

ndings in the Action Against the Sugar Octopus Show the Rights of All-How Bailroads Are Affected.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, May 13 .- To date the United States ngton, May 13.-To date the United States upreme Court has rendered eight deci-dons in cases arising under the Sherman inti-trust law of July 2, 1880. One of hese, the lottery case, was decided dur-ng the present term. The other decisions ware handed down at various times since anuary 21, 1886, when the first trust de-dening the United States Supreme Court is the States of the United was rendered in the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, the Sugar trust" case. The eight trust cases 0 far Geelded are as follows:

United States vs. E. C. Knight Com-any; United States vs. Trans-Missouri reight Association, United States vs. ohn Traffic Association, United States Honking Laders vs. United States A Hopkins, Anderson vs. United States, The Hopkins, Anderson vs. United States, addyston Pipe & Steel Company vs. Jaited States, Champion vs. Ames and Francis vs. United States. In the Knight case there was involved an alleged monopoly in the production of fugat, commonly known as the "sugar rust": in the Freight Association and the True & Association and

aint Traffic Association cases, agreement ong interstate rallways to fix and intain rates and fare; in the Hopkins Anderson cases, two livestock ex-ages located in Kanses City; in the addyston Pipe & Steel Company case, a combination among competing shops lo-ated in different states, and engaged in dding cast iron pipes for gas, water and wer purposes, to control the prices by ppressing competition among them-

### Suit Against the Sugar Trust.

In the Knight case the Supreme Court and that the creation of a monopoly in production does not necessarily and diproduction the states. thy resignant commerce among the tes. The court drew the line between aduction and interstate commerce, the mer being subject to the regulation of states, the latter alone to that of

bill in equity was filed in the courts of Pennsylvania to enjoin the operation of the so-called "sugar trust." The bill was diamissed by the circuit court; its secree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeale, and its judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. appeared in this case, by the purchase stock of four Philadelphia refineries, ough the exchange of shares of its tock of four Philadelphia refineries, ush the exchange of generes of its stock, the American Sugar Refinite pany acquired nearly a complete con-trolling the business of railroad transpor-tation between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, were covered by the arrange-ment. In the argument of this case the ment. In the argument of this case the attorneys for the railroad insisted that the anti-trust law was unconsultations. The court, however, ruled there was no substantial difference between this suit and the cancellation of the contracts the redelivery of the stock. wn stock, the American Sugar Refining Company acquired nearly a complete con-trol of the manufacture of refined sugar in the United States. The Government arged that the contracts under which merce in refined sugar among the several states, and with foreign nations, and asked the cancellation of the contracts and the redelivery of the stock. The Government's contention was that

e Government's contention was that ing interstate commerce, to say that no purpose of the purchase was to contract or combination shall be legal



THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

"IF I DON'T UPSET GROVER, I'LL SCARE AWAY HIS FISH."-BRYAN.

plies to railroads, and whether it declares fliegal all contracts in restraint of trade, whether reasonable or unreasonable. The in but a remote way, and, therefore, could could affect interstate trade or commerce in but a remote way, and, therefore, could not be regarded as in restraint of such court held the law does apply to all rali-roads, and that it prohibits all contracts in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign na-The Icon

### The Iron Pipe Suit. The case of the Addyston Pipe & Steel Company against the United States grew out of a combination of six shops, 1 ne in Ohio, one in Kentucky, two in Ten.

tions, whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable. Four of the Justices dissented in an opinion delivered by Jus-tice White upon the ground that the re-straint of trade condemned by the statute nessee and two in Alabama, which were engaged in making cast-iron pipe for gas, water and sewer purposes. These shops is an unreasonable restraint, such as was unlawful at common law. water and sewer purposes. These shops controlled the market in that commodity in 30 states west of the Allegheny Moun-tains and south of Virginia. They en-

