MAKE IT MONOPOLY

Shippers' Remedy for Sailors' Boarding-House.

WHY SMITH AND WHITE LOST

Commissioners Say Shipping Firms Opposed Them-Buren Kidnaping Case Caused Refusal of License -Weaknesses of the Sailors,

Considerable testimony relative to the sallor boarding-house business was intro-duced in the State Circuit Court yesterday trial of the mandamus suit Harry White and Billy Smith against W. Wright, S. M. Mears and Herbert Hol man, comprising the board of commis-sioners for licensing sailor boarding-Smith and Wright ask the court to order the board to issue them a cense. The commissioners declined grant the license on the ground that Smith and White are not respectable and also were unable to obtain recommendations from the firms representing the shipping interests in Portland. Judges Cleland, Sears and George presided at

the hearing. One of the main objections urged against Harry White and Billy Smith was White with kidnaping William Buren, a sailor on the ship Riverdale. James White was tried and convicted, and the case against the others was compromised. They were allowed to plead guilty to a minor charge, that of enticing seamen to desert, and were fined \$250 each, which they paid. The attorney for Smith and White endeavored to draw Sullivan & Grant, a rival salior boarding-house firm, into the case, and to show that Sullivan enticed sallors from the same vessel, the River-dale, and was fined \$50. The point was also made that Sullivan & Grant enjoy a mopoly of the sailor boarding-house siness. It was admitted on the other side that at present that is so, and evi-dence from shippers and others was offered to show that a sailor boarding-house

monogoly is a good thing for the port.

Theodore Wilcox, of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, testified that the foreign shipments of the company aggregated more than those of any other firm n Portland: Balfour, Guthrie & Co. came next as shippers, and Kerr, Gifford & Co. were the third largest foreign shippers. The three firms combined did 80 per cent of the foreign shipping business from Portland. The witness said he suggested regarding the enforcement of the sailor boarding-house law that the business be confined to one firm as the better way to obtain seamen for ships promptly and reasonably, but recommended no one par-

E. W. Wright, president of the board of commissioners for licensing sallor board-ing-houses, testified that a license was re-fused by the board to White and Smith for the reason that the commissioners adopted a rule that no license would be issued to a sailor boarding-house firm unless it was satisfactory to the firms which did the majority of the shipping The commissioners took turen kidnaping case into account and the unanimous in refusing the license.

which were introduced in evidence.

business. Mr. Wright was asked if Larry Sullivan, who has a license, had not been Weatherred: complained of recently by the captain of the Dumbarion as trying to exact \$12.50 Greeting to the Delegates to the National Let-apiece on some sailors the captain had ter-Carriers' Association, Syracuse, N. Y., shipped. The witness answered that it not just that way. He had been in formed that Sullivan was going to do se and so, and he advised Sullivan, if he The witness testified that Sullivan and Grant when they were granted a license, were the only applicants.

J. Couch Planders, whose firm has acted less expense and more satisfaction given all around when there is only one sailor boarding-house. When there are less men in the business, the rate is less for shipping sailors. Mr. Flanders stated that, when Smith & White started in business, he wrote to England to ship-owners that opposition ought not to be encouraged, bese it would cause rates to advance, but palatable abundance. opposition was encouraged and rates did go up. The more men had to make a living out of the business, the more the ships had to stand. The witness said he ught the Grants were a little above-men generally engaged in the sailor boarding-house business. He thought well f them and believed the reputation of arry Sullivan was better than that of White: "but," said Mr. Flanders. "perhaps that is because I know him bet-ter than I do White."

C. E. S. Wood testified that he had had great deal to do with the satior boardng-house business in his capacity as atney for shippers. He stated that in his there was no way to prevent taking men from one ship to be handled on another. then the best way to operate the business sent out by Thomas Jefferson to explore the Northwest. At this time we will have from May I to November I a grandly beautiful and recreasing. They were tired of the ship. of a few dollars and come ashore for recreation. They were tired of the ship. lasters would sometimes cause sailors Masters would sometimes cause sailors to leave through the influence of land other characteristics. There the wide and other characteristics are the wide and varied resources in grand and artistic displaywas unquestionably better for the shipwas unquestionably better for the shipowners and public to put the sailor boarding-house business in the hands of one
man and hold him responsible. Mr. Wood
explained at length the facts relating to
the troubles between ships and boardinghouse men that had come under his observation. He told of an agreement made
with Larry Sullivan some years ago to
ship sailors for \$55 each, every man to
of Oregon in their undertaking. We agreestly ship saliors for \$55 each, every man to be supplied with a humane kit, and capable seamen to be furnished. Mr. Wood stated that Sullivan & Grant lived up to everything they promised. They never broke a contract, but lived up to the letter. Concluding, the witness said:
"If I had my way, I would make it a monopoly, but make it a monopoly under control."

