MAN AND HORSES KILLED

BRIDGE NEAR HOLBROOK FALLS, WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Anton Spaldenberg Is Also Badly Hurt—Name of Man Who Lost His Life Is Unknown.

An accident in which one man was killed and another badly injured and two horses were killed occurred a short distance below Holbrook yesterday, at the Rocky Point Bridge. The man who was killed was a stranger, whose name could not be learned last night. He was working for Mr. Wortman, who lives about three miles from Holbrook. He was hauling posts to the Forbes & Davis spur of the Northern Pacific Railroad. While he was crossing the bridge it broke down, and he and both of his horses fell fully 25 feet and were instantly killed. Anton Spaldenberg was on the bridge at the time, and was severely injured, but was still alive at a late hour last night. Dr. Lockwood and Undertaker J. P. Finley were telephoned to at once and set out for the scene of the accident. Until they are heard from it will not be known how serious are the injuries of Spaldenberg.

The accident was due to the dilapidated condition of the Rocky Point bridge. A new bridge was in process of construction, but the builders were only tearing the old one down a tier at a time, and were using a connection from the new to the old bridge and allowing loads to pass over. The new structure was somewhat higher than the old one, and as a team drove from the new to the old bridge there was something of a drop. As the man with his load of posts, which was really larger than was safe to take across the bridge, drove from the new down to the old bridge, and his wagon gave a sudden drop that was made in the connection, the strain was too great and the whole thing broke down, letting team, wagon, driver and all fall for a distance of over 25 feet. To escape injuries from falling that far would seem impossible, but with the load and the falling timbers the men who saw the accident were not surprised when they arrived on the scene to find that both the driver and the team of horses had been killed. Spaldenberg was some distance from the team when the bridge broke, but also received a bad fall. Those who rescued him took him to a comfortable place, but were unable to tell how badly he was hurt until the doctor arrived.

CLAIMS MARCUS ISLAND.

Japan Sends a Warship to Take Possession.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Japanese Government has served notice on the State Department that it claims possession of Marcus Island, toward which is now heading an American expedition, under Captain Rosehill, with a purpose of exhausting its guano deposits. Regarding it as extremely desirable that no collision occur, the State Department has taken measures to advise Captain Rosehill that he must offer no resistance if he should fall in with a Japanese warship, which is also speeding for the island.

Rosehill landed on this island about years ago. He put up a sign and deposited a bottle setting forth his claims the island, erected a flagpole and hoisted the United States flag. Then he sailed away from the island, leaving it unoccupied, a fact which may vitiate his title. Of those facts he informed the State Department, but he neglected for many years to file in the Treasury Department the bond required by the Guano island laws. In fact, this bond was only filed within the last year.

Meanwhile, finding a deserted island, some Japanese landed and began to take away the guano. There are believed to be two score of them now on the island, and the Japanese Government holds that their title is good.

The Japanese warship carries the message from this Government to Rosehill, advising him to offer no resistance, and it will probably reach Marcus Island, distant only 1000 miles from Yokohama, before the Rosehill schooner, which sailed from Honolulu, 2000 miles distant, it is believed that there will be no clash between the schooner's passengers and the Japanese coolies now on the island.

Japan Annexed the Island.

YOKOHAMA, July 24.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Kasuga will convey the diplomatic agent of Japan to Marcus Island. The expectation is that it is the desire of the Japanese Government to reassure the Japanese residents of the island and convince them that Rosehill's claim is untenable.

It is asserted here that the island was annexed to Japan in 1898 and that it was discovered by a Japanese subject in 1879.

ATTACK IS EXPECTED.

Captain McLean Reports That Insurgents Threaten Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following telegram has been received from Captain McLean, of the cruiser Cincinnati, dated at Guayra:

"Information has been received from Commander of the Topeka that attack is expected at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. A meeting of the foreign Consuls has elected the American Consul president of the conference. Marietta at Cumana, Venezuela. Carupano quiet. No indications of blockade. Revolutionary forces concentrating at Carupano. The President of Venezuela remains at Barcelona. The Falke, Bremen and Regentes is at Puerto Cabello. Gazelle and Cuchet here."

