few days. Once formed the ladies intend to work in conjunction with the auxiliaries of the other towns throughout the county, believing as they do that much good can be accomplished through the efforts of the fair sex.

At Yoncalla. YONCALLA, Feb. 4.—The Roseburg business men's excursion arrived in this city at 11 a. m. and was met at the depot by the local band under the able direction of Prof. Applehoff, the Yoncalla Commercial Club, headed by the president of the organization, Mr. Phil Huntington. Among other gentlemen prominent in Yoncalla business circles who were at the depot to greet the visitors were Messrs. Harry Brown, secretary of the Commercial Club; Harry Stearns, Dr. Mortenson and a score of others. A number of vehicles including a four horse team, were in waiting and after greetings were over the gentlemen in the party were taken out to Scott's valley, where they saw some of the best country in Douglas county. The only unpleasant feature of the drive was the mud, and it was something long to be remembered, and created in the mind of each man in the party the fact that good roads are an essential in any country, no matter if the soil is of the most productive, the men the most gallant and the women the most beautiful, for without good highways all these other attributes are lost to the world. That Scott valley needs roads and road building was settled, and the people there will no doubt urge the matter more than ever.

The return trip to Yoncalla was made by 1:30 and as the hungry tourists alighted in front of the Hotel La Fleur their appetites were stimulated, if that were possible, to greater capacity by the fragrant odors that were wafted to them from the dining room of the home-like hostelry. The dinner proved that the fragrant fore-runners of its excellence were not misleading, and was given due attention by the Roseburgers. There was no time for toasts or responses, as the time set for the departure of the guests was rapidly approaching, but the best of good cheer prevailed, and the business men and farmers of the Yoncalla county believe that much mutual benefit will result from the getting together of the business interests of the county seat and the people of this section. The Roseburg men were delighted with the spirit of the Yoncalla people, and regretted that time was so limited during their visit to this city.

The Day of Re-covering Old Umbrellas Is Past

FREE

They are enabling us to supply you with a new Hull base (rod, rib and cover)—all at the mere price of recovering your old umbrella.

W. E. CLINGENPEEL Jeweler and Optician

READ OLD LETTERS

Told of Trips Amid Oranges and Flowers

RODE IN SPECIAL CAR

Prosecutor Brought More Letters to Uphold His Contention That Hermann Knew Forest Superintendent Allen.

(Special to the Evening News.)

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—Old and long forgotten letters were read before the jury today in the Hermann trial, and these messages brought vivid pictures of the sunny southland, luscious oranges, juicy grapes, special trips in a special car amid orange groves and fragrant flowers, but when the reading was finished all that the jury had left was the mental picture of these good things and a abrupt return to the forest covered hills of the Blue Mountain reserve, in the conspiracy of which Henry is strenuously trying to connect Hermann. The letters were not of particular interest, but they told of other days and the pleasures thereof, and were written to B. F. Allen, forest superintendent of California, in 1902, in which Hinger Hermann thanks Mr. Allen for presents of choice fruit that had been sent to the commissioner in Washington. These letters are supposed to add another link in the contention of Henry that Hermann knew Allen quite intimately, and that he must have had his attention especially interested when the Holsinger report on the Hyde-Baving frauds, charging Allen with having been bribed, came before him.

The car trip was referred to by the prosecutor to assist in refreshing the defendant's memory in regard to the excursion he made to Fresno and through the oil fields there, on which occasion a special car was pressed into service to convey the party to the oil fields. This evidence was also used to show that Hermann paid particular attention to the charges made in the Holsinger report.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—Attorney Worthington yesterday in the Hermann trial blocked a portion of the testimony of the late Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock given at the first trial of Hermann at Washington, D. C., in 1906.

In that trial Hitchcock testified that Hermann did not deliver to the secretary, the Holsinger report, which exposed land fraud operations in California under the lie land law, until Hitchcock had demanded the document. The purpose of the testimony was to discredit Hermann's version, he having declared that he had acted voluntarily, carried the report to Hitchcock's office personally and had called attention of the secretary to the startling revelations it contained.