Toziff Weitness and pready to assist the women of Oregon in their undertaking. We earnestly ask you to give our city consideration and we even now feel assured of your cannot regret it, but will ever look back on your visit to our up-to-date, progressive and beautiful city as the one most enjoyed of any past conventions.

Trusting, hoping and praying for your favorable decision, we are yours for 1805.

EDYTH TOZIFR WEITNESS

Herbert Holman, one of the sallor boarding-house commissioners, testified that the Buren case was taken into consideration in refusing Harry White and Smith a license. The board was unanimous

In behalf of Smith and White N. O'Hara festified to an acquaintance of 17 years with Harry White, and said he knew Billy They were both respectable men nducted a first-class house. J. J. Fitzgerald, yardmaster for the O.

name and commended the manner in which they run the boarding-house. J. J. Byrne, ex-harbormaster, testified that the only trouble Smith and White were ever engaged in was the Buren case.
Harry White testified that he offered to obtain recommendations from business side side in the members of the Legislature who ton.

passed the saller boarding-house bill, but this did not suit the saller boarding-house commissioners. He contended that they acted arbitrarily. He said the Buren car with which his name was ever mentioned and said his reputation had always been of the best.

. The case was taken under advisement.

TO CANCEL LAND PATENTS. United States Brings Suit in Marie Ware Cases.

The United States, by Henry M. Hoyt its acting Attorney-General, filed suit against G. B. McLeod and William H. Watkins to have cancelled a patent to 160 acres of land known as southwest quarter of section 12, township 24 S., range 1 E. An application was made for the land on May 18, 1901, at the United States Land Office, Roseburg, by a person pre-tending to be Watkins, whose true name. so the complainant recites, is unknown. Watkins, it is alleged or the person assuming to be Watkins, made a nonmineral affidayit regarding the land at Eugone, stating that he first settled on the land in 1892, and made improvements on the same, and also that he would make final proof with two of the following witnesses, Samuel L. Carson, Frank H. Herne, James E. Warwick and Robert Simpson, all of Cottage Grove. The final proof was made with Warwick and Herne as alleged witnesses, who are fictitious persons with no existence. The patent was executed by the Government, and Mc-Leod now claims title to the land, which

is asked to be declared void.

This is one of the cases in which Marie
L. Ware, former United States Commissioner at Eugene figured, she receiving the affidavits of the fictitious settler and

A similar sult to cancel a patent to 150 acres of land executed in favor of James E. Warwick and transferred to McLeod. was filed yesterday. In this case William H. Watkins and Samuel L. Carson were the names used for the fictitious wit-

Still another sult of a like character was filed yesterday against Samuel L. Carson and G. B. McLeod to recover a tract of 160 acres of land and Watkins and Warwick were the names used for the fictitious persons. These two cases were also sworn to before Marie L. Ware as United States Commissioner, and Watkins, Carson and Warwick are all said to be people existing only in the imagination, and McLeod and Miss Ware, so far as these complaints show, were the only real

live persons in the transactions.

District Attorney John H. Hall will appear as counsel in these cases for the

L. Q. Swetland Sned. Suit by Multnomah County against ex-County Clerk L. Q. Swetland to recover \$67 shortages alleged due during his term of office, was filed in the State Circuit Court. A summary of the alleged delinquent items of fees is as follows: Articles of incorporation, \$14.50; road petitions, \$10; road vacations, \$2.50; Probate Court fees, \$15.30; declarations of intentions, \$8; citizenships, \$7.50; notarial comns, \$1; taxes, \$401.84; certificates of

Petition in Bankruptey.

Benjamin H. Fisher, a dentist, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The liabilities abount to \$4142, of which \$2700 is due to persons in Ogden and Salt Lake. The assets are valued at \$705 and are claimed to be exempt.

BID FOR LETTER CARRIERS Mrs. Edyth Tozier Weatherred Works for 1905 Convention,

They told Harry White his firm was not satisfactory to the shipping interest and, if he obtained a recommendation from the shipping men or even part of them, the board would issue the license.

By request of Attorney Henry E. McGinn, the witness produced newspaper clippings pertaining to the Buren case, which were introduced in evidence.

Works for 1905 Convention.

Mrs. Edyth Tozier Westherred, the well-known Exposition worker, is spending a few days in Hartford City, Ind., visiting her sister before starting on her return trip to Portland. Mrs. Weatherred has started a movement to bring the National Letter-Carriers' Association to Portland in 1906. 1965. This year's gathering will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 31 to September 6. which were introduced in evidence.