The gunboat Machias, which was ordered to Cape Haytien at the request of Consul Livingstone, who represented to the State Department that the situation there was such as to demand the immediate presence of an American warship, sailed yesterday from Colon for that port. Inasmuch as treaty obligations compel the United States to keep the transit of the isthmus open, and the disturbed condition of affairs at Panama constantly threatens interruption of traffic, the Marietta, which was originally dispatched to relieve the Machias, but which was diverted to Venezuela to furnish Minister Bowen with the means of communication, has been ordered to proceed on her journey thither at the earliest possible moment.

Warships at Puerto Cabello.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, July 24.—Advices received here today from Venezuela show that for the 40 hours previous to the departure of the vessel which brought the news, Puerto Cabello had been surrounded by 2000 insurgents, who appeared and disappeared as if engaged in some extraordinary tactics. All the stores in the town were closed, and the inhabitants were apprehending an attack. The United States cruiser Topeka, the French cruiser Suchet, the Dutch cruiser Koningen and Regentes and the German cruiser Falke had arrived at Puerto Cabello to protect foreign interests.

SITUATION IN HAYTI.

Insurgent Sympathizers Marching on Cape Haytien.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 24.—The army of the Department of Artibonite and from the districts in sympathy with M. Firmin, who has been declared President of the Artibonites, is marching on Cape Haytien from three sides. General Albert Salhave has arrived at Plaisance, General Emile Gaspard has reached Dondon, and General Thesse Monfiston is moving on St. Raphael and Trou. General Alexis Nord, the Minister of War of the provincial government, is still here, but it is said he contemplates leaving Cape Haytien shortly in order to take charge of the troops relied upon to defend the capital, Port au Prince.

The population here is in a state of uneasiness, believing the town will shortly be attacked by the Firminists. No news has been received here regarding the movements of the warship Crete-a-Pierrot, but it is feared that she may appear off this port and land troops to support M. Firmin's forces. There are no foreign warships here.

MONASTERY BURNED.

Celebrated Institution in Quebec a Total Loss.

OKA, Quebec, July 24.—The celebrated Monastery of the Trappists here was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $100,000. There were 87 monks in the monastery, all of whom escaped. Ten thousand gallons of cider and 4000 gallons of wine were destroyed.

The fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed every vestige of the magnificent buildings, which required many years to build. Two monks, Brother Seraphin, who was blind, and another who was suffering from consumption, were rescued from the top floor by priests at the risk of their lives. It is feared they will die.

Troops May Act Against Stockmen.

LANDER, Wyo., July 24.—It is learned that in addition to killing a Mexican sheepherder and slaughtering several thousand sheep, a band of 150 masked men surrounded all the sheep camps and forced the sheepmen to abandon their flocks. After killing one herd numbering 2000, 25 other herds, numbering altogether about 6500 sheep were driven into the mountains and left to shift for themselves. The sheepmen have been threatened with instant death if they go after their animals. The sheep are now the prey of wild animals, and if they escape this death the loss will be very heavy, as they are nearly all ewes and lambs.

The scene of the lawlessness is 115 miles west of Lander, in Fremont County. The Sheriff is powerless, and the military may be called out to protect the sheepmen.

Cotton Oil Trust Falls Through.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 24.—The most gigantic scheme ever attempted in the Southwest, it is announced tonight, has failed, that of placing all the cotton oil mills of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in a trust. Options had been placed on the mills at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, South McAlester, Chandler, Chickasaw, Durant and Ardmore, the aggregate value being several million dollars. The announcement that the deal was off was made here tonight by H. W. Coyle, owner of the Guthrie mill. The deal was in the hands of a Western representative of Eastern capitalists, but the life of the option was too limited, it is alleged, to give the deal time to ripen sufficiently. All options were to be out August 1.

Combinations in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, July 24.—Cattlemen in the country are entering into a combination to protect their mutual interests. The same tendency to combine is shown in sugar-growing regions among planters. There always has been a local combination in the sugar region, but now an effort is being made to effect a National combination.

