CHARGED WITH MURDER

CORONER'S JURY REPORTS ON FAY SEVERE'S CASE.

They Found That the Woman Stabbed Emma Golden With Intent to Kill Her.

At 9 o'clock last night the Coroner's jury holding the inquest over the body of Emma Golden brought in a verdict that Fay Severe, with murderous intent, had stabbed her and inflicted the wound which caused her death. Assisting in the inquest were Russell E. Sewall, District Attorney, and John Manning and Arthur C. Spencer, deputies under District Attorney-elect Chamberlain. The evidence proved conclusively that Fay Severe had picked the quarrel with murderous intent, and that she had stabbed Emma Golden after failing to conquer her in a fist fight, when the other was without a weapon and had appealed to the bystanders for help. Before the women could be separated Emma Golden had been stabbed to death. Witnesses also brought out the facts that the two women were not friends, and that they had fought together a year ago, in which encounter Fay Severe was worsted. The knife with which the murder was committed was proven to belong to Fay Severe. No difficulty was found in reaching the verdict, except to winnow the truth from the mass of unimportant testimony.

D. D. Green, a colored man from San Francisco, gave the most important testimony. He said:

"Between 2 and 3 I was in Dollar Bill's saloon, the Arcadia. Before going out I heard loud talking between two women. Going out I saw them busily engaged in what I thought was a fist fight. Both appeared to be fighting. I was joined by Walter Brown and a white man, and we all stood there watching the fight. Then some one cried out, 'She's got a knife.' Emma Golden looked back and said to Brown: 'Why don't you part us? Don't you see she's trying to kill me?' He pulled the other backwards by the dress, but the blow had already been struck. Fay Severe walked away and said: 'Take that, you ——, and go to the hospital and get sewed up.' The other one walked to the sidewalk. A bystander asked her if she was hurt. She said: 'I am only cut in the breast.' She sank down to the ground bleeding, and we started to carry her into the saloon, and then decided to to take her to her room. I did not see the killed woman have a knife."

The testimony of Annie Barker, known as "Bisque Baby," a colored girl who was an eye-witness to the murder, was also important. She said in part: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning I was talking to Emma Golden at 'Dollar Bill's' saloon. The Severe woman had walked up the street a few minutes before and she was mad over something. While I was talking to Emma, Fay Severe came back toward us cursing like mad about women fooling with her husband. I said, 'Julius is catching it,' but Emma said, 'Why, chile, she's talking about me.' She kept coming nearer, and they clinched. I don't remember who struck the first blow. At first they fought fair fist, and Emma Golden was getting the best of it. Then I saw Fay run her hand down in her waist, and pull out something, and while she held Emma with her left hand she struck with her right. Emma cried, 'Ain't some of you fellows going to pull her off? You ain't going to stand here and see me cut to pieces?' Some one pulled them apart. Fay walked away saying, 'There, take that, and go to the hospital and get sewed up, and if that ain't enough call me up and I'll give you some more.' I did not see Emma Golden have a knife."

John Quinton, City Jailer, who went with the patrol wagon to the scene of the stabbing, testified regarding Fay Severe's statement. He said: "After returning from Third and Everett, where I found Emma Golden dead, I was sent up stairs by Captain Holman to instruct the matron. I told Fay Severe that Emma Golden was dead. She threw up her hands and said: 'Oh, I am so sorry! I done it in self-defense.' This morning she told me she did not mean to kill her, that she did it in self-defense."

Mrs. Kate Wood, matron of the City Jail, repeated the story Fay Severe had told her. She said: "Fay Severe told me that she saw her husband in the Richlieu saloon with Emma Golden; that she took her keys and told him to take them and go off with her if he would; and that she got in a fight with her later. In the fight she said Emma dropped her knife, and stooped to pick it up. Then she thought it was time to defend herself. She was sorry Emma Golden had died."

The other witness, Frank Golden, testified that Emma Golden's true name was Harriet Emma Clark, 31 years old, and a native of New York. Officer Warner, Nath Coffman, George Hardin, Julia Harris, George Jackson, Laura Smith, Willie McCleary, Norton Freeman and Douglas Gaston, gave details which came under their observation. Julius Severe testified to being in company with Emma Golden, to surrendering Fay Severe to the police, and also to the fact that the women had at one time previously fought with each other.

The remains of Emma Golden will be buried Thursday.

DONE IN THE COURTS.

Argument of Demurrer in Loan Association Case.

In the argument of a demurrer to the complaint in the suit of the Guaranty Savings & Loan Association against James G. Stephens, to foreclose a mortgage, the methods of building and loan associations received another severe scoring by Judge Stott and William Reid, attorneys for the defendant.

