HOT TIME IN TEXAS

"Coon" Ball Game in Which All Were Umpires.

PLAY FOR SPORT AND FIGHT

Difference of Opinion About a Nickel Results in a Melee and the Spectators Leave the Ground for Safety.

BEAUMONT, Tex., May 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—It seems to be my duty to furnish the world with a verachronicle of the great struggle for clous chronicle of the great struggle for supremacy today, between the Houston Hot Numbers and the Beaumont Warm Bables, champion "colored" nines of their respective towns. I can only de-scribe the part which I saw, and of which I was, or came near being. When my party left the battle ground, with more haste than elegance, about with more haste than elegance, about two hundred excited "coons" were chasing a certain unhappy Houston rooter across the fields, with full intent to do damage to his features, and spill some of the had blood that exists between Houston and Beaumont. As near as I know, the fugitive escaped under a box car in a convenient freight yard, about a half a mile away from the ball grounds. The game had suffered a slight interruption by the melec, but there were three Houston men on bases when we retired, and the score otherwise indicated that the visiting team would win if the game were allowed to end peaceably and in approved form. The Houston Hot Numbers appeared in

Beaumont early yesterday morning. A game had been acheduled for the afternoon, but through some misunderstand-ing the bome nine was not ready. The visitors were all dressed in inflammatory suits of red-red shirts, red pants, red caps. The stockings that completed the secariet outfit were black, perhaps as a slight concession to the proprieties. The visitors swaggered around town during the day and excited quite a great deal of notice, not only the colored people, but the whites as well. It became known everywhere that the Houston crowd had come eighty miles for a baseball game and for trouble. So this afternoon the entire colored population started eagerly for the scene of the fray on the outskirts of the city. As many of the white population as could permit themselves the luxury of a breathing spell from the strenuous search after fortunes in oil joined the rush. Among the latter were my brother, George U. Piper, W. H. Paulhamus, of Tacoma, and myself. We drove out in a two-seated rig. On the way we overtook a natty-looking nigger (there are no "colored men" or "negroes" in the southeastern Texas vocabulary). and a black derby, and a capacious

"Gwine to de bail game, gents?" he

subtunly bettah stay away from dah. Dah's such gwine to be trouble. But we went on. We saw this colored gentleman later with his captivating grin iscarded and his war paint on.

When we reached the grounds, which

were enclosed by the customary board fence, we found to our regret and dis-may that we could not drive in. "Dar ain't no gate big enough for dem hosses an dit cyarrige, cap'n," suid the door-keeper. "Jes' git a nigger to hold dat team, and pay a qualitah aplece, and yous can sure come inside." We negotiated with a waiting colored person to look after the horses for twenty-five cents. Later we saw a row of heads above the fence on the other side of the field. The hostler had in-vited his friends to a gratuitous view of things from the seats of the vehicle.

Impire Retreated in Good Order, The game was on the point of begin-ning. There was no grandstand and no bleachers, and the crowd found seats the best way they could in the shade of the ig board fence. Chairs were provided or the ladies, of whom not a few were resent, many of them in elegant rag-ime costumes of green, red or yellow.

The sun was very hot.

The Houstons took the field, and the Beaumonts, whose modest blue and black suits were in striking contrast to the pleger-minstrel attire of their opthe nigger-minstrel attire of their op-ponents, were at the bat. We found seats on a board between two dark and ex-on a board between two dark and ex-pectant lines of spectators. Nothing Garrison has buildozed the whole ranch

chied dat ball into a box-car. He a did grab dat ball," howled the er. Circumstances after cases. There was all along a great clatter of conversation and a continual fire of comretired at the ending of the first inning.

plaining his withdrawal.

"Dat pltchah and dat catchah is bruddaha," said one of our neighbors. The catcher was nearly white, and might easily, at least at a distance, have been mistaken for a white man. The pitcher was jet black. But that did not seem to make their close kinship singular, some people in the South still continue to overloook the color line in arranging their domestic affairs.

A red-shirted batter knocked the ball had been several others, and the colored ler had been struck he was called to the had been several others, and the colored ground manager set up a loud wall.