The National Bank of Mexico agrees to take the entire issue of bonds of the State of Vera Cruz, issued in furtherance of the new system of water works and sanitation of the city and port of Vera Cruz.

Stock Brokers Give Up Business.

DENVER, July 24.—Owing to losses in the stock market during the past few days, William and Charles Burger today closed their brokerage-houses in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Victor and Boulder. They announced that all contracts will be closed, and all creditors paid in full.

TIME CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER

This week the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock for Astoria and Ilwaco as follows:

July 22, 9 A. M.; July 23, 9 A. M.; July 24, 9 A. M.; July 25, 9 A. M.; Saturday, July 26, 11:30 A. M. Baggage must be received at Ash-street dock 30 minutes before departure. Ticket office, Third and Washington.

ELKS TO GIVE PRIZES

CHILDREN'S DAY TO BE MADE A FEATURE OF CARNIVAL.

Shetland Pony and Cart, With Harness, Will Go to Some Lucky Youngster.

Promising as the prospects for the success of the Elks' Carnival had been previously, even a brighter color was given them by the reports which the committees made to Portland Lodge at its meeting last night. The interest which the business men are taking in it shows that they consider it an affair of public benefit as well as of instruction and entertainment, and contributions for a single day of the Carnival demonstrate the feeling of the community. For Children's day, for which no large prize had been expected, donations valued at $300 were received. Richard Clinton and Dr. W. A. Wise offered a Shetland pony for which $175 had been refused; Studebaker Bros. the finest pony cart in their house, which is worth $100 or more; E. R. Kriger a fine set of harness, and M. J. Driscoll a fine driving whip. All these go to make up the prize for the day, which will be awarded on plans hereafter to be devised.

The committee on booths reported that a large portion of the space had already been taken, and that there were many applications for concessions. Everything indicated, according to the report of the committee, that the carnival would be larger and its attractions more various and extensive than the one of two years ago.

For the excursion of next Tuesday night the ways and means committee reported that it had secured the steamer Harvest Queen and a commodious barge. The carrying capacity of the two, without crowding, would be at least 1000. One of the best orchestras in the city had been engaged, and there would be dancing and one of those excellent entertainments which only Elks know how to arrange. The boat would leave Portland at 8 o'clock sharp, and would return in time for all to take their last cars. Persons who might not have purchased tickets at the places where they are offered for sale could procure them at the wharf.

In the matter of candidates for Queen of the Carnival, it was decided that the wife, daughter or sister of any Elk would not be eligible for the honor. The candidates for Queen will be announced in a few days, and the canvass will begin soon thereafter. It will be replete with excitement, for the members of the order are as much interested in the result as their friends are.

The lodge will send a team to the Seattle Carnival, which takes place in August, from the 17th to the 30th, to compete for the Elks' prize. The team expects to carry off nothing less than first honors, and if they do not win the prize of $200 they will be greatly disappointed.

The committee on attendance at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, which will be held in Salt Lake City, reported that about 40 members had decided to make the journey. Many will be accompanied by their wives. Arrangements have been made by which the three Pullman cars in which the party will travel will be sidetracked at the Utah capital, and may be occupied by their passengers during their stay. Those who go will thus be exempt from the inconveniences of seeking hotel accommodations in a convention city.

Failed to Hold Up a Bank.

FORTVILLE, Ind., July 24.—About noon today, while Assistant Cashier Prettipo was in the Fortville Bank alone, a well-dressed man came in, pointed a revolver at Prettipo, and fired. The ball went wild. The man then demanded that Prettipo give him $2500 or be killed. The shot attracted the attention of people outside the bank and the robber ran. He escaped to the woods, half a mile away, where a posse of 25 men captured him after wounding him. He fired his pistol repeatedly, but hit nobody. The man refuses to give his name. He is not seriously injured.