The foregoing decision was rendered by the court on March 22, 1897. On October 28, 1888, a decision was rendered in the Joint Traffic Association case, the court then holding that the anti-trust law is valid and constitutional, and that Contered into an agreement to control prices by suppressing competition among them-selves. This was done by appointing a representative board of one from each shop, to which all inquiries for pipe were referred. The board fixed the price it valid and constitutional, and that Con-gress has the power to say that a con-tract shall not be lawful which restrains trade or commerce among the several states by stifting competition. This case grew out of an agreement, similar to that in the Trans-Missouri, creating an as-sociation to fix rates and farce on competitive interstate traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine the method of the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine trans-dimension of the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine transform the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine transform the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine transform the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine transform the several state traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine traffic east of Chi-convertigity convertigity con-tine traffic east of Chireferred. The board fixed the price it thought the job would stand. The job was then sold over the table, the shop which hid the highest bonus for the bene-

in order to deceive the public. On behalf of the combination, it was contended that the power of Congress, under the interstate commerce clause, loes not extend to agreements among private corporations, but is limited to act of interference by the states and by quaspublic corporations, such as railroads. Private manufacturing corporations, it was insisted, are not public agencies, and cannot be compelled to keep their shops running to sell their goods to any person who applies. In the next place, it was urged that there was no restraint put upon interstate commerce, and that, un-

struction placed upon the act by the Cir-cuit Court of Appeals would lead to varys ing and conflicting state and Federal au-**RIOTING STILL GOES ON** thority over cars used in interstate com-merce, which might be stopped temporar-ity, while being detached from or at-tached to an interstate train."

## OLD CHARGE REVIVED.

### Boston Lawyer, in Exile for Years, Must Now Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, May 12.-Moody Merrill, a former Boston lawyer, was arrested here today on a charge of grand larceny. Mr. Merrill has been in exile from Boston for nearly ten years. He once had a high reputation in business, politics and so-

According to the Boston police, there is an indictment in five counts alleging the misappropriation of about \$50,000 in trust funds. At the time he left Boston. it was alleged that the total amount of Merrill's financial irregularities amounted to about \$300,000, but only one specific charge was referred to the grand jury.

Charge was referred to the grand jury. He was widely known as a promoter, railway magnate and speculator. After Merrill left Boston, he became known as Charles J. Grayson. He went to Silver City, N. M., established himself in business there, became president of the National Bank, and interested himself in territorial politics. He went to Wash-ington to appose the reappointment of Governor Otero, and was one of those interested in urging the admission of New Mexico to statehood and has been promi-nent not only in Washington, but in New York.



General of the United States in Berlin, arrived here on the steamer Kalser Wil-heim der Grosse. The visit is an choff-cial one, the Baron being here to study economic conditions and particularly to visit the centers of the iron industry.

## ONE PORTLAND BID.

James Laidlaw & Co. Offer to Carry Freight for Uncle Sam.

James Laidlaw & Co. were the only Port-land bidders for the Government transport business received by the Assistant Quar-termaster-General yesterday. The bid was \$4.25 a ton for general freight and \$10.75 a thousand for lumber. The rate for gen-eral freight business specifies a ton of \$0 cubic feet, or 2000 pounds. The rates given apply from Portland, San Francisco and Beattle. The company, if successful, will transport the freight to Manila in their line of steamships, the Conferic, Elleric, Foreric, Gymeric, Inveric, Jeseric, Tymer-ic, Wyneric, Adsto, Oceano, Quito and Yeddo. Their carrying capacity ranges from 5000 to 700 tons. No bid was made Yeddo. Their carrying capacity ranges from 5000 to 7500 tons. No bid was made on the transportation of soldiers.

### ALL THREE BIDS THE SAME. San Francisco Steamship Companies

After Transport Business. BAN FRANCISCO, May 13.-Bids for carrying passengers, soldiers and freight to Manila from the port of San Francisco to Mamila from the port of San Francisco for the transport service of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904, were opened today in the office of Major C. A. Devol, general superintendent of the Army transport service. There were three bids submitted, one from the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, one from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and one from the Jacanese line of steamers

the Parine shall Steamanny Company and one from the Japanese line of steamers known as the Toyso Kaisen Kaisha. The bids were identical. The rate for cabin passengers, allowing 350 pounds of baggage, \$125; for enlisted soldiers, in lots

of 100 and over, 300 each. The bid for freight was \$4.25 a ton of 3000 pounds, occupying not more than 40 cubic feet. The tonnage and speed of the

cubic feet. The formage and speed of the vessels of the various lines are different, and this will enter into the question when the choice is made. In the case of the Japanese liners it was stipulated that the contract for car-rying the Uffited States mails could only hold in time of peace in Japan. When that country is at war with any nation, the measule are subict to subcomment control vessels are subject to government control and can be used as war vessels.