"I'se loain' mo'h money by havin' dem balls knocked over de fence dan I takes in at de gate." he cried, amid the laughter and jeers of the unsympathetic crowd. He seemed also to be the "angel" of the local team. A rooter called the home-runner over to him and with great several control of the local team. A rooter called the home-runner over to him and with great several control of the local team. A rooter called the home-runner over to him and with great several control of the local team. A rooter called the home-runner over to him and with great several control of the local team. A rooter called the several control of the local team. A rooter called the started him was called to the gaptain's room and told how the fight started. He did not appear to be injured and the running and the runni

"Nevah mine dat pitchah," howled the coacher to a runner on first. "He's wall-eyed, an' he's got his colt's teef yet. An' he's slow. Yas, he's slow. He's always twenty minutes late, like de local freight. He can't but out nuffin'. Now he's los

ils eye. He got his eye on dat chicken, and he such forgot his culves." A Dominick rocoster had somehow gotten through the crowd and was now the prosure to every darky eye as he valked calmly across the field toward the some plate, serenely unconscious that he was in the enemy's country. How he escaped I do not know, for the attention of our party was suddenly distracted by a disturbance on our left. Evidently there was a fight. Two negroes arose out of the crowd and were busly hammer-ing away at each other. There was a great running to and fro. and then the antagonists broke out from the crowd. A man hastily let down his suspenders and joined in. Another appeared on the outskirts of the melee with a large razor in his right hand. He held it low and was evidently waiting for a chance to give a long sweep at some enemy. He was our friend of the road.

Angry Rasor Man Pulled Away. 'Tesh's Censuh in de middle of it. Jes'

rushed into the fray.

"I ain't mixin' in no culluhed rows,"
and another, who had been acting as
"marshal." His emblem of office were vicinity.

brick bat in his left-rear pocket. The brick stuck out painfullly and gave the officer the appearance of having a bad attack of hip disease. "I doan tangle myself up in no niggah musses, whe'h my frien's ain't in," he continued, as he promptly climbed the fence and dropped on the outside. "What's it all about," we inquired of another gent, who seemed to be taking only a languid interest in the proceedings.

"I dunno, sah. Two coons fightin' ober a nickel, I expecks," he replied.
"It's sumfin about a chalh," volunteered another spectator. And so it was. But of the merits of the dispute over possession of the chair we are still in ignorance. "Looks like a sushemough sun fight." "Looks like a suah-enough gun fight," said a paic-looking mulatto, and he made record time getting over the fence. My brother hesitated between his strong in-clination to follow suit and a great de-sire to get a kodak picture of the seethsire to get a kodak picture of the seculing black mess. His artistic sense conquered, and he stayed; but I regret to say that in the excitement he forgot to press the button. A friendly post intervened between me and any possible fatality. Paul's curiosity overcame his well-known sense of discretion, and he "rubbered" around in dangerous proximity to the ramor, which was still flashing its way among the combatants with no apparant results. Suddenly some one grabbed the razor-fighter by the arm and hauled him off. Everybody was trying to get in it, or out of it, just as his fancy or his fears seized him. The riot grew, but it consisted mostly of loud talk, and pushing and jamming and crowding. Then the storm center moved rapidly toward the gate, and passed noisily out, followed by about two hundred persons. We supposed it was all over, but it was not. There was a large commotion outside, and on the inside a concerted rush for the fence to see the renewal of the row, It was transpired by this time that one of the combatants was from Houston, and it appeared to be proper to make an example of him. So the crowd took after him. About all we saw of it was a lively movement through the cracks of the fence, the bobbing up and down of multitudinous curly heads, and a wild chase, joined in by two men on horseback, down the road, and across the field to the freight yard, where the pursuit ended. A long line of negroes stood on the fence and watched the hunt, and the ball game for a few minutes was much neglected. Then we thought it the lime for disappearing. When we reached our hostler, we asked him what became of

"Buah, I dunno, sah. But dey came up to me, and I put my hand in heah," (pointing to his shirt front as if to show that he had a gun there) and dey trab-

AN EVANSVILLE TRAGEDY.

Young Man Shot His Neighbor and Wife, Then Killed Himself.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.-Everett onway, aged 27, married, shot and killed C. W. Garrison and wife in this city this merning and fatally wounded Patrolman Benjamin Wallis. After being driven to desperation by the police, Conway then killed himself.