Escaped Convicts Located.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 24.—Five convicts who escaped from the prison camp at England some days ago have been lying in a barn 15 miles from here. Reports say they are supplied with arms and prepared to make a desperate fight. One of the convicts is a white man.

Trying to Save Wilson's Life.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Minister Corea, of Nicaragua, had a long talk with Acting Secretary Hill today, principally in regard to the case of Dr. Wilson, the American captured at Bluefields, with a filibustering party, and in jeopardy of his life. Mr. Corea is doing all in his power to save the man, although his own information shows that his record is very bad from a political standpoint. As the State Department has shown an interest in Wilson's case, and especially as Senator Hanna has interceded for him, Senor Corea will suggest to his government that it would be a graceful act to spare Wilson's life.

DENIES THAT HE STOLE MAY YOHE'S JEWELS

CAPTAIN PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG.

LONDON, July 24.—Putnam Bradlee Strong, of New York, arrived in London this afternoon, and went to a private West End hotel. In conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Captain Strong said he had pawned about $8400 worth of May Yohe's jewelry at her request and for her benefit after they returned from Japan, and that she had received the entire proceeds from him at the time the jewels were pawned.

"I have never had one dollar of May Yohe's money, and no person knows it better than she," he continued. "The money on which I am now traveling was received from the sale of my library, and of this fact May Yohe is also aware. I have done many foolish and most unwise things, but they have not been criminal. As to my future movements, I do not think they should interest anyone greatly, but I will say that I purpose living quietly and endeavor to redeem my good name. As to the story that I rifled her safety-deposit box, that is absurd on its face. May Yohe never had any safety-deposit box that I know of, and any banker could tell you that, without her authority. I could never have had access to it. I had one in my own name in the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which I suppose my family has opened, as I gave them full authority to do so."

NEW YORK, July 24.—May Yohe sailed for Europe today on the Fuerst Bismarck.

TALKED TO GUARDSMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

As President Roosevelt and party stepped upon the pier they were greeted by Governor Murphy, Senators Kean and Dryden, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, and the Governor's staff in gorgeous uniforms.

The party was conducted to a special train of Pullman cars and started immediately for Sea Girt. The run was made in 45 minutes. At every town along the route elaborate preparations had been made for the reception of the President. The railway stations all along the line were thronged with people, who cheered and waved flags enthusiastically as the train passed. Many residences were decorated handsomely. Ten thousand people greeted the party at Sea Girt station. President Roosevelt and the other guests were escorted in carriages to the Governor's cottage, adjoining the military encampment, less than half a mile from the station. As he arrived at the cottage, a President's salute of 21 guns was fired.

After a brief rest and an informal reception at the cottage, President Roosevelt and Governor Murphy and staff reviewed the troops in camp, the President being mounted on a magnificent chestnut bay, on which he sat perfectly. At the conclusion of the review, President Roosevelt was escorted to a stand adjoining the parade ground, and there addressed the assembled troops, and the multitude which had gathered by this time numbered nearly 15,000. Governor Murphy introduced the President.

The President's Address.

In opening his address, President Roosevelt complimented the National Guardsmen of New Jersey upon their soldierly bearing and proficiency, and continued:

"A man is of use as a National Guardsman for just exactly the same reasons that he is of use as a citizen; and that is, if he gets to work with his whole heart to do his duty for the time being to make himself proficient in the line of the business he has taken up. A National Guardsman who joins only to have a good time pretty generally does not have a good time, and certainly makes a poor hand as a guardsman."

"I earnestly believe," continued the President, "that you will never get into battle, but if you do it is going to be mighty important to hit the other fellow; and you are going to be able to do it largely in consequence of the way you have put in your time, knowing your rifle until it is just part of yourself, until you can handle, take care of it and use it. It has been the pride of the American Army in the past that our troops always have used their rifles efficiently. We have prided ourselves upon having an Army of marksmen. Our Army has given us a just pride in it, because its zealous effort has been to care for itself in the field and in all that pertains to the duties of a soldier.