Judge Stott, reading from a copy of the articles of incorporation of the plaintiff, which are attached to the complaint, said:

"It says here that the company is authorized to go out and buy tax titles. That is another skinflint proposition. It makes one tired when they say they are a charitable institution. They say they are a co-operative concern. What for? To buy tax titles. It is not co-operative. You can't make a loan without taking stock, but, as a matter of fact, you never own any stock, as it has to be transferred to the company on the books."

Guy G. Willis, plaintiff's counsel, said: "It is transferred to us as collateral."

Judge Stott—We never get the stock any more.

Mr. Willis—You can pay off the loan and get the stock.

Judge Stott—The stock is a subterfuge. Stephens borrowed $1100; he paid 60 cents a share on the stock, 6 per cent interest, and 7 per cent premium. There were to be 84 payments. Then he can quit paying, except 13 per cent on $1100, until the profits wipe out the balance. It is an unconscionable contract which a court of equity will not enforce. The courts will not enforce a gambling contract, a smuggling contract, or a contract tainted with usury."

Counsel took up the question of the law, stating that the contract was made in 1892, under the law of 1891, which allows bidding for a loan, but said the defendant did not do any bidding. The contracts were all the same, a regular specified premium was charged. Continuing, Judge Stott said:

"The by-laws make it a banking and not a co-operative institution, and it is required to file a power of attorney if it is a banking institution, before it can do business in this state, which has not been done, and I further say the contract is unconscionable. The Utah case referred to by my friend, Mr. Reid, is in point. Just think of it! They are now asking 33 1-3 per cent interest on what is now due. They say there is $428 now due, and ask for 13 per cent, not on $428, but on $1100, and ask to sell this man's property, and say they have a mortgage on it. There were to be 84 payments of 60 cents a share, 6 per cent interest, and 7 per cent premium. That we have done promptly—13 per cent interest—but they are not satisfied, and want $428 more, and 13 per cent interest on $1100."

Mr. Willis, attorney for the plaintiff, did not have much to say, but will submit a brief in the case.

Decisions.

Judge Cleland will announce decisions this morning in the following cases:

C. P. Elwert vs. P. H. Marlay; demurrer to complaint.

City Lumber Company vs. E. T. Williams; demurrer to amended complaint.

G. E. Goodman vs. H. Bradley et al.; on merits.

C. A. Moore vs. J. C. Shofner; same.

Frances Partlow vs. Holis Partlow; same.

S. P. Goodwin vs. Alice P. Goodwin; same.

S. S. Greenman vs. Charles Lohkamp et al.; same.

United States Mortgage Company vs. P. A. Marquam et al.; on merits, on motion for leave to plead over.

Pacific States Savings & Loan Association vs. Mary Peterson et al.; demurrer to complaint.

The inventory of the estate of Patrick Riley, deceased, was filed. The valuation of the property is $4480.

Lee Chung, Lee Kim and Lee Wah, Chinese who arrived here on the steamship Monmouthshire, and were refused permission to land, allege that they are improperly restrained and imprisoned by Collector of Customs Patterson, and have petitioned Judge Bellinger for writs of habeas corpus, and desire to be restored to liberty.

The trial of Van C. Alexander, charged with robbery of the United States mails, is still dragging along in the United States Court. It is not likely to go to the jury before Wednesday evening, and may not till a day later. Jones, a railroad detective, under whose directions Alexander says he was working, was put on the stand yesterday.

G. W. Carter, of Canyonville, Douglas County, yesterday, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. He testifies that his estate is in the hands of the Sheriff, and that he is without means, and cannot obtain the money to pay the fees of the Clerk, referee and trustee. His liabilities amount to $2106 85. His assets amount to $3658 85, of which $1421 is claimed as exempt.

LAZARDI CANAL ROUTE.

Naval Officers Believe It Practicable.

BOSTON, June 25.—It is generally believed by those at the Boston navy-yard who are familiar with the surveys for the canal across the Isthmus of Darien, made in 1870 and 1871, and recently confirmed, that a route across the isthmus from Caledonia Bay to San Miguel Bay is not impracticable nor doubtful, as Rear-Admiral Walker has intimated. An officer familiar with the matter said last night:

"This Lazardi route across the isthmus has the unique advantage of offering a sea-level canal, if a single elevation of 800 feet can be successfully passed. The maps referred to indicate that at an elevation of 200 feet the hill is only one mile in width. This would mean that at sea level, about 15 miles of country would have to be cut through in order to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. As is well known, such a project would have to take into account the Savannah River, which offers a natural waterway for a greater part of the distance.