Attorney Henry insisted that the government had the right to introduce this testimony, Hitchcock having died since the Washington trial, for the purpose of showing that Hermann, in his testimony at that time, failed to deny the statements of Hitchcock directly. Henry cited authorities in support of his contention that under the circumstances the testimony that Hermann, when given an opportunity, had failed to refute Hitchcock's testimony.

Testimony Meant Denial. In opposing this testimony Attorney Worthington argued that the testimony given by Hitchcock in the Washington trial was not admissible in the present trial. He pointed out that when a witness in his own behalf at Washington, Hermann testified that after he had considered the report and had taken such action as he regarded was incumbent on his department, he then took the report direct to Secretary Hitchcock personally. Counsel for the defendant maintained that this declaration on the part of Hermann amounted to a denial of the correctness of Hitchcock's recorded testimony from the Washington records.

Argument on the legality of this testimony consumed an hour and at its conclusion Judge Wolverson sustained the objection. In the discussion, however, Henry announced that he would call W. Scott Smith, who served as Hitchcock's private secretary, to controvert the testimony of Hermann. On his cross-examination Hermann declared that he took the report to Hitchcock on his own volition and that when he called at the secretary's office he found Hitchcock alone. Henry declared that Smith would testify in rebuttal that Hermann did not deliver the report to Hitchcock until after Hitchcock had learned from outside sources that the document had been filed with Hermann. It was then that Hitchcock averred Henry, telephoned to Hermann in the presence of Smith and demanded that Hermann submit to him the report immediately. By securing the admission of Hitchcock's testimony on this subject, Henry evidently expected to bolster the testimony of Smith. As it is, if Smith does testify as Henry says he will, his sworn statement will stand against that of Hermann without further corroboration.

Attorney Worthington intimated

REBELS WIN A DECISIVE BATTLE

(Special to Evening News.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Managua is in a state bordering on a panic today as a result of the approach of General Estrada's revolutionary force upon Cadiz. News of the insurgent commander's advance was received at the state department today in an official communication from Jose De Oliveira, consul at the capital of Nicaragua. The rebels won a decisive victory at Bosa yesterday, according to De Oliveira's report, after two hours of severe fighting. The government forces with President Madria were routed with heavy losses.

For Sale.

A fine Needham organ at a sacrifice. Terms can be had if desired. Address A. C. Pattimore, general delivery, Roseburg.

Fred Tolles, the painter, is decorating the windows of the Harding Land Company's offices in the new Masonic building with the following in gold leaf: "W. C. Harding Land Company, Roseburg Home Orchard Tracts."

READ OLD LETTERS

Told of Trips Amid Oranges and Flowers

RODE IN SPECIAL CAR

Prosecutor Brought More Letters to Uphold His Contention That Hermann Knew Forest Superintendent Allen.

(Special to the Evening News.)

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—Old and long forgotten letters were read before the jury today in the Hermann trial, and these messages brought vivid pictures of the sunny southland, luscious oranges, juicy grapes, special trips in a special car amid orange groves and fragrant flowers, but when the reading was finished all that the jury had left was the mental picture of these good things and a abrupt return to the forest covered hills of the Blue Mountain reserve, in the conspiracy of which Henry is strenuously trying to connect Hermann. The letters were not of particular interest, but they told of other days and the pleasures thereof, and were written to B. F. Allen, forest superintendent of California, in 1902, in which Hinger Hermann thanks Mr. Allen for presents of choice fruit that had been sent to the commissioner in Washington. These letters are supposed to add another link in the contention of Henry that Hermann knew Allen quite intimately, and that he must have had his attention especially interested when the Holsinger report on the Hyde-Baving frauds, charging Allen with having been bribed, came before him.

The car trip was referred to by the prosecutor to assist in refreshing the defendant's memory in regard to the excursion he made to Fresno and through the oil fields there, on which occasion a special car was pressed into service to convey the party to the oil fields. This evidence was also used to show that Hermann paid particular attention to the charges made in the Holsinger report.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—Attorney Worthington yesterday in the Hermann trial blocked a portion of the testimony of the late Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock given at the first trial of Hermann at Washington, D. C., in 1906.