The crime was committed in the lower end of the city as the church bells were ringing. Conway and the Garrisons were neighbors. The families had not been on friendly terms for several months. Sat-urday morning Conway wrote a letter to Garrison, saying he had cheated his father in a trade for a milk dairy. Gafrison showed this letter to Conway's father, who upbraided his son. Early this morn-ing. Conway, who was employed at the railroad yards, going to the stable where Garrison was milking, shot him dead with a shotgun. Then he shot Garrison's cows to death. As Mrs. Garrison ran from the house. Conway emptied both barrels into her breast. She fell dead at his feet Into her breast. She fell dead at als feet. The murderer next set fire to the Garrison stable and then barricaded himself in the house. When Patrolman Wallis attempted to arrest him, Conway shothim in the face and side, inflicting a fatal wound. The entire police department was called out and officers surrounded the house residy to break in when they the house ready to break in when they heard a shot. Conway had kissed his wife good bye, then ran up stairs and shot himself in the heart. Conway came from a good family, originally from Kentucky. He left a wife

and two children. Garrison left two children. Garrison was a prominent lodge The shot that struck Wallis brought injury to two bystanders-Edward Davideon and Adam Crawford. Both were taken to the hospital, but neither is seriously injured. When the Coroner en. tered the house after Conway had killed himself, he found the following note, which the murderer had addressed to a

happened worth describing for quite a while. The right fielder muffed a fly. "Dat gander-legged nigger couldn't ketch nuthin'." growled a Beaument rooter. Soon the boy caught one. "Dat gave him every — thing he's got nigger at de bat might jest as well er house, whole stable, corner lot, seven or house, whole stable, corner lot, seven or milk wagon. eight cows, horse, wagon, milk wagon and everything on the place he grabbed. He's run the whole family away, and has caused by dad to disown me gether; run me out of the house after running me away from the corner house two days before now. Friends, would His rank ruling excited indignation everywhere. "I ain't got dis skin of mine insuhed against ha'm," he said, in explaining his withdrawal.

"Dat pitchah and dat catchah is going to do, for it will be in sight, so come and see for yourselves. Yours truly, "EVERETT CONWAY,"

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 19.—A quar-rel between two convicts at Folsom pris-on has resulted in murder. Last Friday, Louis Kilne and "Lazy" Miller quarreled A red-shirted batter knocked the ball over a trivial matter and Kline struck over the fence, and a red streak flashed around the bases. The ball was lost, as gas pipe, fracturing his skull. After Milceremony presented him with a quarter.
The proud player tied the coin in a handberchief, and swaggered back to the
bench.

was sent for, but before he reached the
prison, Miller was unconscious. He died
before an operation could be performed.
Both Miller and Kline were serving short

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19,-Charles Church, assistant claim agent of the Metropolitan Street Bailway Company, of this city, was arrested here today, at the instance of the Kansas City Bar Asso-ciation, which has been investigating charges of alleged jury bribing. Church charges of alleged jury brioling. Church will be held pending an investigation. The Bar Association has been actively pushing an investigation of alleged jury bribling and perjury in connection with damage suits pending in the local courts against the railway company, and as a result of its work a special grand jury called to consider the matter recently in dicted Grant Woodward and one Davis.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 19.-The town is much quieter after the terrible excitement of last night over the murder of Assistant Yardmaster Moore and the attempted lynching of William Fairfax, the negro. By a counter movement at 3 as our friend of the road.

Angry Rasor Man Pulled Away.

Dah's Consult in de middle of it. Jen' inhune in," and one of our neighbors hed into the fray.

The first Consult in the fray.

THE NEW FRA HAS BEGUN

PHILIPPINES SETTLE DOWN TO A PERIOD OF PROSPERITY.

