

LAST FIGHT FOR DALTON

ATTORNEY VEAZIE ARGUES ON MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

If This Is Denied, Judgment Will Be Pronounced—Dalton Still Proffers Innocence.

Arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Dalton murder case were heard yesterday by Judge Cleland and Sears, and a decision will soon be reached.

Clarence Veazie, defendant's attorney, devoted considerable time in attacking the court's instructions to the jury, particularly the instruction that only one of two verdicts could be returned—murder in the first degree or acquittal.

Counsel also argued that the confession of Dalton introduced in evidence was inadmissible, because it was procured by promises. It was also argued that Wade could not legally testify.

The indictment was alleged to be defective. It was argued that it did not properly charge an attempt to rob, and for that reason does not charge murder in the first degree.

Dalton was present in court during the argument, but there were few spectators, because the fact was not publicly known that the proceeding was to occur.

The answer of District Attorney Chamberlain to the argument was short. He said the tendency of the courts is to instruct juries as in this case, and it was done to prevent juries from letting a man escape hanging by returning a life-imprisonment verdict where a man might have been guilty of murder in the first degree.

He admitted that the information might have been changed, but declared the time to make the objection was long since past. The store of the defendant, on Front and Madison streets, was levied upon, and \$800 cash in the London & San Francisco Bank was attached.

The complaint of the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company sets out the copy of an agreement entered into by the company and Hughes on November 1, 1900, under which Hughes was to sell on commission threshing machines, horsepower, portable and traction engines, sawmills and other goods, until November, 1902. It is alleged that during the period of one year Hughes sold goods to the value of \$76, and that his just charges for commission and expenses were \$202, leaving \$314 due plaintiff.

LOGAN'S LITTLE DISCOVERY

Code Has No Provision for Judgments When Pleas Is Not Guilty.

Attorney John F. Logan says that he has discovered a startling fact in the law in the criminal code, which is nothing less than that where a person pleads not guilty, and is tried and convicted, there is no provision in the law for passing judgment upon him.

Men have pleaded not guilty and have been tried and convicted, hundreds of them, and judgments of sentences pronounced upon them, but the attorney alleges that there is no statute to warrant it, and that the fatal omission has heretofore and for many years passed by unnoted.

The only statute on the subject, he contends, is the following: After a plea of guilty, or after a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal, the court must appoint a time for pronouncing judgment.

It will be observed that this refers to "a plea of guilty" or "a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal." The latter means that the accused, at the trial, as a defense, pleads former conviction or acquittal on the charge, and fails to establish the fact, and is instead convicted.

There is nothing contained in this statute relative to a plea of not guilty, and a verdict of guilty following the trial, or a rest of the section states "if the judgment be not arrested or a motion for a new trial granted, the court must appoint a time for pronouncing judgment."

Mr. Logan urges that this is the only statute which pertains to "pronouncing of judgment," and that there is certainly nothing in it about pronouncing judgment, when a verdict of guilty is returned, or a verdict of acquittal, when the defendant pleaded not guilty.

If this is true, it is a serious matter, and might result in a hasty call for an immediate session of the Legislature, as was recently done in the State of Washington. The statute concerning an arrest of judgment reads as follows:

A motion for an arrest of judgment is an application on the part of the defendant that no judgment be rendered on a plea of verdict of guilty, or on a verdict against the defendant on the plea of former conviction or acquittal.

FIVE DIVORCES GRANTED

Decrees of Separation Issued by Judge George.

Yesterday was divorce day, and Judge George legally separated five couples.

Mrs. Emma Wigman, in her suit against Mrs. Emma, a druggist, testified that their nature did not agree, and that they were unable to get along well together.

She stated that her husband falsely accused her of unfaithfulness, followed her, and endeavored to secure the service of a friend to watch her, she said he was extremely jealous and put a detective in a room next to where they lived.

West-ender testified that Wigman wanted him to watch her, and Wigman and her son concerning her actions. The plaintiff was granted a divorce, and also given permission to resume her maiden name.

Daniel S. McLean was granted a divorce from Della McLean, because his wife was found guilty of the crime of robbery in the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Mass., and sent to prison. This occurred on January 20, 1901. McLean submitted depositions and other satisfactory proof of the conviction of the defendant of the crime. The parties were married in New York in 1880, and have two children.