"It does not seem likely that any great depressions in the vicinity of the height mentioned exist. The success with which a canal could be cut through would depend largely upon the character of the soil. The facts in regard to this have not yet been determined.

"It is also to be doubted that two locks, one at each end of the proposed canal, as Rear-Admiral Walker suggested, would be necessary. To be sure, the difference of the rise and fall of the tide of the Atlantic and Pacific is 20 feet, but to travel 20 miles in six hours would mean a rate of speed for the tide of four miles an hour, which is high, and as the tide travels slowly during the first hour or two, during the last hour or two it would be likely to turn before it had seriously secteffd navigation.

"If the natural depth of a canal, 20 feet, were dug, the tide would in no wise affect any naval vessel afloat, and at high tide there would simply be a greater depth of water."

GEORGIA TRAIN WRECK.

Thirty-Seven Bodies Have Been Recovered.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the Southern train which went into a wash-out one mile and a half from McDonough Saturday night. Three bodies were found today. They were:

D. Y. Griffith, supervisor.

W. L. Morrissette, superintendent pumping station.

J. H. Hunnicutt, freight conductor.

The charred pieces of two other bodies were also found.

The injured who were sent to McDonough or Macon, and those brought here have left for their homes. Many bodies of the dead have not been identified, and these remain at the undertaking establishments waiting to be claimed by relatives or friends. These bodies are principally those of the negro section hands.

The number in the gang which was making its way to the repair work on the Georgia Midland & Gulf road is not known. All of them perished. It is supposed there were about 15, which would make the total casualties about 40. It is believed that some bodies still remain under the debris, which will be thoroughly cleared away by tomorrow. Traffic will likely be resumed in 12 hours. During the recent heavy rains vigilance has been exercised by railroad officials in watching the roadbed, and it is said that the culvert over Camp Creek, where the wreck occurred, was inspected and reported all right 30 minutes before the train ran into the gulch. The culvert gave way because the water rose to a height sufficient to get in between the abutment walls and the earthen embankments. It was constructed of stone and brick. The embankment is about 50 feet high at this point and quite long.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ainsworth National Bank to Frances J. Pierson, lot 2, block 4, Taborside; June 25	$ 100
Sheriff for O. Mathiesen et al. to A. F. Flegel, lots 15 and 16, block 8, Central Albina; June 25	857
George Lowenson to Frederick Neubauer, Sr., 100x27, Seventh street, block 194; June 25	1500
Alfred Evans and wife to W. R. Williams, lot 8, block 2, Elizabeth Irving's addition; June 25	950
Wm. Ladd and wife to Henry Diedrich, 2½ acres, section 17, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.; June 2	75
Miron Babler to I. M. Eckerson, lot 4, block 4, Sunnyside; lot 13, block 7, Mount Tabor; December 26, 1899	1
B. C. Drange and wife to Elizabeth Eckerson, lot 12, block 6, Albina; November 15, 1899	1
R. I. Eckerson to T. H. McAllis, lot 3, block 8, Mount Tabor Villa; June 16	1
M. C. Clarke, receiver, to Mrs. N. Graff Hansen, lot 12, block 4, Highland; June 19	700
Ada H. Hall to M. E. Hall, lot 2, block 4, Excelsior; June 11	1
Sheriff for L. A. Carter and H. A. Hogue, to the Scottish American Investment Company, N. 10 feet lot 8, lot 9, fractional lot 12, block 15, Willamette; June 22	789

Marriage License.

Frank W. Tobias, aged 32; Kathryn J. Smith, aged 21.

SHEEP WILL BE EXAMINED

GOVERNMENT AGENT SELECTS INSPECTING STATIONS.

Diseased Animals Will Not Be Allowed to Go From One State Into Another.

George S. Hickox, agent of the Government Bureau of Animal Industries, is in Portland. He is looking over the condition of sheep on Oregon ranges. He came through the states of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana on his trip westward, and found the sheepraising industry very prosperous.

He said, at the Perkins yesterday: "Many of the sheepmen have become wealthy within the past four years, through the rise in value of wool and mutton.

"My mission is more particularly connected with the interstate immigration of sheep, the general Government having recently decided to take steps for the purpose of preventing the diseases of sheep of one state crossing over into another. While a state may have scabby sheep, it is none of the Government's business, but when these sheep are to be driven or freighted into another state, the Bureau of Animal Industry proposes to stop them. The local commissioners cannot always be relied on strictly to enforce the laws, as they sometimes have personal friends among the stockraisers, whom they do not wish to offend, and so are very likely to let a flock pass occasionally without a thorough examination. A Government inspector will soon be stationed at Pendleton and another at Huntington, and the duty of these will be to visit and examine the various flocks about to be deported. If these sheep are free of scab, a permit will be granted, but if not, it will be refused, and the company or individual taking such stock out of the state thereafter will be subjected to fine.