Seneral Grant Tells What Has Been Accomplished Since the Election -Outlook for the Future,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, who returned from Manila on the transport Sheridan, speaking of the conditions in the Phil-

ippines, sale:

"Everything is settling down and we are settling at the real work of governing and teaching the people. Their peculiar national character makes them hard subjects for the present. You must remember that they were originally pirates, that their civilization is of the lith, if not of the lith remains. the 15th, century, and the tendency to brigandage is so great among them that it amounts to a disease. In many districts the paying of tribute to robbers is considered the regular thing, no more out of the way than taxes. Our task now is to give them good government in their municipalities, to protect them against them-selves until they learn of the taste for order, and then withdraw gradually from active interference, leaving the towns one at a time, as we see that they can be trusted, but having our troops within striking distance for some time after we leave any district, so as to insure against a relapse. We must expect much robbery and birgandage and pillage and even murder for a long time

"It is surprising to see the results that we have obtained in getting law and order into these people in the few months of comparative peace. My district includ-ed the Provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga and Bataan, with a population of \$60,000, all Tagal provinces, and considered the most lawless in the islands. Now there is not a robber band in the whole dis trict, a condition unknown in the history of the Filipino people. We have in every town of the district a local government under a local civilian Gover We are building roads and teaching the

General Grant expressed the opinion that the resistance of the insurgente was prolonged by events in the United States attending the last Presidential campaign

property-holding class in the islands is composed of persons who are pret-ty ignorant, and could not quite under-stand the situation. They are naturally our friends, but were under constant presour friends, but were under constant pres-sure to throw in their fortunes with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of withdrawing the troops and giving up the government to the insurgents, they did not know what to do. If they stood out

sgainst the insurrection they would be likely to lose their lives and property as soon as we turned our backs.

"With that kind of people, timid, ignorant, afraid to espouse a cause that might lead to their destruction, and with the most unscrupping selement in the islands. most unscrupulous element in the islande in charge of the native forces, there was no use in going abead. I stopped active operations after the nomination of Bryan, and tried only to protect my own men. The cessation of activities had a deplora-ble result, the slaughter of innocent people by the lawless element, partly sanc-

tioned by the insurgent leaders.
"Some of the figures which I can youch for in the case of my own district are appalling. In the Province of Pampanga they killed over 1000 people because they would not swear allegiance to the insurrection. In one narrow district over 200 people were buried alive, possibly by ladrones, but much more probably for the same cause. One man, Lorenzo Cainaver. killed eight men in one day within easy reach of my quarters. In the cases where the perpetrators of these outrages could be proved, I acted severely. After the election, when the natives learned that we were there to stay, the real end of the insurrection came.

The surrender of Lieutenant-General Mariano Trias had more effect on the Philippine mind, General Grant thinks, than the manifesto issued by Aguinaldo. General Grant will proceed East in a day

MAKING FRIENDS IN THE SULUS. General Bates Tells What Was Ac-

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-General J. C. Bates, who has just returned from the Philippines, is quoted in the Examiner as giving the following account of his dealings with the Sultan of Jolo and the manner in which he obtained the Sultan's good will after the Islands had been ceded by Spain:

"The Mohammedans who recognize the Sultan of Joio," he said, "differ from the other natives of the island in the fact that they do not desire independence. In fact, they told me that they preferred to have the protection of a strong nation, and frankly declared that if the United Sates did not want to take them, they would appeal to some other great country.

"As commander of the Department of Southern Luzon, it became my duty to treat with the Sultan of Jolo. I found treat with the Sultan of Joio. I found his people to be very much like our native Indians, and it seemed to me that it would be better to get them in an amicable mood than to go in for an Indian war. General Otts put \$10,000 in silver at my disposal, and after they had given all the concessions that the Gov. ernment wished, I made a few presents, but they did not get a cent until they had come to our terms. There is nothing extraordinary about these people. They are willing to fight, and do not lack in bravery, but they have little knowledge of firearms, and are not so formidable as

the Indians of this country.

"After my first consultation with the Sultan, the people of Manila were amazed to learn what had been accomplished, and it was declared that the United States had in six weeks secured from the natives more than the Spanish were able to get in three centuries. All we wanted for a beginning was the pacification of the country, and to have it so Americans may travel freely without danger of mo-lestation. This we secured by continuing the methods inaugurated by the Spanish, who had been paying the Sultan of Jolo almost as much money as we do without obtaining any guaranty of peace in the island."

Northwest People in New York. NEW YORK, May 19.-Arrived from tland-E. Cookingham, W. A. Howe,

at the Albert.
From Baker City, Or.-N. B. Kingbee, at the Hoffman.
From Salem, Or.—H. S. Gile, at the Herald Square.
From Seattle—G. C. Reid, at the Imperial; M. Struve and wife, Miss Struve, J. H. Lewis and wife, at the Hoffman.