In that trial Hitchcock testified that Hermann did not deliver to the secretary, the Holsinger report, which exposed land fraud operations in California under the lie land law, until Hitchcock had demanded the document. The purpose of the testimony was to discredit Hermann's version, he having declared that he had acted voluntarily, carried the report to Hitchcock's office personally and had called attention of the secretary to the startling revelations it contained.

Attorney Henry insisted that the government had the right to introduce this testimony, Hitchcock having died since the Washington trial, for the purpose of showing that Hermann, in his testimony at that time, failed to deny the statements of Hitchcock directly. Henry cited authorities in support of his contention that under the circumstances the testimony that Hermann, when given an opportunity, had failed to refute Hitchcock's testimony.

Testimony Meant Denial. In opposing this testimony Attorney Worthington argued that the testimony given by Hitchcock in the Washington trial was not admissible in the present trial. He pointed out that when a witness in his own behalf at Washington, Hermann testified that after he had considered the report and had taken such action as he regarded was incumbent on his department, he then took the report direct to Secretary Hitchcock personally. Counsel for the defendant maintained that this declaration on the part of Hermann amounted to a denial of the correctness of Hitchcock's recorded testimony from the Washington records.

Argument on the legality of this testimony consumed an hour and at its conclusion Judge Wolverson sustained the objection. In the discussion, however, Henry announced that he would call W. Scott Smith, who served as Hitchcock's private secretary, to controvert the testimony of Hermann. On his cross-examination Hermann declared that he took the report to Hitchcock on his own volition and that when he called at the secretary's office he found Hitchcock alone. Henry declared that Smith would testify in rebuttal that Hermann did not deliver the report to Hitchcock until after Hitchcock had learned from outside sources that the document had been filed with Hermann. It was then that Hitchcock averred Henry, telephoned to Hermann in the presence of Smith and demanded that Hermann submit to him the report immediately. By securing the admission of Hitchcock's testimony on this subject, Henry evidently expected to bolster the testimony of Smith. As it is, if Smith does testify as Henry says he will, his sworn statement will stand against that of Hermann without further corroboration.

Attorney Worthington intimated

REBELS WIN A DECISIVE BATTLE

(Special to Evening News.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Managua is in a state bordering on a panic today as a result of the approach of General Estrada's revolutionary force upon Cadiz. News of the insurgent commander's advance was received at the state department today in an official communication from Jose De Oliveira, consul at the capital of Nicaragua. The rebels won a decisive victory at Bosa yesterday, according to De Oliveira's report, after two hours of severe fighting. The government forces with President Madria were routed with heavy losses.

For Sale.

A fine Needham organ at a sacrifice. Terms can be had if desired. Address A. C. Pattimore, general delivery, Roseburg.

Fred Tolles, the painter, is decorating the windows of the Harding Land Company's offices in the new Masonic building with the following in gold leaf: "W. C. Harding Land Company, Roseburg Home Orchard Tracts."

WHOLESALE MURDERS

Gohl Supposed to Be Guilty of Score of Murders

FEARED MOB VIOLENCE

Forty Bodies Which Have Been Found in Harbor in Last Five Years May Be Victims of Prisoner.

(Special to Evening News.)

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 4.—Stoutly protesting his innocence of the wholesale murders with which the local police are trying to connect him, William Gohl, agent of the sailors' union, was taken from here today under special guard to the jail at Montesano. The spiriting away of the prisoner from Aberdeen was prompted by the threats of angry sailors who congested the streets today and discussed in an excited manner the murder charge against Gohl. The authorities feared that the longshoremen sailors would storm the jail and lynch the prisoner, therefore lost no time in removing the prisoner to a place of safety. Gohl, who came here seven years ago from San Francisco, is directly charged with the murder of Charles Hattensberg, a sailor, formerly in the employ of the accused man, whose body was found in the waters of Grays Harbor weighted down with a 50-pound chain, and with two ragged bullet holes in his head. In addition to the murder of Hattensberg the police are trying to connect Gohl with the murder of forty persons whose bodies have been found in the harbor here during the past five years. Gohl maintains he is innocent of any wrong doing.