"Scab is the only disease that bothers the sheep, and Montana is the only state where flocks are free of scab. While the disease is not considered dangerous, it is infectious, and interferes with the general health of the animal, as well as the growth of wool. At Omaha, where I have my headquarters, I have often seen sheep brought in from distant states, covered with scab, and consequently poor in condition and nearly devoid of wool. Not long since a flock of 900 head suffering from scab was brought in and sold at $1 50 each, the owner not knowing what was the matter with them. Another stockman bought them and had them dipped twice with a 10 days' interval between, and in a few weeks the sheep were well, and the purchaser sold them at figures which netted him $4 a head on his venture. This was one case where a little knowledge enabled a man to make a nice little sum of money quickly.

"Under present regulations," Mr. Hickox continued, "no sheep affected with scab, and no sheep which have been in contact with others so affected, shall be allowed shipment from one state or territory into another, or from any state into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any state, unless said sheep shall have first been dipped in a mixture approved by the Department of Agriculture."

The dips now approved are:

First—The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco to give a mixture containing not less than .05 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent oflwers of sulphur.

Second—The lime-and-sulphur dip, made with eight pounds of unslacked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The lime and sulphur should be boiled together for not less than two hours, and all sediment allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat.

The owner of the sheep is privileged to choose which one of the above-mentioned dips shall be used for his animals. The department will instruct inspectors to enforce due care in dipping sheep, but it assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to such animals, and persons who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stockyards should see that their sheep are free from disease before they are shipped to market.

Mr. Hickox has selected the following points as headquarters for inspectors hereafter to be appointed by the Government: North Yakima, Spokane and Wallula, Wash.; Pocatello, Soda Springs and Hailey, Idaho; Ogden, Utah, and Cheyenne, Wyo. These inspectors are to be paid $100 a month each, and their traveling expenses will be met by the Government. Their services will cost the sheepraisers nothing, and they can be summoned to points of shipment at the convenience of shippers. Inspectors must be veterinary surgeons, and pass civil service examination prior to appointment. They will probably be sent on from the East, and take their posts this Summer.

HOW MR. GOODNOW GOT IT

Learned All About China in One Night.

New York Commercial.

A good story has just come to light concerning the United States Consul-General to Shanghai, John Goodnow, of Minneapolis. The story explains much that has puzzled both friends and enemies of Mr. Goodnow, who were alike astounded by statements wired from Washington at the time of his appointment, to the effect that he was a profound student of China and the Chinese, and the possessor of a vast fund of knowledge concerning the origin and development of the foreign trade of China.

In Minneapolis, where Mr. Goodnow was best known, he had never been suspected of more than casual interest in or knowledge of Oriental matters. That he might receive the appointment was conceded on all sides; for Goodnow was the original McKinley man in Minnesota. Senator Washburn went so far as to declare that Goodnow did not even know the boundaries of the country. About the time of Mr. McKinley's election, Goodnow's business affairs were supposed to be in a bad way, and there were considerations which rendered a change of scene desirable. He had thought of a mission to Germany, and had about made up his mind to apply for an appointment that would take him there.

In this state of mind he called one day on Sam Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company. To Hill Goodnow unburdened himself. He explained his financial collapse, voiced his ambition with regard to a German appointment, and asked Mr. Hill's advice. Sam Hill promptly urged his visitor to drop the German project like a hot brick, and to turn his attention to China. "China," said Mr. Hill, "is to be the scene of a great commercial advance within the next 10 years. It will be the battle-ground, of the world's commercial energies. In Germany you would be buried alive; in China you may achieve fame, honor and wealth."

"But, my dear fellow," expostulated Mr. Goodnow, "I know nothing about China or the Chinese."

"Very well," said Hill; "who does, for that matter?"

"Well," remarked Goodnow, "fitness for the position would cut some ice; I'm afraid I could not land it."

"Now, look here," went on Mr. Hill, "you're in luck. There is one man in the United States who knows more about China than was ever written in books. He is a deep student of that country. There isn't a map the Russians have made of which he hasn't a copy, and those portions of China that the Russians have not mapped are not worth mapping. The commercial future of China is, practically speaking, an open book to this man. He is in need of such knowledge to be forehanded in the game of trade that is now being played. I refer to James J. Hill."