Guilty Knowledge of Murder.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—Mrs. Mamie Barnes, widow of Dr. Joseph Barnes, who died under suspicious circumstances at the insane asylum at Jacksonville, a short the insane asylum at Jacksonville, a short time ago, was arrested yesterday, charged with having had guilty knowledge of her husband's death. Mrs. Barnes, who is a professional nurse, professes innocence. Ferguson, the negro who is supposed to have administered poison to Dr. Barnes, was arrested here last Tuesday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 19.-H. H. Gouchenhour, of Greenville, a prominent Democratic politician, is under indictment on the charge of using the mails for fraud. It is alleged that he collected from some of the Postmasters in the to the campaign fund, promising to repay them. He made this promise good, it is said, by mailing at these several post-offices enough campaign literature to more than reimburse the Postmasters.

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or. Free delivery of letters by carriers at the

residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house. He house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Lefters to strangers or transient visitors in these angels address may be un the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-ner, "Transient." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or simi-ity fames.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised. May 20. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST. cane, Mrs H G w, Mrs E C ppell, Mrs A rch, Mra M E Church, Mrs M E Clark, Mrs Annie Cocks, Mrs R Bertran Cody, Mrs Georgia A Danalies, Mrs Hanie Daniela, Clara Day, Mrs J Dixon, Miss Nellie Dixon, Mrs Donnerber, Mrs Mos Donnerber, Mrs Mas McDonald, Miss Babe

B
McDonald, Miss Babe
dMcGillis, Mrs Jeanett
McGrath, Mrs Wm
McKinsey, Mrs Mary
Mcrie, Miss Claudio
Mittimere, Mrs H
Morton, Lillian
Morris, Mrs W D
Morrison, Miss Edith 1
Northrub, Blanche
Norton, Miss Edith 1
Northrub, Blanche
Norton, Miss Edith 1
Northrub, Blanche
Norton, Miss Edith 1
Pagels, Mrs A E
Parks, Mrs Mary
Price, Mrs Lillie
Reese, Mrs Lillie
Reese, Mrs Miss Bessie
Robentson, Miss Lizzie
Robinson, Mrs C E
Rosenberg, Mrs H
Ruttan, Miss Emma
Ryder, Miss Mary G
Sargent, Mrs H W
Shaughnessy, Maryuerthe Jonnerberg, Mrs Maj gie Downey, Mrs B E Dulley, Miss Helen Dulke, Mrs Hose A Elward, Mrs Rose A Elaine, Mrs F Elliott, Mrs J Fay, Miss Lottle Ferry, Mrs S B Fisher, Mrs C B Fontaine, Mrs Belle Forest, Mrs E Franklin, Mrs Frankland, Mrs Louse Gerdue, Miss Saille Gossage, Mrs Della Goroves, Mrs Miss Marine Hammett, Mrs S C Hanna, Mrs Adenid P

aSargent, Mrs H W
Shaughnessy, Margu
Sheak, Mrs Terzah
Smith, Miss Mae
Smith, Miss Ada
sSmith, Mrs F B
Staines, Miss Ida
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs
Mas Jas
Stakley, Miss M E
Strickland, Mrs Mau
Tetters, Miss Jessie
Trivette, Miss Jas
Vantrin, Mrs Olive
Wildel, Miss May C
Williard, Mrs E
Williams, Mrs G M
Williams, Mrs G M
Williams, Mrs M
LIST P
Harry, Mrs Geo Y
Hendricks, Mrs L B
Hill, Miss Caddle
Hoffman, Mrs J E
Hogan, Mrs
Holcomb, Mrs Lillie Horton, Mrs
Horne, Miss Grace
Hudson, Miss Mamie
Jacobs, Miss Jeam
Jennings, Mrs M E