"I think, gentlemen, that much help can be given to National Guards of the states by the action of the United States Government. I want to see the National Guard armed with the best modern weapons. (Applause.) I want to see the infantry with Krag-Jorgensons, and I want to see the artillery with the three-pointtwo gun of the regular Army. I am happy to say that a bill has been passed through the lower house, which will enable the National Government materially to extend the National Guard of the different states. At the next session, I firmly believe that we will get it through the United States Senate, and then I can guarantee the signature of the President.

People's Debt to National Guard.

"I think our people have not always appreciated the debt they were under to the National Guard. A man who goes into the National Guard and does his duty fairly and squarely there puts the whole country under an obligation to him. Always in our past it has been the case, it will be in the future that if war should arise it is to be met by the citizen, the volunteers. We have in the regular Army, officered as it is and filled with the type of enlisted men we have in it, an Army which I firmly believe for its size is unequaled in the civilized world. And I am sure that I can challenge the most generous support from the National Guard for the Army of the United States. But that Army is and of necessity must be so small that in the event of serious trouble in the future, the great bulk of our troops must come, as in the past they have come, from the ranks of the people themselves; and in forming those regiments the good done by the presence in them of men who have served faithfully in the National Guard cannot be overestimated. Those men are ready. They know what is expected of them. They train others to do the work that is needed. And another thing, ladies and gentlemen, the same qualities that make a man a success, that make him do his duty decently and honestly in a National Guard regiment, are fundamentally the qualities that he needs to make him a good citizen in private life."

Greeting to a Veteran.

On the way to the Governor's cottage, a veteran of the Civil War and a G. A. R. man rushed up to the President to grasp his hand. President Roosevelt greeted him cordially and said: "One of the many good results of the Spanish-American War is the appreciation we of the younger generation now have of the value of you old veterans and of that little button which you wear on the lapel of your coat."

At 2:50 the Presidential party boarded the train and amid the cheers of the assembled thousands started again for Atlantic Highlands, arriving at 4 o'clock. At 4:30 the party left in the launch for the Mayflower. As the President was about to board his launch, he met and recognized Raymond Morse, a fireman on the Presidential special, who had served as a Sergeant in Troop G of the Rough Riders when Mr. Roosevelt was Colonel. They greeted each other cordially.

The arrangements for the reception of the President at Sea Girt were excellent in the main, but for almost two hours Mr. Roosevelt was without his guard of secret service officers, five of whom were with him on the trip. The military contingent absolutely refused to recognize the authority of badges or of passes of the secret service operatives, and in two instances the soldiers used their bayonets against the operatives to enforce the commands of their officers.

Economizing Her Water Supply.

DENVER, July 24.—A mass meeting of citizens tonight, in the rooms of the Commercial Club, adopted resolutions asking the city officials to suspend sprinkling on account of the shortage of water. An ordinance which is being prepared for submission to the City Council regulating the use of water by consumers was reported by Mayor Wright as incomplete. The statement that manufacturing plants have been compelled to shut down for want of water is unfounded.

Work on Mexico & Orient.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 24.—Construction work on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway is being continued steadily at three different points in Mexico. The track from Chihuahua east has reached a point on the river opposite the town of Alahama, and as soon as the bridge is completed trains will be running to that place.

THE JOURNAL

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The Journal Newspaper.

The Journal property has been purchased and has passed under the control of the undersigned, and the paper will be conducted on lines of greatest benefit to Portland, to Oregon and to the great Northwest, and in many ways conducted differently, as to men, measures and methods, from those of its contemporaries which follow narrow grooves of newspaper habit.

The Journal in head and heart will stand for the people, be truly Democratic and free from political entanglements and machinations, believing in the principles that promise the greatest good to the greatest number—to ALL MEN, regardless of race, creed or previous condition of servitude.

Exuberant assurances are cheap and empty. I wish to make none. Performance is better than promise; action more fruitful than words. The columns of the Journal from day to day will better reflect the spirit behind the paper. It shall be a FAIR newspaper and not a dull and selfish sheet. In short, an honest, sincere attempt will be made to build up and maintain a newspaper property in Portland that will be a credit to "Where rolls the Oregon" country and the multitude of people who are interested in its development and advancement.