It will be the contention of Attorney Henry that Hermann was sincere in his advocacy of the repeal of or amendment of the lie land law as the only way to terminate the land frauds. Henry will take advantage of Hermann's testimony as to the authority he accredited to the president through his reserve proclamations to prevent abuses of the lie land law. He will contend that if Hermann was sincere in his position, it was within his power to prevent further frauds by making wholesale withdrawals of the public domain and have the president stipulate in his proclamations that all occupied lands, including school, agricultural and mineral lands, be excluded from the reserves. In this way the use of these lands for base in exchange for more valuable lands under the provisions of the lie land law would be prevented.

Late in the afternoon Henry introduced a number of letters from Hermann to C. E. Loomis, then special agent, written from 1898 to 1901. In these letters Oregon politics were discussed. Loomis being requested in one communication to inform himself about the situation in this state as to the approaching election of a senator. The tone of the letters showed Hermann to be a receptive candidate for that office. In fact, in one of the letters, he informed Loomis frankly that in the event of a deadlock between Corbett and McBride, it might be possible for Hermann's friends to secure the election for him.

It was also brought out in one of the letters that Loomis was appointed special agent by Hermann and had been retained in the service for some time after charges had been preferred against him. Hermann admitted that the trouble related to one of Loomis' reports which was not properly supported by vouchers. It seems to be Henry's purpose by this testimony to assert that Hermann was responsible for continuing Loomis in the government employ and that Loomis was used in a measure for promoting Hermann's candidacy for the senatorship.

Newspaper Articles Tabooed. Judge Wolverson sustained the objection of the defense to the introduction of newspaper articles detailing the illegal operations of Sorenson and others in the acquisition of school lands as a base for lie selections. These accounts were published in 1901. They were ruled out by the court, who held that it was improbable that the articles had been seen on or read by the defendant and for that reason they were not competent.

PIONEER NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD

(Special to Evening News.)

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—A. J. Fisk, a pioneer newspaper man of Montana, and the man who first sent to the world the news of Custer's massacre, died here today.

Joseph Micelli will leave for Portland and tomorrow evening to attend business matters of importance.

Ben Conn, who has been confined at a Portland hospital for some months, is in the city greeting his many friends.

NOVELTY THEATER

On the urgent request of the music lovers of Roseburg,

Bistolfi's Orchestra

will play three more evenings at the NOVELTY THEATER.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday

February 4, 5 and 6

Prices reduced to 15c for adults, and 10c for children.

Change of pictures Saturday and Sunday.

Requests for special selections cheerfully granted by the orchestra.

WHOLESALE MURDERS

Gohl Supposed to Be Guilty of Score of Murders

FEARED MOB VIOLENCE

Forty Bodies Which Have Been Found in Harbor in Last Five Years May Be Victims of Prisoner.

(Special to Evening News.)

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 4.—Stoutly protesting his innocence of the wholesale murders with which the local police are trying to connect him, William Gohl, agent of the sailors' union, was taken from here today under special guard to the jail at Montesano. The spiriting away of the prisoner from Aberdeen was prompted by the threats of angry sailors who congested the streets today and discussed in an excited manner the murder charge against Gohl. The authorities feared that the longshoremen sailors would storm the jail and lynch the prisoner, therefore lost no time in removing the prisoner to a place of safety. Gohl, who came here seven years ago from San Francisco, is directly charged with the murder of Charles Hattensberg, a sailor, formerly in the employ of the accused man, whose body was found in the waters of Grays Harbor weighted down with a 50-pound chain, and with two ragged bullet holes in his head. In addition to the murder of Hattensberg the police are trying to connect Gohl with the murder of forty persons whose bodies have been found in the harbor here during the past five years. Gohl maintains he is innocent of any wrong doing.