Keenan, I A
Keenan, I A
Kinner, H S
Keene, Clarence W
Lacey, John
Lambert, J-2
Lanbert, I A
Laing, George
Langer, I A
Laing, George
Langer, Andrew
Larimer, D K
Larsen, Cari
Lesley, J
Leo, J D
Leon, Pat
Lousignout, Ike
MacCouling, Ralph
MacCouling, Ralph
MacCouling, Ralph
MacCouling, Ralph
MacOuling, Ralph
Martin, Louis
Martin, Louis
Martin, Louis
Martin, W D
Mason, Alden
Meri, Mr
Michnel, M Adams, Charles Alexander, Jeraid Alm, John Ale, Mr Barber, Ciayton
Basey, A
Beeson, G S
Bickford, A B
Blumenthal & Co,
clothlers
Blumberg, Arthur-2
Bourie, Mr
Boglietti, Carlos
Boscamp, A L Miller Patorunia Motterman, Thos Morris, Lewis E Nickol, S Noble, Henry Panty, A Dernbach, John L Devine, Charles W Dippard, Cyrus Dickson, Master Robert Dutton, Master Edwards, D F Edwards, M O Emmra, Kin Engle, Benton Erickson, E H Evans, C Leslie

Rawlings, E T Reardon, J H Ritter, C W Ricker, J Herbert-3 Ricker, J Herbert-S
Rice, Shivester W
Riley, Harry
Roby, Prof C W
Rogers, F T
Rosers, C L
Ross, Arthur J
Russell, E H
Schmidts, Frank
Schwegart, S
Sellere, Jim
Shearley, Ervin P
Shepherd, B F
Shing, Jack
Simpson, Henry
Sletton, Julius
Simpson, Henry
Sletton, Julius
Simpson, W S
Smith, Wayne P
Southworth, McClai
Starbuck, Elder T J
Sterling, D M
Stringer, Rude-2
Sutton, John
Stringer, Rude-2
Sutton, John
Stringer, Rude-2
Rude, E
Sterling, D M
Stringer, Rude-2
Sutton, John
Stringer,

PACKAGES. Schroyer, Miss Laura Springer, Geo T A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Even Law Cannot Save Fools.

Weston Leader, The slot machine has won at Astoria in its contest against public morality. The Proebstel law was declared invalid by the property law was genered invalid by the jury in a test case, who decided in favor of the owner of one of these machines. Gambling is a pernicious vice, and the slot machine is one of its most pernicious and insidious forms. Yet law seems powerless to protect fools from their folly, and it will probably not be long again before nickel circulates principally through

Accidentally Asphyxiated. NEW YORK, May 19.—Robert Gibbs, 52 years old, superintendent of an iron molding works in Pittsburg and a man of moiding works in Pittsburg and a man of considerable weath, was found dead in his room in West Twenty-second street today, having been asphyxlated by gas. The case was first reported as one of suicide, but a more thorough investigation makes it appear that death was accidental. Mr. Gibbs' wife and family live

New Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, May 18.—New Washington Postmasters appointed are: Persis E. Gunn, at Index; C. N. Langsjoan,

> CANADIAN PACIFIC. Special Bate Notice.

To St. Paul and return, good for 60 days, rate \$60. Tickets on sale May 30 and June 7. For particulars, apply at 142 Third street.

American publishers have decided that after May 1 of the present year they will settle upon a net price at which books will be disposed of, for sale by the retail stores. English publishers announce that a similar step to enforce a uniform price on the middlemen in that

STAR IN PERSEUS

THEORIES FOR THE ASTRONOMI-CAL PRENOMENON.

Evidence of a Tremendous Catastrophe in the Heavens-Row the Star Was Discovered.

On February II, Rev. T. D. Anderson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a well-known amateur astronomer, discovered a new star in the constellation Perseus. Within a few hours the startling astronomical news had girt the globe and huge telescopic eyes were scanning the northwest. ern sky for a glimpse of this new blazing

un. What is this new star? How bright is it? Is it really a new star, or was there a faint star in its place before? How long will it lest? How do you account for it? Such are the questions put to every astronomer, over and over again in quick succession during the past few months.

astronomer, over any over again in quick succession during the past few months. Some of them are easy to answer, others are beyond the powers of human intelligence at the present time.