Carrie B. Locke testified that her husband, Charles W. Locke, drinks to excess and failed to supply her with the necessities of life. A decree dissolving the matrimonial bonds was pronounced. She stated that there are no children as the issue of the union, and that the marriage was solemnized in September, 1886.

Because of desertion, continuing from July, 1900, Charles F. Adams was divorced from Amanda L. Adams, to whom he was married in San Francisco in April, 1893.

Sophia Everson was divorced from John Everson on account of desertion. Mrs. Everson testified that they were married in Minneapolis in 1888, and that her husband willfully abandoned her a little more than a year subsequent, compelling her to work for a living for herself and child. She was granted the legal custody of the child.

Nora Berry, in answer to the suit for a divorce filed by her husband, Charles K. Berry, denies that she has been guilty of cruel treatment towards him, and denies his allegation that she is not a proper person to have custody of their two children. She charges him with having struck and abused her and of spending money

which she inherited, and says on one occasion he forced her out of the house into the rain. She avers that he has an income of from \$2 50 to \$4 per day from his business, and asks the court to order him to pay her \$7 50 per week alimony.

TAX ROLL FOR 1901 READY

It Will Be Turned Over to the Tax-Collecting Department.

The work of copying the tax roll of 1901 for use in the tax-collecting department of the Sheriff's office has been completed under the direction of David Mackie, and in a few days the sheets will go to the bindery, to be made up in book form.

The new roll is a ponderous affair, aggregating over 6000 pages, 4213 inches in size, and, under requirements of the new law governing the collection of taxes, it will entail considerable additional work to that heretofore required when the roll is open for payment of taxes. The copying of the roll has been pushed to completion with commendable speed.

Reappraisal of values and their segregation by districts, kept fully abreast with the work, that no time might be lost in ascertaining the exact value of property in the school districts of the county, and the various boards of directors have the necessary figures in ample time to base their special levies for school purposes.

While the work of copying the tax roll has necessarily required a large clerical force, it will be satisfactory to the taxpayers to know that it has been done at a considerably less expense than on former occasions. County Clerk Swedland instructing Mr. Mackie to keep a watchful eye on the progress of the work, and insuring that all engaged in copying the roll should be diligent in their work.

When the several levies have been made by the school districts and the tax rate established the roll will be extended, and then turned over to the tax-collecting department.

The law requires the school district to levy in the month of January, and the amount of the state also depends upon a levy in this month. The taxes cannot be figured out until it is known what the total levy will amount to. The tax roll will probably not be received by the Sheriff until March 1. Under the new law all who pay taxes in full by March 15 receive 3 per cent reduction, so there will probably be a rush at the beginning.

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FILMS SUIT TO RECOVER \$550.

Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company Attaches Hughes' Property.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, of Mansfield, O., yesterday filed an attachment in the State Circuit Court against Edward Hughes, dealer in agricultural implements, to recover \$550. The store of the defendant, on Front and Madison streets, was levied upon, and \$800 cash in the London & San Francisco Bank was attached.

The complaint of the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company sets out the copy of an agreement entered into by the company and Hughes on November 1, 1900, under which Hughes was to sell on commission threshing machines, horsepower, portable and traction engines, sawmills and other goods, until November, 1902. It is alleged that during the period of one year Hughes sold goods to the value of \$76, and that his just charges for commission and expenses were \$202, leaving \$314 due plaintiff.

Within the same time it is said that Hughes made time sales and received security of the roll value of \$253. It was, it is alleged, entitled to \$119 of these securities, and the defendant received \$225. On these transactions a balance of \$91 cash is said to be due under the contract, and upon freight charges which it is averred Hughes has failed to repay, \$128 is alleged to be due.

Hughes, it is stated, has refused to meet the demand of the plaintiffs, and John F. Logan appear as attorneys in the case.

Articles of Incorporation. Articles of incorporation of the Abbott & Church Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Louis G. Clark, T. K. Abbott and W. D. Fenton. The objects are to manufacture and sell woven wire mattresses, Mary L. Church, administratrix of the estate of Samuel W. Church, deceased, was authorized to sell the woven wire mattresses, with the help of the Church, of which the deceased was the sole owner, for \$3225.