It will be the contention of Attorney Henry that Hermann was sincere in his advocacy of the repeal of or amendment of the lie land law as the only way to terminate the land frauds. Henry will take advantage of Hermann's testimony as to the authority he accredited to the president through his reserve proclamations to prevent abuses of the lie land law. He will contend that if Hermann was sincere in his position, it was within his power to prevent further frauds by making wholesale withdrawals of the public domain and have the president stipulate in his proclamations that all occupied lands, including school, agricultural and mineral lands, be excluded from the reserves. In this way the use of these lands for base in exchange for more valuable lands under the provisions of the lie land law would be prevented.

Late in the afternoon Henry introduced a number of letters from Hermann to C. E. Loomis, then special agent, written from 1898 to 1901. In these letters Oregon politics were discussed. Loomis being requested in one communication to inform himself about the situation in this state as to the approaching election of a senator. The tone of the letters showed Hermann to be a receptive candidate for that office. In fact, in one of the letters, he informed Loomis frankly that in the event of a deadlock between Corbett and McBride, it might be possible for Hermann's friends to secure the election for him.

It was also brought out in one of the letters that Loomis was appointed special agent by Hermann and had been retained in the service for some time after charges had been preferred against him. Hermann admitted that the trouble related to one of Loomis' reports which was not properly supported by vouchers. It seems to be Henry's purpose by this testimony to assert that Hermann was responsible for continuing Loomis in the government employ and that Loomis was used in a measure for promoting Hermann's candidacy for the senatorship.

Newspaper Articles Tabooed. Judge Wolverson sustained the objection of the defense to the introduction of newspaper articles detailing the illegal operations of Sorenson and others in the acquisition of school lands as a base for lie selections. These accounts were published in 1901. They were ruled out by the court, who held that it was improbable that the articles had been seen on or read by the defendant and for that reason they were not competent.

PIONEER NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD

(Special to Evening News.)

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—A. J. Fisk, a pioneer newspaper man of Montana, and the man who first sent to the world the news of Custer's massacre, died here today.

Joseph Micelli will leave for Portland and tomorrow evening to attend business matters of importance.

Ben Conn, who has been confined at a Portland hospital for some months, is in the city greeting his many friends.

NOVELTY THEATER

On the urgent request of the music lovers of Roseburg,

Bistolfi's Orchestra

will play three more evenings at the NOVELTY THEATER.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday

February 4, 5 and 6

Prices reduced to 15c for adults, and 10c for children.

Change of pictures Saturday and Sunday.

Requests for special selections cheerfully granted by the orchestra.

WHOLESALE MURDERS

Gohl Supposed to Be Guilty of Score of Murders

FEARED MOB VIOLENCE

Forty Bodies Which Have Been Found in Harbor in Last Five Years May Be Victims of Prisoner.

(Special to Evening News.)

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 4.—Stoutly protesting his innocence of the wholesale murders with which the local police are trying to connect him, William Gohl, agent of the sailors' union, was taken from here today under special guard to the jail at Montesano. The spiriting away of the prisoner from Aberdeen was prompted by the threats of angry sailors who congested the streets today and discussed in an excited manner the murder charge against Gohl. The authorities feared that the longshoremen sailors would storm the jail and lynch the prisoner, therefore lost no time in removing the prisoner to a place of safety. Gohl, who came here seven years ago from San Francisco, is directly charged with the murder of Charles Hattensberg, a sailor, formerly in the employ of the accused man, whose body was found in the waters of Grays Harbor weighted down with a 50-pound chain, and with two ragged bullet holes in his head. In addition to the murder of Hattensberg the police are trying to connect Gohl with the murder of forty persons whose bodies have been found in the harbor here during the past five years. Gohl maintains he is innocent of any wrong doing.

It will be the contention of Attorney Henry that Hermann was sincere in his advocacy of the repeal of or amendment of the lie land law as the only way to terminate the land frauds. Henry will take advantage of Hermann's testimony as to the authority he accredited to the president through his reserve proclamations to prevent abuses of the lie land law. He will contend that if Hermann was sincere in his position, it was within his power to prevent further frauds by making wholesale withdrawals of the public domain and have the president stipulate in his proclamations that all occupied lands, including school, agricultural and mineral lands, be excluded from the reserves. In this way the use of these lands for base in exchange for more valuable lands under the provisions of the lie land law would be prevented.