To a casual observer, looking at the sky on a clear, monniess night, the glittering star points seem countless, and the accession of one more would seem to be scarcely noticeable, unless it should be exceedingly brilliant. It was, however, the appearance of just such a star that led to the preparation of the first accurate maps of the sky, and when this came to be done, it was found that the stars visible to the eye were not innumerable, not more than 300 are at all conspicuous, and they are arranged in such groups that any one may, in a short time, so familiarize are arranged in such groups that any one may, in a short time, so familiarize himself with such group or constellation as to recognize at a glance any new-comer. For example, there are few persons who are not so familiar with the group of stars called the Great Dipper, which is now overhead at 8 o'clock in the evening, that they would not at once notice any new bright star which might appear within the bowl of that figure.

pear within the bowl of that figure.

The new star in Perseus is a star which suddenly appeared near the middle of the constellation Perseus at a point where no star was visible before. (Perseus is noted for its atrongly variable star Algoi from the Arabian word Algul, the demon). Nova Persel, the new star, is about equally distant from Algoi and Alpha Persel, the largest star in this constellation.

This new star was discovered independent.

sel, the largest star in this constellation. This new star was discovered independently by several astronomers on this side of the water, among them being A. E. Douglass, of Lowell Observatory, Arizona. What a startling phenomenon this—a star rising from thvisibility and in three days, at most, becoming one of the most brilliant in the heavens, then gradually disappearing. Such phenomena are extremely rare, this star being the brightest of its kind so far as known, certainly, since the famous one observed by Tycho-Brahe, in Cassiopela, in 1572. The Victorian age has witnessed the outburst of rian age has witnessed the outburst of no less than seven new stars, among them the famous "Blaze Star" of 1886, in

How to account for it? This is a mys tery which it is impossible to solve with certainty. It is evident that we are here in the presence of a tremendous catastrophe, it may be of creation, of evo-lution, or of destruction. So far as has been determined, the distances of temporary stars are of the same order as those of the fixed stars, so that it takes years for their light to reach us. At such wast distances it is evident that the

forces in play to produce such an enormous outburst of light must be grand almost beyond conception.

Various theories have been suggested various theories have been suggested to account for temporary stars. One is that two suns or stars, once hot and brillant, but since grown cold and dark, have come into collision. If such a thing should happen, the energy of motion, as the two bodies meet with the tremendous velocities generated by their mutual attraction, would be converted into thermal energy, fusing or vaporizing all substances near the points of impact, and perhaps breaking the crusts of the stars and liberating pent-up gases from within Lockyer supposes two vast swarms of meteoritic particles flying in different directions, to meet in space, and the mil-lions of collisions of separate particles, as the two swarms pass through each other to generate heat and to liberate and cause to glow the various vapors. Other theories of interest and value are advanced by Zollner, Klinkufnes and, per-haps, the best by Seeliger, of Munich; it being, however, of a technical nature, its presentation here would be too long and perhaps too complicated for the uninitiated. Let us rather turn to the oracle of Richard A. Proctor concerning such matters in our own "little world," so huge and yet but a mite in the vast system of the universe. This gifted writer says in his "Myths and Marvels of Astronomy" anent the famous "Blaze Star" referred to before: "When a star suddenly blazes out in luster, as in the case of T Coronae, it means a catastrophe disastrous prob-ably to the system of worlds, which may be circling around that star. Imagine if the sun, which rules over the planetary and yet but a mite in the vast system of system to which we belong, were sud-denly to blaze out for a time with several hundred times its usual juster, what would be the result? The creatures on the side of the earth turned towards it at the time would be destroyed in an instant. Those on the dark or night hemisphere would not have to wait for their turn till the earth, by rotating, carried them into view of the destroying sun. In much briefer space the effect of his new fires would be felt all over the earth's sur-face. The heavens would be dissolved and the elements would melt with fer-vent heat." MRS. L. ALTMAN,

How to Utilize a Murderer. American Journal of Sociology. All remedies, from castor oil to anti-