## HAS NOT RESIGNED.

President Marroquin Still in Power in Colombia.

WASHINGTON, May 13 -"I doubt very much if President Marroqu'n has resigned as president of the Colombian government," said Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires, today, "I always have been promptly advised by cable of any cabinet changes, and especially when such changes affected the office of foreign affairs. Neither the State Department nor the legation has received confirmation of the reported resignation; therefore it does

iot seem reasonable." Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, discussed the canal alt-uation with Secretary Hay today. His advices from the company agents on the isthmus contradict the story printed yes-terday to the effect that President Marro-quin had resigned. As communicated to Secretary Hay, they were to the effect that the Marroquin government is actually stronger now owing to the resignation of General Fernandez as Minister of War. Fernandez is said to have been a dis-cordant element in the cabinet, and the fact that his strong personality could be displaced without causing any commotion is considered an evidence of Marroquin's power.

power. CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

German Remedy Proves Its Success, After a Thorough Test.

BERLIN, May 12.—The announcement made today by the Berlin Medical Society of a new remedy for consumption called ranosin has attracted much attention. Dr. Danelius, of Sommerfeld, read a paper on the cure before the society. He showed that a number of patients, mostly work-ingmen, had been cured of consumption, and said they were treated without inter-forence with their work. The remedy was discovered by Robert Schneider.

Michael McCormick, 42, Baker

George W. F. Star pin, 18. Hugh Ham, 27: Vesta Pershin, 28. Albert Mott, 21: Helena Myers, 30. Joseph McGee, 21: Eins Long, 20. Building Permits.

dwelling; \$6400. Deaths.

Lena Burgail, 30.

Platt &

THE WHISKEY **EMBLEM OF** PURITY wed at all first-class b TRY A RED TOP HIGH-BALL. ADV'G COUFON. We is-nee a modern up-to-date book on mixed drinks. 100 pages, 120 recipes bound in cloth, Of value to all who enter-tain. Sent pospaid on re-selpt of 10 cents and this Coupon. FERDINARD WESTNEIMER & SORB-Josaph, Ma., Cincinzati, G., Louisville. Pay as Much for an inferior beer?

> Schlitz beer costs twice what common beer costs in the brewing. One-half pays for the product; the other half for its purity.

One-half is spent in cleanliness, in filtering even the air that touches it, in filtering the beer, in sterilizing every bottle. And it pays the cost of aging the beer for months before we deliver it.

If you ask for Schlitz you get purity and age, you pay no more than beer costs without them.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling. Phone Oregon 635 Main, J. Silvestone, 605 Chamber of Commerce Bidg., Portland

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GOVERNMENT NOT YET IN CONTROL AT VALPARAISO, Martial Law Still Prevails-Colombia Is Almost Bankrupt From | Revolution.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May il.-Riot-ing at Valparaiso continued today. Owing, however, to strong repressive measures taken by the government, the outbreaks were less intense than yesterday. Mar-tial law still prevails. Revised reports place the number of rioters killed at 20. The property dyname is grant Several

The property damage is great. Several buildings were burned and the Esplanade was destroyed. The Brazilian cruiser Barroso, with the nembers of the Brazilian commission on board, has arrived at Talcahuano en route to Valparaiso. Owing to the critical con-dition of affairs now existing at Val-paraiso, it is thought that the festivities

with which it was proposed to welcom the commissioners will be much abridged SAD PLIGHT OF COLOMBIA.

ruptcy From Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-A gloomy pic-ture of the terrible plight in which Colom-bla finds herself, as the result of the ex-hausting four years of rebeilion, is con-

dety.

## It Finds Itself in a State of Bank.

acquire a substantial monopoly of sugar refining, and as the product was a neces-mary of life, manufactured for sale and distribution among the several states and in foreign countries, the effect of the ar-rangement was to restrain and monopolize ment was to restrain and monopolize tate and foreign commerce.