Petition in Bankruptcy. Mrs. Mabel C. Hanson, of Multnomah County, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The petition does not state what business petitioner has engaged in, but her liabilities amount to \$17,599. Her assets are \$268 exempt under the law.

College Students Make a Great Noise on Way From Corvallis. Forty-six students of the Oregon Agricultural College, accompanied as far as Corvallis by popular Professor Chamberlain, woke the echoes along the Willamette yesterday morning, on board the river steamer Pomona. The boat left Corvallis at 4 A. M., with its load of live students, just turned loose from "exams," and judging from the fun on board, one might well believe that each student was celebrating over a long list of "passes."

The wailing and the shouting, the "Zip! Boom! Bop!" given with the animation that betokens pride in one's college, all of which goes to prove that the "hayseed school" in the State of Oregon is not from the top. A number of "Monsieur" students boarded the boat at Independence and their "yell" was completely drowned by the lusty Oregon Agricultural College lads and ladies, with the help of the captain, who merrily kept time with the whistle.

Among those on board for various points were: Miss Hates, V. A. Cochran, Miss Cummings, Guy Smith, Miss Thompson, C. W. Bridgema, Miss Ethel Smith, M. B. Moore, Miss Kay Smith, F. Rodaway, Miss Myrie, J. C. Clark, Miss E. L. Alspaugh, W. Weeks, Miss Koerner, F. E. Hall, Miss Myer, E. S. Brann, Miss Alspaugh, A. Krass, Miss E. L. Alspaugh, J. Withycombe, E. W. Simeral, S. Fawk, E. L. Alspaugh, C. Abrams, H. Bower, L. Stiles, H. W. Stokes, W. Henry, W. A. Randall, C. F. Frestel, W. Kendall, L. W. Mack, W. Kistling.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL PROJECT Colorado Roads to Join Farres and Get Outlet on This Coast. DENVER, Dec. 20.—The News this morning says: Denver is to be placed directly on the route of a transcontinental railroad. The Denver & Southwestern and the Colorado & Southern Railway Companies have entered into a compact by which the much-discussed South Park cut-off is to be constructed, giving Denver a direct route to Grand Junction, Colorado, by way of the intended, if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with George Gould relative to traffic arrangements from Grand Junction to Salt Lake City, to build an independent line.

Arrangements have been made with Senators Clark, Kearns and others interested in the new Salt Lake-Los Angeles road, which will have direct railroad connection with the Pacific Coast. The project is one of the most gigantic railroad schemes developed in the West since the construction of the first overland roads.

ALASKAN RAILWAY WRANGLE. One Company Trying to Prevent Another's Indorsement. SEATTLE, Dec. 20.—Representatives of the two great rival Alaskan railway schemes are wrangling here. The struggle is a branch of that now being carried on in the United States Senate. The Trans-Alaska Company, the originators

NO ZERO WEATHER HERE

THIS IS THE BEST COUNTRY ON EARTH, SAYS MR. CRAIG.

Just Let People Go Against Blizzards and Snowbanks of East, and They Will Appreciate Oregon More.

General Passenger Agent Craig, of the O. R. & N. railway, returned from Eastern yesterday morning, after an absence of six weeks. Most of this time was spent in St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul. He attended the meeting of the Trans-Alaskan Passenger Association in St. Louis last week, where the decision was reached to put in one-way settlers' rates to the Pacific coast next Spring. He found the temperature in St. Louis below zero, in Chicago it was 15 below, and in Wyoming the train got stuck in a snowbank several hours. But in Oregon he found the weather bright and sunny, shining brightly and the air balmy. He found the contrast decidedly in favor of his Oregon home, and it made him feel like booming a country more than ever. He cannot quite understand how people can be content living elsewhere.

"I was walking down State street, in Chicago, several days ago," said Mr. Craig, "and I noticed on a bulletin board in front of a prominent railroad office the temperature of Los Angeles and San Francisco. It drew considerable attention in face of the biting cold of the Chicago temperature. I stepped inside and asked the agent why he didn't advertise the temperature of Portland, Or., too. He readily agreed to do so, and I noticed that after that the bulletin board in front of Portland with that of the other Pacific Coast points on his bulletin board."