On cross-examination by the attorney for Smith and White, Mr. Wright was asked what criterion the board adopted for determining a sailor boarding-house man's respectability. Mr. Wright returned to the proposition that the board made a convention, if secured, will bring many to see me about it, when the proposition that the board made a convention, if secured, will bring many to subscribe."

This year's gathering will be nead in Syracuse, N. Y., August 31 to September 6.

Mrs. Weatherred has taken up the work with the New York delegates while in that city, and also with those of Brooklyn and Philiadelphia, with favorable results. The contrying on the outlying on the control of the outlying on the control of the outlying of the outlying on the control of the outlying on the control of the outlying on the outlying of the outly in the outlying of the outly in the outlying of the outly in the outly hundreds of people to Portland during the satisfactory to the men in the shipping Centennial. The following letter has been sent to the National Association by Mrs.

PORTLAND, Or., July 20.

Among the galaxy of beautiful and interest ing cities that will invite you to visit them in 1905, Portland, the Queen of the Northwest, comes in all her rose-bedecked glory and openhearted hospitality, to cordially invite you here to dwell for a while amid God's greatest of National art galleries. Come to the land of wide rivers and gaze on the many lofty sen-J. Couch Flanders, whose firm has acted as attorney for the majority of the shipping firms for years, testified that his experience had taught him that there is mixing process, where trees of temperature and extensive height make one wonder

> Come and go with us far into the mountains to the anglers' and the nunters' paradise. Catch the large, speckied trout, and gell the fatted pheasant. Come and let us take you through miles of orghards, where you may feast to your fill on delicious truits and berries. Portland, the beautiful Summer resort of the Northwest! Fine water from the springs of Mount Hood-excellent hotels-perfect trans pertation service from all parts of the globe, with rates to the convenience of all. No true American wilfully slights any portion of his own country which God created for his enjoyment. The Oregon country is for you as well

ment. The Oregon country is not you as for us.

Portland has entertained many National conventions. We have every facility for your enjoyment. It is due your own education to know

your own country.
In 1905 Oregon will celebrate the centennial
of the Lewis and Clark expedition which was ter. Many Western features of an unusual na-

Gecision, we are yours for 1905, EDYTH TOZIER WEATHERRED, dent Portland Women's Department Lewis and Clark Centennial and Chairman Convo-

VISITORS TO PORTLAND.

Should Not Miss the Trips Up and Down the Columbia River.

The beauties of the upper Columbia are best enjoyed from the U. R. & N. Company's "Portland-Chicago Special," which leaves the Union Station at 270 every forenoon, arriving at The Dalles at 12.25 (noon). Returning the train leaves The Dalles at 1 P. M., arriving at Portland at 4.30 P. M. If desired, return can be made from the Dalles by boat.

The T. J. Potter—queen of river boats—leaves Portland daily (except Sunday and honday) for Astoria and North Beach, the popular resort of the North Pacific Coast. For particulars about delightful side trips out of Portland ask at 0, R. & N. city ticket office, Third and Washington. Should Not Miss the Trips Up and

MORE SUBSCRIBE TO FAIR

THOSE WHO WERE OVERLOOKED ARE TAKING STOCK.

Success of Second Canvass Exceeds Hopes, Though Many Soreheads Make All Sorts of Excuses.

C. H. McIsnac is meeting with much better success than the Fair directors expected in soliciting new subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition. A good many persons were passed over by the original

more comfortable. Evidence of great prospecity is seen on every side. There is going to be a great crop of oats and other grains. Owing to the alkitude of the district, the grain is yet green, and is very rank and heavy. Since the railway was built to Boring, which is 6½ miles from Revenue, there has been a great travel out there. Many newcomers go there to look for land.

ALL SORTS OF PESTS.

Fruit of All Kinds Infested and Owners Want to Know Why.

Insect pests, which damage plants, fruits and almost everything which grows on or in the earth, are so thimerous that one can hardly look at leaf, fruit or flowstock of the Exposition. A good many persons were passed over by the original subscription committees, either because they were out of the city when the first canvass was made or because the work of the committees was incomplete. A man who keeps a store took five shares of stock yesterday.

"I would have taken the shares before," the explained. "Dut robedy came around a roung or families, is a labor of years. "I would have taken the shares before," tionships existing between the various he explained, "but nobody came around groups or families, is a labor of years,

TO FILL POSITION AS BOYS' SECRETARY AT Y. M. C. A.



PHILIP B. WILLIS, OF MILWAUKEE.