The Supreme Court held, however, that nonopoly in the production of sugar, i not in its sale or distribution among governal states. If a monopoly in interstate commerce followed a mo nopoly action, it was but indirect and il, and not within the prohibition of the anti-trust law. It was for the states to regulate production; the authority of Congress was limited to commerce among the states. In rendering the de-cision in this case, the Chief Justice said:

"Doubtiess the power to control the manufacture of a given thing involves in a certain sense the control of its dispo-sition, but this is a secondary and not the primary gense; and although the exof that power may result in bring-he operation of commerce into play, ing the operation of commerce into play, it does not control it, and affects it only incidentally and indirectly. Commerce weds to manufacture, and is not a part Further on he said:

Contracts, combinations or conspiracies to control domestic enterprises in manufacture, agriculture, mining, produc-tion in all its forms, or to raise or lower tend to restrain external as well us dowould not necessarily determine the ob-ject of the contract, combination or con-

"It was in the light of well-settled principles that the act of July 2, 1890, was med. Congress did not attempt there-to assert the power to deal with mopoly directly as such, or to limit and trict the rights of corporations created by the states or the cllisens of the states in the acquisition, control, or disposition of property: or to regulate or prescribe the price or prices at which such property or the products thereof shall be sold; or to make criminal the to make oriminal the acts of persons in the acquisition and control of property which the states of their residence or creation sanction or permitted.

"Aside from the provisions applicable where Congress might exercise municipal power, what the law struck at was comnations, contracts and conspiracies to nopolize trade and commerce among neveral states or with foreign nat-ns; but the contracts and acts of the defendants related exclusively to the ac-guisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar-refining in Penn-sylvania, and bore no direct relation to nerce between the states or with for-

As It Applies to Railroads.

In the Freight Association case, the Supreme Court held the anti-trust law ap-plies to railroads, and that it prohibits all agreements in restraint of interstate irce, whether the restraint be reacombine or unreasonable. The contract or combination assailed in this case was an agreement among a large number of interstate raliways, creating an association and providing a method of fixing rates rallways, creating an association widing a method of fixing rates so mompetitive interstate freight bibled the payment of any fee to any south and west of the Missouri The agreement expressly declared e association was formed among bings, "for the purpose of mutual on, by establishing and maintain-sonable rates, etc." uestions vigorously discussed in the restored to the any source of a character to enforce the purpose and object of the exchange, and riewed in and farses on competitive interstate freight traffic south and west of the Missouri Hiver. The agreement expressly declared that the association was formed among other things, "for the purpose of mutual protection, by establishing and maintain-ing reasonable rates set?" ion, by establishing sonable rates, etc.

The questions vigorously discussed in the

retate and foreign commerce. association prevented any real competi-tion between the railway systems involved was held to restrain the trade or com-

Defines Congress' Power.

was need to restrain the chart of the opinion merce carried on by them. The opinion was expressed in the following words: "The natural, direct and immediate ef-fect of competition is to hower rates, and to thereby increase the demand for comnodities, the supplying of which increases commerce, and an agreement whose first and direct effect is to prevent this play of competition restrains instead of pro

noting trade and commerce." Forerunner of Beef Trust.

Foremaner of Beer I rust. In the Hopkins case, the court held that the business of the members of the Kan-sus City Livestock Exchange was not in-terstate commerce within the meaning of terstate commerce within the meaning of the anti-trust law, and, therefore, the agreement creating that exchange did not operate to restrain trade or commerce among the several states. In this case, at the direction of the Attorney-General, a bill in equity was filed against Hopkins and other members of the Kansas City Linguistic Exchange to secure a dissolumerce.'