"Yes," said Goodnow, "that's so. If I knew what Jim Hill knows about China I would be appointed minister to the imperial court, but—"

"Hold on," interrupted Mr. Hill. "This evening Mr. James Hill starts for New York. I travel part of the way with him. You get a ticket over the Milwaukee and New York Central, and present yourself to me on the train. I'll take you to the old gentleman and lead the conversation up to China. You show interest and my father-in-law will talk. Once he begins on China, he may keep at it five hours, for the subject is inexhaustible, and it is Mr. Hill's hobby. Before midnight you will know more about China than anybody except the president of the Great Northern."

"Good," said the coal man. "I'll do it."

That evening on the Hill car John Goodnow listened while the elder Hill spoke of China. He treated it exhaustively, as Jim Hill always does treat the subject, beginning at the beginning and going through to the end. The disquisition was from an American point of view, essentially commercial, which was precisely the point of view Goodnow wanted.

Mr. Hill was so impressed with the earnestness of the young politician that he offered to lend him a lot of Russian maps. Later he got the maps and studied them. The names on them he had trouble about, for they were done in Russian, but John got a man who knew Russian to construe for him. Being the fortunate possessor of a really marvelous memory, he remembered the greatest part of Mr. Hill's dissertation, and the maps helped him greatly. In two weeks Mr. Goodnow went to Washington, saw the President and talked China with such comprehensive lucidity that McKinley was impressed. So were the newspaper correspondents. They said Goodnow know his China backwards, and exploited some of John's plans for the extension of American trade and influence. A week or two later Mr. Goodnow was appointed Consul-General to Shanghai, vice Jernigan, removed.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

American Society Meets at Columbia University.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is composed of 15 affiliated societies, opened its 49th annual meeting today in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. Two of the affiliated organizations, the American Chemical Society and the American Forestry Association, are at the same time holding their annual sessions. Other affiliated societies will convene tomorrow, and the last of the societies' meetings will be that of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, July 2.

The general session was called to order by the retiring president, G. K. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., who introduced to their delegates their president-elect, Professor R. S. Woodward, who made a brief address.

In his address to the members of the Forestry Association, Secretary Wilson said, in part:

"We have not given sufficient attention to the growing things in field and forest, nor the influence exerted upon the field by the forest. Heavy exportations of grain and lumber are regarded by observers as the best evidence of National prosperity, while closer inquiry will discover soil exhaustion and the loss of ability to retain moisture on hill and plain. As enlightenment among men advances with the centuries we fell trees, regardless of the consequences. Our Government policy of giving the land to the people has facilitated this warfare on the trees. It seems a pity to us now that reserves were not made by the Government from sea to sea, especially on high latitudes, where rivers rise, or such shallow soils that cannot endure the sun, on broken lands that forbid the plow, and the like; but, reflection excuses us from wondering, it is nearly impossible now to save a tree northwardly, southwardly and westwardly. The axman will soon hew through the forest, and two decades or less will exhaust our primitive forests of building woods.

"The world's history admonishes us to preserve forests where we have them and plant them where there are none. There is a useful and engrossing field here for the student and a gracious work for the lover of his kind. The educated forester has work to do in his specialty that will be helpful to the people; the soil physicist has work to do that will be helpful to the producers; the educators have work to do, too long neglected, and in this connection we all rejoice at the Pinchot endowment of a school of forestry at Yale that will give us axmen in future who will chop with discretion and plant with intelligence."

Papers were read by Henry Gannett, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey; J. W. Youmay, superintendent of tree planting in the division of forestry; Treadwell Cleveland, of the division of forestry, and others.

TROOPS IN CUBA.

Time Has Come When They Can Be Safely Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—According to reports recently received from Governor-General Wood, the elections in Cuba passed over quietly and without disorder at any point, and affairs generally have become tranquil, with no indication of future trouble.

In consequence with this encouraging state of affairs, the officials of the War Department are considering the question of a large reduction in the military force in Cuba. It has been estimated that some of the troops can safely be brought home within the next few months. Nothing will be settled as to which regiments shall come until after Secretary Root returns to the city early next week. There is an impression, however, that the Fifth Infantry, stationed principally in the Department of Santiago, will be the first Cuban regiment to return to the United States, and that the Eighth Infantry, stationed in the same department, will follow soon after.

The return of these troops to the United States will enable the department to carry out its plan of sending regular troops from this country to the Philippines to take the place of the Volunteer Army, which must be brought home and discharged by June 30, 1901. Unless developments in China necessitate a change of programme, the homeward movement of the volunteer troops from the Philippines will begin in the early Fall and about 8000 or 10,000 regular troops will be sent out gradually from this country to take their places.

How England Votes Battleships.