Portland capital largely is behind the Journal, and the fund is ample for all purposes. Coupled with energy and enthusiasm, the work of making a paper, devoted to Portland's varied interests, is begun. The support of the freedom-loving, the intelligent, generous people of Oregon is invited and will be duly appreciated by still greater endeavor and achievement on the part of the Journal, which hopes ever to become stronger in equipment, stronger in purpose, stronger in news resources, and stronger in good deeds.

C. S. JACKSON.

Portland, Or., July 23, 1902.

MAY BE A NEW SITE

(Continued from First Page.)

the hills, passing above St. Vincent's Hospital upon an easy grade to the south and then bearing westerly, parallel with the Barnes road, will reach a point directly opposite the upper levels of the park, enabling us to receive and discharge traffic at the most convenient point on Kingston avenue by crossing the Barnes road at that point upon a trestle.

The time required from the upper end of Lovejoy street to the Park will not exceed five or six minutes, and no grade will be encountered exceeding 4 per cent.

I give you this information under the impression that it may be of some service to your committee in determining what report to make relative to a site for the proposed fair.

Very truly yours,
WEST SIDE & SUBURBAN RAILWAY CO.,
Andrew Graydon, President.

The only modification of the offer for Hawthorne Park was presented in the statement that an arrangement could be made by which the price of the tract offered to the city might be reduced $10,000 to $75,000 by permitting the bonus of $10,000 offered by East Side citizens to apply on the purchase price of that tract.

As to the Willamette Heights tract, Mr. Wessinger reported that he had been able to get offers for the free use of all the land needed for the fair, the Lewis and Clark Corporation to pay the taxes on the property while it should be in use. The tract consists of 75 to 80 acres of land, about 53 acres of which is high, and about 100 acres of lake, more or less, as the Exposition might require. The island, comprising about 50 acres, was said to be available if the Fair should desire it. A few small matters, such as buying the leases on a few small houses, would remain to be adjusted. Mr. Wessinger said Manager Swigert, of the City & Suburban, and Superintendent Fuller, of the Portland Railway Company, had told him that the Willamette Heights site could be given adequate street-car transportation easier than any other site suggested.

Mr. Fenton brought up the question of the permanence of the lake. Mr. Wessinger said it would be possible to dike across at the island, thus dividing off an area that would be ample for the uses of the fair, and would not be too great to fill by pumping from the river if that should be found necessary. Engineer Oscar Huber, who had been making the survey for the street-car lines to the City Park, also said it would be an easy matter to keep water running through the lake. Nobody was willing to give any figures as to the cost of such work, however. A further objection was made to the effect that the walls of the lake were of sawdust, and would not hold water that might be pumped into the basin at low stage of the river. All this matter was formally and informally discussed, and it was deemed highly desirable that definite information as to the engineering features involved in making the Willamette Heights site available for the Exposition should be before the board before a final selection should be made. In fact, the sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that competent engineers should examine and report upon any site before the board should irrevocably commit itself to the selection. No offer of donation was presented with the Willamette Heights tract, though it was intimated that there might be one later.

Mr. Wessinger suggested that before taking final vote on a site a schedule should be arranged allowing a certain number of points for transportation facilities, a certain number for water advantages, a certain number for central location, etc., and then let the directors mark their favorite sites on that schedule. He thought that would be the best way to arrive at a decision on the fair-site question.

The motion to limit future consideration of fair sites to the Willamette Heights tract and Hawthorne Park brought out vigorous opposition from Director Mallory. He thought it contrary to the spirit of the motion passed early in the meeting requiring eight affirmative votes for selection of the Exposition site. Under this motion a bare majority of 13 might rule out altogether all but two of the proposed sites. The point of Mr. Mallory's objection was apparent to all, and the motion was withdrawn.

Director Mills expressed his strong desire to reduce the number of sites to be considered as one way to simplify the work before the board, it being a waste of time and money to continue examination of localities that there is no probability of choosing. Yet, he said, he was averse to declaring for any site without the distinct understanding that there was the strongest kind of a string to it. He was willing to express conditional preference—provided the conditions necessary for the Exposition should be met.