Livestock Exchange, to secure a dissolu tion of the exchange, on the ground that its members were in combination in rein an all its forms, or to raise or lower on in all its forms, or to raise or lower lies or wages might unquestionably field or restrain external as well us do-setto trade, but the restraint would be indirect result, however inevitable and intever its extent, and such result and no necessarily determine the ob-the same, accounting to the owners for the same, accounting to the owners for the proceeds after deducting charges and expenses. Members of the exchange were in but the infinite state of the same, accounting to the owners for the proceeds after deducting charges and expenses. Members of the exchange were

expenses. Members of the exchange were prohibited from buying livestock from commission merchants in Kansas City not members of the exchange. The rules also fixed a commission, prohibited the employment of agents to solicit consign-ments except upon stipulated salary, and forbid the sending of prepaid telegrams or telephone messages with information or telephone messages with information as to the condition of the markets. The urt held that the business conducted by the members of the exchange was not interstate, but local in character, and therefore decided the case against the Gov-ernment. This decision was handed down October 24, 1898.

The case of Anderson ys. the United States was somewhat similar to the Hop-kins case, being a bill filed by direction of the Attorney-General against the members of the Traders' Livestock Exchange, of Kansas City, to compel its dissolu-tion. The main difference between this exchange and that involved in the Hopkins suit was that, while the members of the Traders' Exchange were purchasers of livestock on the market, the mem-bers of the Livestock Exchange were only nmission merchants, who sold the live-ck upon commission as a compensastock upon commission as a compensa-tion for their services. The rules of the Traders' Exchange objected to by the Government forbid the recognition of any yard trader unless he was a member of the exchange, required all the members of a partnership to be members of the exchange, provided that no member of the exchange should employ any person to buy or sell cattle unless such person

der the decision in the Knight case, the tained in a communication which has creation of a monopoly in the manufac, ture of a commodity is not prohibited by the anti-trust law. reached this city from a source of un-questionable reliability. These advices state that on March 1 last the government

The Supreme Court held, however, that Congress may prohibit the performance of any agreement between individuals or corporations where the natural and direct effect of it is to regulate or restrain interstate commerce. In other words, the anti-trust law applies to every agreement in restraint of interstate trade, whether made by corporations or individuals. In the next place, the court held that any agreement or combination which directly restrains not only the manufacture, but

the sale, of a commodity among the sev-cral states comes within the anti-trust law. Commenting on the Knight case, the court said:

"That case was decided upon the principle that a combination simply to control manufacture was not a violation of the act of Congress, because such a con-tract or combination did not directly con-trol or affect interstate commerce, but that contracts for the sale and transportation to other states of specific arti-cles were proper subjects for regulation because they did form part of such com-

### The Lottery Cases.

The two lottery cases arose under the act of March 2, 1895, which makes it an offense to cause lottery tickets or matter offense to cause lottery tickets or matter to be carried from one state to another. The Francis case grew out of the transit of a man carrying a lottery ticket from Newport, Ky., to Cincinnati, O., across an interstate bridge; the Champion case from the carriage by an express com-pany over a railroad, for hire, a box of lottery tickets from one state to an lottery tickets from one state to another. In the Francis case, the court held adverse to the contention of the Govern-ment. The court decided that Congress has no power to prohibit the mere carry-ing of lottery tickets from one state to another, and failed to hold that lottery tickets were articles of commerce, or that

their carriage from one state to another constituted commerce. In the Champion case, however, the court held favorable to the Government,

ruling that Congress has power to stop the transportation of lottery tickets by express from one state to another, the same as it can stop their transportation

through the mails. In this case the Gov-ernment contended that the right to reg-ulate includes the right to prohibit, where the character of the article warrants its exclusion from commerce

### Important Suits Pending

The most interesting cases yet taken up under the anti-trust law are yet to be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. These are the sults to dissolve the Great Northern-Northern Pa-cific merger, the beef trust and the sait trust. Under the new anti-trust laws, passed at the recent session of Congress these three suits will be advanced to

highest tribunal in the land as rapidly as the arguments can be prepared, and when they reach the Supreme Court will be given precedence over other cases pending. None of them, however, will be passed upon at the present session of the court, which is to hear no more argu-