"I think the people of this country talk too much about the rain. It may be well enough to talk about our rain to the people of California, Nevada, New Mexico or Arizona, where they are nearly always parched to a greater or less degree, but people here have very generally, naturally got the impression that it rains continually in Oregon from the first of August to the first of June, and they imagine our rain to be very disagreeable. This mistaken impression, and many others many from looking over the state for homes. They will not be convinced that our wet season is not perfectly intolerable. Our people encourage this belief by talking too much about the moisture here. Appreciating the blessing of the rain, and knowing well that we have much to offer in the rainy season, they can afford to carry on the joke about Oregon's climate. But people who do not understand the real conditions here are misled by this talk, and it does the state a great deal of harm. The climate of Oregon is not so much about the moisture and not talk so much about '13 months' rain' and 'wet feet' and 'mosesacks.'"

"A good many people of the East are looking to the Pacific Coast for new homes, and I expect a notable movement in this direction in the Spring."

ADVOCATES EXTRA SESSION. Senator Turner Against New Trust, and Would Invoke Legislature. OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 20.—A short time ago Governor Rogers sent Senator Turner a telegram inviting an expression of his views as to the best course to be pursued in the State of Washington with reference to the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads in the new Northern Securities Company. Senator Turner's reply has just been received. It discusses the subject to the extent of 2000 words, saying, among other things: "The act of consolidation referred to cannot be injurious to the interests of the people of our state. Whatever species of interested persons may employ to soften or justify such action, it is true, as it always has been, and always will be, a blot on the life of commerce. Without it, transportation and traffic are not commerce, but monopoly. And while monopoly may sometimes signify its value to the people, it is not a good thing that it has to foster, and it is the extreme selfishness of man that it will be found pursuing the former rather than the latter course to the injury of the people."

Besides, if the fact were otherwise, who is there in this country that would hold his property and his happiness in a benefaction at the hands of a few individuals, rather than an inviolable inheritance from the Government his fathers framed and he inherited. Therefore, if there is any power in the Federal and state governments to destroy this attempt to fasten a monopoly in transportation on the Pacific Northwest, a monopoly so powerful and so drastic that it would be a monopoly in all the necessities of life, a monopoly dependent community than ours, when all these combinations shall have gotten under full steam, they will not only be powerful to affect the material fortunes of our citizens, but it will be so powerful in its industry that if it does not usurp governmental functions it will be because of its ability to utilize and control at will and for its own purposes the governmental institutions now already established, but which, if not now already established, they would have imagined they were establishing for themselves and their posterity alone.

This monopoly is akin to and supplements the steel trust, the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, and the countless other manufacturing trusts which have established monopolies in all the necessities of life. A monopoly dependent community than ours, when all these combinations shall have gotten under full steam, they will not only be powerful to affect the material fortunes of our citizens, but it will be so powerful in its industry that if it does not usurp governmental functions it will be because of its ability to utilize and control at will and for its own purposes the governmental institutions now already established, but which, if not now already established, they would have imagined they were establishing for themselves and their posterity alone.

Whereas, the improvement of rivers and waterways will vast increase the production and industries, furnish the farmer a larger and better home market for his products and greatly benefit the merchant, manufacturer, farmer, mechanic and laboring man; Whereas, its direct influence upon the property of the state, and its chief factor will be to regulate freight rates; Whereas, an all-water route is essential to the interest, growth and prosperity of this inland Empire; therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Or., in its effort to secure the overcoming of the obstructions between The Dalles and Collio and the opening of the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers to navigation.

And we further request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use the improving of the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers in such manner and manner as may to them seem advisable.