Here Mr. Wheelwright put in his motion for an informal vote, which was carried. Before the vote was taken, however, Secretary Reed read a letter from President Corbett, which, after asking for a pair with Mr. Fenton, proceeded as follows:

I cannot relieve my mind as to the importance of securing sufficient money to make the Exposition a success. I think the Legislature would probably authorize the levy of a 2-mill tax for park purposes (we now owning a city park), and that could be used to aid this enterprise at the City Park. The Water Committee could greatly aid by repair of reservoirs and grading grounds. The city could aid to some extent on city property. This, with subscriptions already secured, together with probable state and Congressional aid, would probably make a success of the enterprise. If we are obliged to pay for the use of land in taxes, and perhaps by purchase, it will largely consume means and money that ought to be used in other ways. I think the advantages of the park greatly outweigh objections.

The following letter expressing Director Scott's preference for Hawthorne Park was also read:

Portland, July 18.—Hon. H. W. Corbett, President—Dear Sir: After hearing the arguments thus far, I think we should select Hawthorne Park, with the portion of Ladd's Field adjoining, which has been so kindly offered. This site is close in, and is in every way accessible.

Then I should favor purchase of the portion of Hawthorne Park which is offered for sale. Not, indeed, out of our funds; but through the Park Commission. This could be done after authority shall have been secured from the Legislature.

The Park Commission could be authorized to erect permanent buildings and make other improvements in the park—leaving our money for other purposes.

I regret that I am too unwell to be present this evening; but the above is an outline of the plan I would adopt.

All the street railways can reach Hawthorne Park more conveniently than any other site, and there will be no difficulty in carriage of materials and machinery to that place. Respectfully, H. W. SCOTT.

A letter from John Kiernan, offering to sell Ross Island for $150,000—$500 an acre—and a letter from M. S. Griswold, who appeared before the board last week to urge the selection of the Abrams & Knox tract, in which he recanted the opinions then expressed, and went officially on record in favor of Hawthorne Park, were read.

Then the vote was taken, with the result as hereinbefore given.

The general discussion was resumed, and Mr. Wessinger, chairman of the committee that had made the examination of fair sites for the board, admitted frankly that "if I knew the bridges were all right I don't think it would matter which site should be selected, Hawthorne Park or the Willamette Heights tract, so far as the success of the fair is concerned."

Director Fenton said public sentiment was divided, and that it was to be expected that the street-car companies would be in favor of the site to which they could carry passengers at the least possible expense. "At the Willamette Heights tract is presented the question of a mudhole, a marsh or a dry lake by September 1. If competent engineers tell us what it will cost to build a dike and keep the water fresh and in sufficient quantity for the purposes of the fair, then we will be ready to act. Otherwise it will be unsatisfactory. It will be no worse for people to cross the river to the East Side than to cross it to West Side, and by the year 1905 the preponderance of population will be on the East Side. The bridges are already overcrowded, and the Legislature at its next session ought to authorize the construction of a new one. I am not in favor of the street-car proposal. That tract, a mile and a half out at the northwestern corner of the city can't be so accessible from the residence section as is Hawthorne Park."

As to the purchase of the tract in Hawthorne Park, Mr. Fenton thought it would be a good idea for the city to avail itself of this opportunity. "I venture to say," said he, "that it will be unloaded on the city eventually, if you choose to use that term, and at much higher price than that now asked for it. The East Side has no public park. There is already a demand for one over there, and the pressure will become so great that it cannot be resisted. Then the city will have to go away outside where land is cheap or pay a good price for inside property. The character of this property and its location and the need of the East Side for a public park argue that the city should buy this now." At any rate, before giving further consideration to the Willamette Heights tract, he wanted the record to show what it would cost to maintain the lake there.

Director Mallory thought there was no haste for settlement of the site question, now that the time had passed when the ground might be prepared for cultivation. A little delay now would not be serious.