# NEW YORK, May 12-William Brook-field, at one time a leader in the Repub-lican party in this state, died today.

gave notice that it had stopped the issue of paper money that was flooding the country, and had turned the lithographic plates, from which it was made, over to a committee composed of prominent mem-bers of different political parties. Conse-quently the government early in April was almost entirely without funds. had not enough to pay running expenses, to say nothing of foreign claims and de-mands. Not a cent of interest had been paid on the national debt since the war commenced in 1899. The claims growing out of the recent revolution were assum-ing tremendous proportions, and as there were no other means of relief, it was ap-

parent that the government again must have recourse to the lithographic stones have recourse to the lithographic stones and start the presses running again. More-over, it was the general opinion that even the small measure of relief which might follow the receipt of the 10,000,000 from the United States on account of the Pan-ama Canal could not be obtained, as it was not expected that Congress would

At one time last year, the exchange on New York was 22,000; that is to say, 22,000 Colombian dollars were required to pur-chase \$1 worth of goods in the United States. It was feared that the rate would go even higher this Summer, for there was over \$1,000,000 worth of this paper money afloat, and it was expected that \$500,000,000 more would be issued immediately to pay war expenses. The foreign debt of 1896 amounted to 12,700,000, on which the interest rate was first 2%, and then 8 per cent, but this interest has not been paid for several years. It was the general opinion, according to the report, that the Colombian Government could not pay its debts, and apprehension was expressed as to what might happen in case the foreign creditors pushed for a final settlems of their claims.

### Official Denial of Revolution.

WASHINGTON, May 13-Reports of revolution in Bolivar, which have been received in this country, are denied officially at the Bolivian legation tonight.

MOVE TO GET CASE UPAGAIN Action Involving Construction of Law Regulring Patent Couplers.

WASHINGTON, May 12-A petition for a writ of certiorati in the case of W. O. Johnson vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad

Company was docketed on the Supreme Court of the United States today. The case involves the construction of the act of 1883, requiring railroads engaged in in-

of 1883, requiring railroads engaged in in-terstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers. Johnson, while coupling a locemotive to a dining car, neither of which carried an automatic coupler, at Promontory, Utah, in 1990, was injured and sued for damages. The lower courts decided in favor of the railroad, holding that dining cars standing on a switch and being moved by a freight engine area not "cars engaged in interengine were not "cars engaged in inter-state commerce." Solicitor Hoyt has filed a "suggestion" to

the court asking that it take cognitance of the case on certiorari, saying: "If it would be no violation of the stat-ute for a carrier to haul an empty car not used to move interstate traffic from one of the relieved to the other, it would

end of its railroad to the other, it would follow that a dining car, in the course of a trip from Ogden to San Francisco, which happened to be empty, would not be sub-ject to the control of Congress. The con-

CHICAGO MAN IN THE PLOT.

### Infernal Machine Placed on Steamer Was Made in That City. CHICAGO, May 14 .-- Advices were re

ceived late last night from the police in New York that it was thought that the infernal machine which was taken to the Cunard docks and placed on board of the steamer Umbria was made in Chicago by a man named G. Russell, living at 247 Washington Boulevard. The house at that number is kept by Mrs. Ehlan. She said late last night that a man apparently about 30 years of age, who gave his name as Ruasell, had lived in her house for three weeks prior-to April 25, on which day he left saying that he intended to go Bast. The woman said that during his piany in her house he was engaged in some mysterious work and kept his door always locked. She saw enough of what he was doing, she said, to know that it had something to do with clocks, and that he was always arranging some ma-chinery that had a number of wheels in it.

Mrs. Ehlan cald last night that she knew nothing more of the man than what she learned while he boarded with her. She did not know where he came from or where he went except that he said when he left that he was going East.

## NEW CLUE IN MURDER CASE.

### Police Have Man Who Sold Whinky to Brother of Miss Reichlin.

LORAIN, O., May 13.-The most im-portant move by the authorities in the Reichlin case since the release of Rev. Mr. Walser was made today when Noan Spradling, the bartender who sold the gal-lon of whisky to Cassimir Reichlin, direct-ly after the murder, was taken to police headquarters by detectives. Spradling is Mr. Walser was made today when Noah said to have divulged important informa-tion regarding the murder and will be held as a witness for the grand jury un-

der heavy ball. As a result of the disagreement between As a result of the onsagreement between physicians as to the condition of the body of Agatha Reichlin when it was examined after the murder, it is probable that the body will be exhumed. It is declared that two reputable persons are ready to swear that there were finger marks around the throat of the woman, indicating that she had been choked. Dr. Cox, who made the post-mortem examination, testified at the Coroner's inquest that there were no finger marks on the murdered woman's throat.