The Portland resolutions have been printed in a neat pamphlet, with additional explanatory matter, and are now available for general distribution.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID. Miss Ida Bryant Kills Herself While Insane. Miss Ida E. Bryant, aged 23 years, committed suicide at her apartments, 107 1/2 Third street, yesterday afternoon, by taking carbolic acid. She had been in poor health for several years, and at times was temporarily insane as a consequence. Yesterday morning she went shopping with a friend, Mrs. Mary A. Townsend, and was apparently cheerful, but disappeared, and it is thought, purchased the poison at a drug store before returning home. When found at 2 P. M., she was lying on her bed unconscious, having drunk fully half an ounce of the carbolic acid an hour before. Medical aid was summoned, and she could be restored to her normal health, but it was too late. Miss Bryant was a native of Nebraska, and leaves a mother and sister in this city, who are heartbroken over the loss of their daughter, who was as young woman of amiable disposition

of the scheme to connect Cook Inlet and the Behring Sea country by railway, and working for the defeat of a Senate bill introduced for the great benefit of the recently organized rival corporation. The name of this corporation is the Trans-Alaska Company. Their bill in the Senate calls for grants from the General Government of thousands of acres of valuable land along the proposed course of railway. An effort has been made by local representatives of this company to secure the approval of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to the motion for the land grants. Cases are pending, representing the opposing company, has circulated a petition among prominent business men, which asks that indorsement be refused the resolution laid before the Chamber by the Trans-Alaska Company's representatives.

Increased Railroad Earnings. The earnings of 100 roads for 11 months of this year have increased about \$65,000,000, compared with an increase of \$53,500,000 in 1890, \$52,000,000 in 1899, and \$30,500,000 in 1898. Twenty roads out of 100 have increased over \$1,000,000 each in the 11 months. Only 12 have shown decreases, four of the number being Mexican lines. The percentage of increase in gross earnings shown by 12 systems for 11 months follows:

Road. 1901. Increase, cent. Baltimore & Ohio \$45,330,767 \$4,346,461 9.5 Canadian Pacific 20,825,524 1,423,864 11.0 C. M. & St. Paul 40,370,747 1,402,085 6.1 Illinois Central 35,677,830 4,571,833 12.8 New York Central 59,286,439 4,302,715 7.3 Northern Pacific 24,077,411 5,101,588 14.9

Quite a proportion of the roads in the list show a gain very close to the average gain, indicating that the forces which have affected earnings have been general over the country.

Railroad Taxes in Seventeen States. In view of the suggestion that states that have no other remedy against the consolidation of their railroads into trusts may raise the rate of taxation, the following partial statement of taxes per mile paid in 17 of the states and territories is interesting, even if not entirely reliable. It is tabulated by the Auditor of State of Washington, evidently for the purpose of showing what price one of the newest and least-developed of the states gets more out of the railroads than others in which similar property is far more valuable and productive. Railroad taxes per mile paid in 1900:

Washington \$173 97 Mississippi \$120 04 Nevada 103 11 New Mexico 124 03 Michigan 122 71 Montana 111 93 Vermont 142 21 Texas 103 56 South Carolina 141 23 North Carolina 138 71 Wyoming 137 08 South Dakota 72 17 Arizona 130 76 Indian Territory 19 80 Maine 120 76

Beitlers Will Supply Rails. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—President Stillwell, of the City, Electric & Orient, has called the officers of that road here that the contract by which a European company is to furnish rails for the "A" grade of the line, and in payment of the Mexican Government subsidy, has been signed. The first shipment is expected to reach Port Stillwell within 30 days, and the rails will be laid at once to El Fuerte, the grade being ready.

The first part of the line to be opened will be that already graded from Anthony, Kan., southwest into Oklahoma, and including the conditions from the end of this line as fast as the grade is completed.

Trainmen Must Talk Spanish. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—The government has issued the long-expected order that all railway employees in contact with the public shall be able to speak Spanish in such manner as to be able to deal directly with the passengers and the public in general. The order will probably affect Pullman Company employes. It is asserted that many accidents of late have been due to the inability of trainmen to speak Spanish, causing a mistaking of orders.

Rough Weather Delays Trains. The Union Pacific and Northern Pacific through trains have been several hours behind time for two or three days on account of rough weather in the Rocky Mountain region, deep snow and cold temperature. The Southern Pacific has been entirely free from trouble of this nature this year, there being no snow at all in the Sierrita Mountains. At one time there was snow to a depth of seven inches on the summit, but it did not remain long.