Chicago News.

Each year the First Lord of the Admiralty presents to Parliament a shipbuilding programme which he solemnly treats as though it were likely to be realized. He estimates the cost of the operations, and the House of Commons votes the money, which will not in any case be spent in the way directed. Although money may be voted for shipbuilding, it by no means follows that it will be expended on construction.

LOW RATES TO THE EAST.

Attention of delegates to the Kansas City conventions is called to the low rates announced by the Rio Grande Western Railway, June 25 and 30. Tickets will be sold via this line at $60 for the round trip, with a return limit of 60 days.

The Rio Grande Western is the most desirable route to the East, especially at this time of the year. It gives the choice of three routes through the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and four east thereof. It is the only line running directly through Salt Lake City, and, with its direct connections, is known as "The Scenic Line of the World." For illustrative and descriptive pamphlets, apply to J. D. Mansfield, General Agent, 253 Washington street.

LOCAL RAIL RATES DOWN

ROADS OF NORTHWEST MAKE IT THREE CENTS A MILE.

Will Apply in Oregon and Washington After July 1—Southern Pacific Not in It.

Yesterday the O. R. & N. gave notice that it would meet the 3-cent rate recently announced by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad Companies, in Washington and Oregon. The reduction takes effect on all three of the roads July 1.

There is some dispute between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern as to which first decided upon the reduction from 4 to 3 cents, but the public is rejoicing nevertheless over it, just as much as if all of the roads had said the word at once.

For a time it was thought that the reduction would be made in Idaho as well. This would have brought the Short Line into the cut, but all roads concerned agreed that there was not sufficient local travel in either Idaho or Montana to justify such a rate.

Ticket agents are of the opinion that the drop in fares in Oregon and Washington will stimulate local travel greatly, and that instead of losing money, the roads interested will gain by it. When the cut was made from 5 to 4 cents, some predicted that the roads would lose money by the operation, but they did not. On the contrary, most, if not all of them, say that the cut increased the travel to such an extent that the net receipts from the local passenger business was greater than it had been before.

It is understood that the Southern Pacific will not reduce its rate to meet the other roads, as it operates in a different field.

RAILROAD MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Executive Officers of Union Pacific, Short Line and O. R. & N.

OMAHA, June 25.—Executive officers of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company met here today for the purpose of holding a conference relative to railroad matters, in which the three railroads are mutually concerned, because of their closely allied interests. The meeting was attended by President Burt, of the Union Pacific; W. D. Cornish, of New York, vice-president of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line; W. H. Bancroft, vice-president and general manager; S. W. Eccles, general traffic manager, E. E. Calvin, general superintendent; J. F. Dunn, superintendent of motive power, all of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake, and B. Campbell, of Portland, general traffic manager of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.

A Friend of Oregon.

Dr. Roland D. Grant, formerly of Portland, but now of Waterloo, N. H., will soon leave the East over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in charge of a select party of tourists, bound for the Pacific Coast. The party is expected in Portland about July 20. They will remain here a few days, taking a trip up the Columbia, and to other points of interest, and will then leave over the Northern Pacific for the Yellowstone National Park. Dr. Grant usually spends his vacation on a trip to the Coast, and always brings a party along with him. He was out here last year with a party of Eastern people, to whom he showed the beauties of Oregon.

Fourth of July Rates.

The railroad lines of the Northwest have announced a Fourth of July rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip in Oregon and Washington and one fare for the round trip in Idaho. This means 2 cents a mile for the round trip in the three states. Tickets will be on sale July 2, 3 and 4, and will be good returning July 6.

Railroad Personals.

W. P. Benton, Puget Sound agent of the Burlington, was in Portland yesterday.

C. H. Markham and family left for Seattle Saturday, from which place they sailed on the Queen for Alaska. They expect to be away about two weeks.

A. D. Charlton, of the Northern Pacific, left last week, accompanied by his family, for Chicago, to visit his father's family. He expects to be away for two weeks.

A. L. Mohler, of the O. R. & N., reached home a day or two ago from New York, where he has been for some time. B. Campbell, who accompanied him, stopped on the way home, and will not get in for a day or two.

CHURCHILL'S CAPTURE.

In Surrendering He Strikingly Realized the Irony of Fate.