## CANNOT BRING SWINDLER HOME.

### Hay Unable to Grant Request of Governor of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The State De-partment has informed Governor Dockery, of Missouri, that it cannot grant his re-quest to secure the extradition of Ellis Wainwright, a millionaire brewer of St.

Wainwright, a millionaire brewer of St. Louis, who is wanted in connection with the municipal bribery charges, and who is supposed to have field to France. The obstacle lies in the fact that the French extradition treaty does not enu-merate bribery as an extraditable offense. If the Missouri authorities can describe Wainwright's offense under another title the State Denartment will exact the first. the State Department will exert itself to secure his appearance for trial.

### Prussian to Study Our Iron Trade

NEW YORK, May 13.-Baron von Rhein-baben, Prussian Miniater of Finance, ac-companied by Commercial Councilman Booker, an ironmaster of Prusia, and Fredsrich von Versal, Deputy Consul-

DAILY CITY STATISTICS. Marringe Licenses.

Platt, Twenty-first and -Vaughn,

\$ 3,500

1,500

75,000

1,100

3,350

125

May 0-Ettie Kessier, 534 East Nineteenth street, age 40; exhaustion. May 10-Mrs. Eva Harris, 9 North Ninth street, age 82; heart disease.

Real Estate Transfers.

Rankin, lot 8, block 6, Cloverdale Ex-tension. Ludwig Ripp et al. to George P. and C. S. Gordon, lots 13 and 16, block 24, Central Ablust and James Beal, lot 57, block B. Mult-nomah Cemetery Company to E. and James Beal, lot 57, block B. Mult-nomah cemetery. Van B. DeLashmutt and wife, by W. McCamant, master is chancory, to Ger-man Savings & Loan Society, lots 7 and 8, block 8, and lots 3 and 4, block 160, city, and part of block 11, city... Andrew Peterson to Mrs. K. M. Jensen, undivided 35 of lots 1 to 5, block 6, Brainard George J. and D. G. West to E, and J.

Brainard George J. and D. G. West to E. and J. Lee, lot 8, block 6, Kenworthy's Addi-tion

tion A. A. and L. A. Dekum to H. and M. Lawson, lots 7 and 6, block 16, Central Albina O. Peterson and wife to D. Marx and E.

ames M. Smith and wife to C. R. Tem-pleton, undivided 8-150 of lots 13, 14, 15, block 10, Sunnyatife.

Deny Attempted Lynching.

EVERETT. Wash. May 12.-Citizens of Arlington are now denying that they had any intention of lynching the murderer, McPhail, two duys ago. Mayor Brown, of Arlington, telephoned this city today that the business men made no threats of lynching and that such suggestion em-anated from a saloonman friend of the murdered Alderson.

Frozen Ment for the North

TACOMA, Wash., May 12.-On May 26 the steamer Ellihu Thomson will sail from this port for Nome, towing the hulk

murdered Alderson.

County DISORDERS W. A. Munroe, 29; Kate E. Haynes, 34. George W. Feathers, 27; Katle Mas Tur---- OF----ST 5 W. J. Burden, Twenty-sixth and Buxton dwelling; \$700.

By far the greater number of patients seeking relief for so-called weakness are

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murdered Alizerson. Deputy Sheriff Stanyar, who brought the story of the attempted lynching, re-iterates his statements regarding the move made against his prisoner.

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this port for Nome, towing the hulk Dashing Wave. The ateamor will be loaded with frozen meats and feed picked up at Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle and Tacoma. The Dashing Wave, which is to be loaded at this port, will have 25 head of cattle, 450 sheep, 130 hogs and a few heavy draft horaes, bestice and a few heavy draft horses, besides several hundred tons of coal and other freight. First Steamer for Nome. SEATTLE, Wash., May 13.-The steamer Gussie Brown sailed last night for Nome

She is the first vessel to get away this penson for the frozen north. She carried but 25 tons of freight and a few passen-gers. She expects to reach Nome ahead of the big liners that will leave in two weeks,