Mr. Wheelwright here came forward with the motion. "That the matter be referred to the executive committee to select a site as provided in the by-laws, with power to engage such engineering talent as may be necessary to aid in so doing." The motion was carried. The special committee was discharged, with a vote of thanks, and adjournment war taken till September, at which time the executive committee is instructed to report on a fair site.

THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE.

A delightful trip of a few hours will take you through the famous "Columbia River Gorge," the greatest combination of river and mountain scenery on earth. O. R. & N. train leaves Portland daily at 9 A. M. Return can be made by steamer from Cascade Locks. Special low rates for this trip. Get particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

HICKMAN COURT-MARTIAL

LIEUTENANT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ACQUITTED.

Captain Pershing Holds the Sultan of Bindayan a Hostage for the Delivery of Moro Murderers.

MANILA, July 24.—The court-martial of Lieutenant Edwin A. Hickman, of the First Cavalry, on the charge of having ducked in a pond two natives of Tayabas because they refused to guide him to the stronghold of the insurgent leader, Caballes, and with having ducked a third native, who died from the maltreatment, has been concluded after two brief sittings and Lieutenant Hickman is believed to have been acquitted.

The defense admitted all of the specifications in the first charge, taking exception only to the word "unlawful," and pleaded justification under general order 100, and the conditions prevailing in Tayabas Province. The defense also produced a telegraphic order from General Chaffee, urging the location of Caballes, regardless of the measures necessary to do so. The defense disclaimed any desire to shift the responsibility, and said the telegram produced showed the urgent necessity for locating Caballes.

Lieutenant Hickman testified regarding the charge that he had caused the death of a third native, and said that witnesses at the Gardener inquiry testified that this man died from injuries; that he was not ducked, and that he was not molested. The prosecution disregarded the latter charge as being unworthy of credence.

Colonel Smith, who was a witness for the defense, testified that Major Gardener was responsible for the charges against Lieutenant Hickman, and that said Major Gardener had sought for testimony to be brought against the Lieutenant.

Holds a Sultan as Hostage.

Captain John J. Pershing, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, who is in command of the Lanao (Mindanao) expedition, has arrested the Sultan of Binadayan, as a hostage for the delivery to him of the Moros who on June 22 attacked two Americans. The Sultan offered to produce the dead body of one of the Americans, a relative of the leader of the party which attacked them, and to surrender 10 slaves, but Captain Pershing refused to entertain the suggestion. The Sultan then ordered his followers to produce the guilty Moros.

On Tuesday one of the offenders was brought into the camp of the Americans. He was horribly mutilated. Before dying he confessed to having participated in the ambush of the Americans. Longui, the leader of the attack, has fortified himself and defies the Sultan of Binadayan's followers to capture him.

The bodies of four school teachers who had been missing since June 10 have been found in the mountains near Cebu, island of Cebu, where they captors had murdered them. The police killed the leader of the band of murderers, and captured eight other alleged participants in the crime. One of them escaped. Neither the circumstances surrounding the death of the teachers nor the date of the murders is known. The bodies were taken into Cebu and buried.

Treasurer Embezzled.

Ross Douglass, ex-Treasurer of the Island of Cebu, has been found guilty of embezzlement. He has not yet been sentenced.

Manila Cigarmakers Strike.

About 7000 cigarmakers of Manila have gone on strike. They demand a material increase in wages.

Ironmolders' Defense Fund.

TORONTO, July 24.—The Iron Molders' International convention has decided to increase the defense fund by an additional assessment of 25 cents a member each quarter. This will add $50,000 a year to the fund, which already amounts to over $100,000 a year.

Molders on a Strike.

ALLIANCE, O., July 24.—Several hundred molders employed at the local plant of the American Steel Casting Company went on a strike today when asked by the company to stand good for bad castings.

PORTLAND-CHICAGO.

Seventy hours and thirty minutes (70½) is the time of the "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago. Leaves Portland every day at 9 A. M. Ticket office Third and Washington. O. R. & N. Co.

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