I turned and ran between the rails of the track, and the only thought I achieved was this: "Boer markmanship." Two bullets passed, both within a foot on either side. I flung myself against the banks of the cutting. But they gave no cover. Another glance at the figures: one was now kneeling to aim. Again I darted forward. Movement seemed the only chance. Again two soft kisses sucked in the air, but nothing struck me. This could not endure. I must get out of the cutting—that horrible corridor. I scrambled up the bank. The earth sprang up beside me, and something touched my hand. But outside the cutting was a thin depression. I crouched in this, struggling to get my wind. On the other side of the railway a horseman galloped up, shouting to me and waving his hand. He was scarcely 40 yards off. With a rifle I could have killed him easily. I knew nothing of white flags, and the bullets had made me savage. I reached down for my Mauser pistol, says Winston Churchill, in "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria."

"This one, at least," I said, and, indeed, it was a certainty; but, alas! I had left the weapon in the cab of the engine, in order to be free to work at the wreckage. What then? There was a wire fence between me and the horseman. Should I continue to fly? The idea of another shot at such a short range decided me. Death stood before me, grim, sullen Death, without his light-hearted companion, Chance. So I held up my hand, and, like Mr. Jorrock's foxes, cried: "Captyv." Then I was herded with the other prisoners in a miserable group, and about the same time I noticed that my hand was bleeding, and it began to pour with rain.

Two days before I had written to an officer in high command at home, whose friendship I have the honor to enjoy: "There has been a great deal too much surrendering in this war, and I hope people who do so will not be encouraged." Fate had intervened; yet, though her tone was full of irony, she seemed to say, as I think Ruskin once said: "It matters very little whether your judgments of people are true or untrue, and very much whether they are kind or unkind," and repeating that I will make an end.

Chinese War Helps Silver Market.

London Mail.

There is one market which has not much to fear from the threatened break-up of the Chinese Empire, but which, on the contrary, may hope to benefit by it. Military operations in the far East would have to be conducted on a silver basis, and the demand they would create for silver would quickly affect the current prices. In fact, a provisional demand has been going on for some time past. The recent strength of the silver market, which has surprised monometallists and bimetallists alike, has been chiefly caused by buying for the far East. Among the buyers Russia and Japan have been prominent, and both of them have possibly had a war chest in view.

BARRELS ARE OUT.

Old Rubber Goods Wanted—Elks and Eagles Pick Nines.

Those purple barrels which appeared at prominent street corners yesterday mean business. They are put there to be filled with discarded rubber goods by the public. These goods will be sold and the money used by the women who are arranging to make the street fair and carnival a grand success. There are thousands of old rubber shoes around Portland that are expected in those barrels this week.

The committee appointed to go East and secure attractions for the fair left Sunday. They will not return until they have arranged for some things worth seeing and hearing. They will also take in the St. Paul carnival, which the Elks are now holding in that city, and hope to gain many valuable pointers.

The baseball game next Saturday between the Elks and the Eagles promises to be fast and funny. The make-up will be as follows:

Elks.		Eagles.
Judge Hennessy	P	Fred Merrill
Bob Inman	C	Tom McGuire
Robertson	1 B	Ted Holman
Ed Simons	2 B	Geo. Chamberlain
Dave Dunne	3 B	W. Hart
John Betts	S S	T. McNamee
Harry Griffin	S S	Harry Scott
Lockhart	R F	J. J. Kelly
Jones	C F	Dr. Littlefield
J. E. Kelly	L F	C. Wait

Everything is going smoothly with the executive committee. There is a great deal of hard work ahead, and not any too much time to do it in, but those in charge feel sure that things are all coming their way.

After next Monday the committee will be in its new headquarters in the Imperial hotel building.

CUBAN TEACHERS.

Over Five Hundred Coming to Attend Summer School.

HAVANA, June 25.—Havana has been practically given over to the teachers chosen to attend the Summer school in Boston and to their friends. The United States transport Sedgwick took 310 women teachers and the United States transport Crook 205 men. The Sedgwick will call at Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua, the Crook touching only at Matanzas. Bands and special tugs were chartered for the early morning, but it was soon learned that no one would be allowed to go on board the transports before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The crowds, therefore, visited the city, exploring in all directions, especially among the public buildings. It was estimated that fully 2000 residents and friends devoted the day to saying farewell. The fortunate teachers seem to be in excellent spirits, and to be anticipating with keen pleasure a residence of three months in the United States. The Crook left about 5 o'clock and the Sedgwick much later.

Cuban Saloons Closed.

HAVANA, June 25.—The Mayor of Quemados recently complained to General Wood of the closing of certain saloons there by General Lee, who acted in the interest of sanitation, following the precedent established last year by General Wood, at Santiago. In his reply to the complaint General Wood said that the only places closed were those whose proprietors had specially catered to the United States troops, and that he fully indorsed General Lee's course.

Australian Fruit Exports.

Scottish American.