Injunctions Granted. VANCOUVER, B. C. Dec. 20.—Injunctions were granted by the Supreme Court here today, restraining the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway from crossing the track of the Grand Forks & Farm lands in Illinois and Iowa are worth nearly double what they were a few years ago, and all the farmers have money. The upward trend of prices is causing many landowners to sell out and move further West, where farm acreage may be obtained at lower prices. The farmer of Northern Illinois can get \$90 to \$100 an acre, and so sell to remove, and the Iowa farmer thinks that's a good price, so sells and moves toward the Pacific Coast.

I look for a heavy immigration to Oregon next Spring, and many of the newcomers will have money to buy or go into business with. They have grown tired of torrid summers and rigid winters, and they hear so much about Pacific Coast climate and possibilities for Oriental trade that they have determined to make the move.

Among the most anxious ones to move hither are those to whom I mailed copies of The Oregonian Handbook the past Fall. That little pamphlet opened the eyes of a good many, and as soon as read they were placed around among the neighbors."

Mr. Blain attributes the prosperous times East to the good prices farmers are obtaining for their products and to the demand abroad for American manufactures. Corn, he said, was selling at 60 cents a bushel, oats at 40 cents, and potatoes at 10 cents. These prices are a new case, and are a special attraction among the beautiful productions of Nature abounding in the museum.

These diamonds are double-headed quartz crystals, of perfect form, and have 12 faces. Some of them are in the rough

TO BUY TO WRITE @ 10% NEWS 583 Employees 15 Delivery Wagons That will serve you promptly. Meyer & Drank Company. Store open tonight as long as necessary. Willamette Sewing machines from \$25.00

store open tonight as long as necessary. Willamette Sewing machines from \$25.00

SACRIFICE SALE OF ENORMOUS PRICE REDUCTIONS

We have still ONE HUNDRED SMOKING and HOUSE JACKETS in stock—all of this season's purchase, which we have determined to close out at a sacrifice. We have made such

ENORMOUS Price Reductions

That we expect to sell them all by Saturday night. This is an opportunity to obtain a handsome holiday present at a price never approached in Portland. Note the prices—

- All our \$5.00 Jackets reduced to \$3.65
All our \$8.00 Jackets reduced to \$5.85
All our \$10.00 Jackets reduced to \$7.15
All our \$15.00 Jackets reduced to \$10.00

NO JACKETS RESERVED NONE SENT ON APPROVAL

Ben Selling LEADING CLOTHIER S. E. cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.

GERSON & HART 102 THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND STARK

Xmas Cigars and Pipes

The most appropriate gifts for your gentlemen friends. Buy—the right kind. We can help you.

PIPES 1/2 BELOW VALUE

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes in plush lined cases from \$3.00 to \$10.00 French Briar " " " \$1.00 to \$6.00 Imported English " " " 75c to \$5.00

These are importations from the largest factories in Europe and the United States. We can sell them cheap because we buy in large quantities for our wholesale and retail trade.

CIGARS—ALL THE FAVORITES Our Cigar Department contains all the best brands of Domestic and Havana Cigars, put up especially for Christmas trade.

Prices per box from 50c to \$25.00

GERSON & HART, 102 Third Street

fat livestock this Winter he does not know. surrounding rocks, with their sharp corners peering out, and some have caked of blumen near them, as Nature formed it. Colonel Hawkins will take pleasure in showing the diamonds and explaining the powerful yet delicate forces of Nature that formed them.

RARE FIND FOR CITY MUSEUM. Colonel Hawkins Has Secured 400 Bristol Diamonds. Colonel L. L. Hawkins has made another addition to the City Museum, and it is well worthy the inspection by everybody, especially young people. One of one of which are in the rough state. One has been cut, and is a beautiful gem of mammoth proportions, and all are as clear as crystal itself. These stones are clear as a mountain stream. Here, therefore many Oregon steers and wethers have been fed on corn for Winter beef and mutton, but corn is too high this year to use in that way. What the butchers of the Windy City will do for

Suit Cases and Bags. A fine line at the Harris Trunk Company, Morrison, near Second.

Eschmohank COLLAR