septic surgery, are the result of experi-ment, unless discovered by accident. If experiments are prohibited, medical sof-ence must remain forever practically at a standstill. Shall the state encourage progress in the increase of knowledge and the relief of human lils by providing and the relief of human his by provious subjects for experiment in using what is now wasted, or worse than wasted? Or shall the state continue to outlaw such progress by falling to provide investigators with proper subjects for experiment? At the present time the progress of medical science is interfered with continually by the lack of human the progress of medical science is nerfered with continually by the lack of human for experimentation. subjects for experimentation. It is of more vital importance for the state to provide subjects for accredited investigators than it is to provide our medical colleges with subjects for dissection in the study of anatomy. So long as living subjects are not provided by the state, study for the discovery of relief of huan ills is outlawed, just as the study of anatomy was outlawed when it was necessary to rob graveyards in order to get subjects for the use of students in the dissecting room. The modern investigator along these lines, as a rule, first tries his experiments on animals, and if a number of these prove successful, in fear and trembling he usually tries them on some hopeless case, under unfavorable conditions—generally a poor hospital patient who is not likely to have friends to cause trouble in case of falling. If the patient dies the secret is preserved in the bosom of the investigator, or shared with a few professional brethren; if the experiment is a success, all the world rejoices, and the discoverer is written down in history as a benefactor of the race, which he surely is. Nevertain if investigation can only be carried on under such difficulties, which absolutely forbid all scientific investigation in many fields. In the meantime hundreds of thousands of our fellow-men in our own country alone are dying annually of discases that should be under our control, and all because our investigations must be confined almost exclusively to animals.

A soosgia. Massens

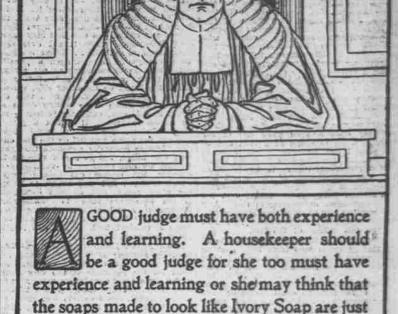
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The Work of an M. P.

The Work of an al. F.

Biackwood's Magazine.

Nowadays an M. P's constituents expect far more of him than in the good old times, when it was possible for a member to spend £20,000 on his election to represent a county for six years, and during that time only once to set foot in the House for a few minutes. As matthe House for a few minutes. As matters stand at present, if a new member conscientiously does his duty, he will find the day none too long for his work. The mere study of the rules—a closely printed volume of 800 pages—will (or should) occupy not a little of his leisure time. Then there are the orders of the day; parliamentary reports and proceedings a him. mentary reports and proceedings; a huge pile of letters to answer, and the insylta-ble blue books. He is probably on some one of the numerous committees on pri-vate business, and from 11 to 3 has to sit in a badly ventilated room, listening to the maundering evidence of witnesses or the tedious speeches of a Queen's counsel. Then comes the actual sitting of the

House, which (thanks to the 13 o'clock rule), usually terminates at midnight.

A Cabinet Minister has probably done a good day's work in his office before his work in the House even begins. Lord Palmerson told a friend that his business at the Foreign Office often occupied 10. at the Foreign Office often occupied 19 hours out of the 24. Except during some national crisis, six to eight hours a day would be the average time. During the Boer war, Mr. Chamberiain is said to have devoted 14 hours a day to the service of his country; and when the Fashoda flased compelled us to mobilize our fleet, Mr. Goschen was in his room at the Admiralty at 8:30 in the morning, where he remained for five hours, and was frequently nine hours in the House afterward. But though the work is hard, it carries with it an all-engrossing interest

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 19, 8 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 54; minimum temperature, 42; river reading at 11 A. M., 17.5 feet; change in 24 hours, 8; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., 23 of an inch; total precipitation alines September 1, 1900, 40.50; normal precipitation since September 1, 1900, 42.98; deficiency, 2.20; total aunaline May 13, 6:03; possible sunshine, 15:06.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS. What Her Constitutions the last 26 hours in Oregon and Washington, and it is from 5 to 12 degrees cooler in the North Pacific States. Sharp frosts occurred Sunday morning at Tacoma, Seattle and Port Crescent. The indications are for fair weather in this district Monday. THE RIVER.

The river will reach a stage of 18.3 feet ortland Monday morning, and about 19 feet one time during Tuesday. WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 noursembling midnight, Monday, May 20, 1900:

Portland and vicinity—Fair, with slowly rising temperature; northwesterly winds.

Oregon and Washington—Fair, with sharp frosts east portion early Monday morning; slowly rising temperature wast portion; west to northwest winds.

Vedno—Fair and continued cool, with frost Idaho-Fair and continued cool, with frost rly morning; westerly winds. EDWARD A. BEALS, Forscast Official.

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