The Agricultural Department of Western Australia has during the present session made experimental shipments of colonial products to London. Three consignments of fruit, composed of grapes, apples and pears, arrived. Unfortunately the grapes and pears in each case suffered too much from the voyage to be of any value; the apples, however, both for appearance and flavor, were of excellent quality. A further trial has been made in the shipment of cereals. Samples of wheat, barley and oats have been submitted to experts, who report on the excellent quality of the wheat in particular.

The Reason Why.—Tom—That horse of Mrs. De Smyth's seems to be very fond of her. Jack—Naturally; she's a grass widow.—Chicago News.

WHY NOT YOU

A thirsty man might as well refuse to take water as a sick man to refuse any medicine because it is not prescribed by his regular physician.—MUNYON.

There are many who will not believe that MUNYON'S COLD CURE will break up any form of cold within a few hours, and prevent pneumonia. Yet it has cured thousands. Why not you? Try it. You will be convinced.

There are many who have no faith in the statement that MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will speedily relieve any form of indigestion or stomach trouble. Yet thousands will tell you that it has cured them. Why not you? Try it. You will be convinced.

There are many who are incredulous as to the claims made for MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE, which relieves any form of Rheumatism in a few hours, and generally effects a cure before one vial is used. Yet this famous remedy has been hailed as a blessing by thousands upon thousands all over this land. It has cured them. Why not you? Try it. You will be convinced.

There are many who are skeptical as to the merits of MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE. Yet Professor Munyon has on file 30,000 testimonials from those it has cured. Why not you? Try it. You will be convinced.

There are many who question the curative and beneficial effects of MUNYON'S INHALER. Yet over 500,000 are in use in the United States, Canada and England, and every one who has given it a fair test pronounces it the greatest discovery of the age for curing Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis. Why not you? Try it. You will be convinced.

Thousands are ready and eager to tell the world just what Munyon has done for them. Just what he can do for you.

Each of the Munyon Remedies is a positive Cure for one particular disease—they are not "cure alls." Any drug store sells them, mostly at 25 cents.

If you think you need medical advice write to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and his skilled specialists upon all diseases will advise you promptly by mail.

E. & W. **Nipsic.** E. & W.
The new fold collar.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, June 25.—8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 69; minimum temperature, 53; river reading at 11 A. M., 13.7 feet; change in the last 24 hours, 0.2 foot; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., trace; total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 38.14 inches; normal precipitation from Sept. 1, 1899, 45.48 inches; deficiency, 7.34 inches; total sunshine June 24, 0:12; possible sunshine June 24, 15:07.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure is slowly increasing off the Pacific Coast, and the barometer is now highest near Cape Mendocino. A shallow depression is central over Idaho. This distribution of pressure is indicative of more settled weather in the North Pacific States. No rain has fallen during the last 24 hours, except in Washington, Northern Idaho and Northwestern Oregon, in which districts light showers have occurred, and east of the Cascade Mountains they were attended by thunder. A change to cooler weather has taken place in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, and it is slightly warmer in the western portions of these states.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending at midnight Tuesday, June 26:

Oregon—Generally fair, except showers near the coast; warmer; westerly winds.

Washington—Fair, except showers in west portion during the morning; warmer in west portion; south to west winds.

Idaho—Fair; probably cooler in south portion; westerly winds.

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORDRAY'S THEATER—
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 24.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE LATEST MUSICAL FARCE-COMEDY,
"A SPRING CHICKEN."
"A SPRING CHICKEN."
"A SPRING CHICKEN."
"A SPRING CHICKEN."
ALL TOP LINERS.
THE LIMIT IN LAUGHTER.
12—BIG SPECIALTIES—12
USUAL PRICES.

FREDERICKSBURG MUSIC HALL—SEVENTH AND ALDER STS.
Neise—HADLEY and HART—Mse.
The favorite, JOLLY IDA HOWELL.
ARMONA, Roman ring expert.
George H. Wilson, wonderful dancer.
The peerless "Herbert."
The wonderful Chester, equilibrist.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At salesroom, 411 Washington st., at 10 o'clock A. M. S. L. N. Gilman, auctioneer.

At salesrooms, 182 First st., cor. Yamhill, at 10 A. M. J. T. Wilson, auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

ELLISON ENCAMPMENT, NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the Royal Purple degree. Visitors welcome. R. OSVOLD, C. P.
S. GRUTZE, Scribe.

DIED.

WALTERS—At her residence, in Riverdale, June 25, 1900, Sarah N. Walters, aged 68 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KEITH—The funeral of Frank H. Keith will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late family residence, 300 Alder st., cor. Park.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Stinson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.

**Finley, Kimball & Co., Undertakers.