Late in the afternoon Henry introduced a number of letters from Hermann to C. E. Loomis, then special agent, written from 1898 to 1901. In these letters Oregon politics were discussed. Loomis being requested in one communication to inform himself about the situation in this state as to the approaching election of a senator. The tone of the letters showed Hermann to be a receptive candidate for that office. In fact, in one of the letters, he informed Loomis frankly that in the event of a deadlock between Corbett and McBride, it might be possible for Hermann's friends to secure the election for him.

It was also brought out in one of the letters that Loomis was appointed special agent by Hermann and had been retained in the service for some time after charges had been preferred against him. Hermann admitted that the trouble related to one of Loomis' reports which was not properly supported by vouchers. It seems to be Henry's purpose by this testimony to assert that Hermann was responsible for continuing Loomis in the government employ and that Loomis was used in a measure for promoting Hermann's candidacy for the senatorship.

Newspaper Articles Tabooed. Judge Wolverson sustained the objection of the defense to the introduction of newspaper articles detailing the illegal operations of Sorenson and others in the acquisition of school lands as a base for lie selections. These accounts were published in 1901. They were ruled out by the court, who held that it was improbable that the articles had been seen on or read by the defendant and for that reason they were not competent.

PIONEER NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD

(Special to Evening News.)

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—A. J. Fisk, a pioneer newspaper man of Montana, and the man who first sent to the world the news of Custer's massacre, died here today.

Joseph Micelli will leave for Portland and tomorrow evening to attend business matters of importance.

Ben Conn, who has been confined at a Portland hospital for some months, is in the city greeting his many friends.

NOVELTY THEATER

On the urgent request of the music lovers of Roseburg,

Bistolfi's Orchestra

will play three more evenings at the NOVELTY THEATER.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday

February 4, 5 and 6

Prices reduced to 15c for adults, and 10c for children.

Change of pictures Saturday and Sunday.

Requests for special selections cheerfully granted by the orchestra.

SHIP KENTUCKY REPORTED SINKING

(Special to Evening News.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The steamship Kentucky is reported to be off Beaufort, B. C., and it is said that she is in a sinking condition. There are between 35 and 40 men on board the ill-fated steamer, which is the property of the Alaska Pacific Steamship company, and was recently purchased by this company for the Pacific coast trade. The vessel is valued at about \$200,000 and is fully insured, and was on her way from New York to San Francisco, and it was expected that she would make the voyage around the Horn in about 58 days. The steamer carried no cargo, being burdened only with coal. She is equipped with wireless, and it was from this that her condition became known.

FOUR CHILDREN ARE CREMATED

(Special to Evening News.)

WILMINGTON, Del. Feb. 4.—Trapped in an attic at their home near Camden the four grandchildren of Ezekiel Hackett, a farmer, were burned to death shortly after midnight. The youngest victim was three years old and the oldest fifteen.

W. F. Redolf Architect and Superintendent MODERN RESIDENCES A SPECIALTY. For further particulars, address Box 74, Roseburg, Oregon.

Advertisement for Harth's Toggery featuring Regal Shoes. Includes a large '1/4' graphic, a list of shoe prices, and an illustration of a man and a woman. Text: 'DON'T DELAY BUYING ONE OF THOSE GOOD HARTH'S TOGGERY SUITS'. Prices: \$15.00 Suit or Overcoat, \$11.25; \$18.00 Suit or Overcoat, \$13.50; \$20.00 Suit or Overcoat, \$15.00; \$22.50 Suit or Overcoat, \$16.85; \$25.00 Suit or Overcoat, \$18.75. 'Come In and Try On a Pair of REGAL SHOES'. 'If you have never yet worn Regal Shoes, by all means let us supply you with a pair this season. Only in custom-made shoes can you obtain equal quality—and then you must pay many times the Regal price. All the Regal styles are exact reproductions of expensive custom models—you can tell that by their smart, trim lines. And we can give you a made-to-measure fit in Regal Shoes, because they are made in quarter-sizes. The new Regal styles will win your approval on sight. HARTH'S TOGGERY'.