The Young Men's Christian Association has called as boys' secretary, to take charge of the large boys' department and work of the association in this city, Mr. Philip B. Willis, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Willis comes of perhaps the most conspicuous family of association workers in America. His father has for the past 20 years been general secretary of the association at Milwaukee, Wis., and is one of the best-known association men in the country. He has three uncles in the work, one as general secretary at Omaha, Neb.; another holding a similar position at South Bend. Ind., and still another being one of the international returies at New York City.

Mr. Willis is a young man, 25 years of age, of attractive personality, has been employed as assistant secretary for the past two years by the Milwaukee Association, and this Summer received calls as boys' secretary to New York City, Scranton, Pa., and Minneapolis, Minn. He decided to come to Portland, feeling that here was the possibility of a greater undeveloped field than could be found in these other places. He will have general supervision of all the boys' work carried on by the association in this city, both at the central building, corner Fourth and Tambill streets, where special rooms are being equipped, and in the outlying branches as well. Mr. Willis will be accompanied by his wife.

to see me about it, and I had no oppor- and this study must be pursued with the

"We're going to put it up to them this

they will go on record."

proprietor of a hotel refused to give even a nickel because his house was doing all the business it could without the Exposition, and the Exposition would only bring more hotels and competition. A storekeeper said that the Fair was raising rents. "Two years ago," he said, "I paid \$100 a month for my store. Next year I paid \$125. Now the rent has gone up to \$175." Another citizen had a particular grudge against the City of Portland because he had been in business here 30 years and had grown poorer every year; therefore he'd be hanged if he'd give anything to the Fair. A man who owns a one-story brick building on Sixth street, and who is going to put up a \$30,000 struc-

give a cent. "Two years ago," he lamented, "I had a frame building there. Fire got into it and the city compelled me to replace it with whereas \$2000 would have been sufficient for a wooden structure. Now the brick building is in the way of my larger build-ing. If the city hadn't cinched me the way it did, I would have given \$500 to the Fair."

"I don't approve of the Fair," remarked a worthy citizen who once ran for As-sessor but didn't get the office. "How-ever," he continued extenuatingly, "I won't knock. I spent \$100 trying to be elected Assessor. If I had been elected, I would have given gladly. Now I won't

give a cent. An erstwhile member of the Port of Portiand Commission, an expert on "spud gear," by the way, wouldn't give a nickel, "But," said he, "If you call the Fair off said he, "If you call the Fair off I'll give \$100."

Exposition Notes. Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark Commission, has gone to South-

Henry E. Reed, secretary of the Fair corporation, has gone to Foley Springs. east of Eugene.

Manuel Robles, the native Filipino who was mascot of the Second Oregon Regi-ment, has asked President Myers for a po-sition. Manuel is now 19 years old. After acquiring an education here he will re-turn to his native land. He has been at-tending the Indian Training School at Chemawa.

New Farms at Pleasant Home. Between Pleasant Home and Revenue at Sandy all the roads' wonderful im-provements may be seen. Many hun-dreds of acres of land have been cleared and placed under cultivation. New and comfortable farmhouses are springing up at short intervals. This territory is east of the route of the Springwater branch of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, but is reached practically by

tween Pleasant Home and Revenue may be attributed to the excellent plank roads which were built several years ago, and have been maintained since. These roads

gave access to the farms.

One can count between 30 and 40 new structures by going to Revenue on one road and back on the other. Old farm-houses also are being rebuilt and made vents illness.

"Put me down for ten shares," said a rive at direct conclusions. Before such inlawyer. "I was back East when the committees were canvassing."

Last year a number of firms which have greatest care and discrimination, to arrive at direct conclusions. Before such inrive at direct conclusions. Before such investigations are completed they make
demands upon not only the entomologist
and lehthyologists, but the botanist and
rived at that state of mind by
her intense desire to have a child, which
have demands upon not only the entomologist
and lehthyologists, but the botanist and headquarters in the East bunched together the zoologist—using the latter term in a now, if they be living, is not known, but and refused to give to the Fair. Among very general sense—are called upon to the new Portland directory does not continue were implement and packing house. them were implement and packing-houses assist in solving some of these interesting tain their names. Charles them were implement and packing-houses assist in solving some of these interesting R. Willis lived at Mount Tabor, where

and difficult problems.

The number of persons who devote time," said Mr. McIsaac, "and if they their attention to such studies is small, refuse to contribute to the enterprise to and as may therefore be imagined are not which all Portland is bending its energies. they will go on record."

The excuses and pretexts to which perfore impracticable for The Oregonian to sons occasionally resort in order to avoid furnish offhand all the information on helping the Fair are quite amusing. The such pests asked for. Within the past few days, communications have been received containing requests for information in regard to bats, smut in wheat, the proper weight and price of the loaf of bread, etc., and there are now on hand several similar communications, some of which it appears impossible to answer satisfactorily. A box containing clippings of a grape vine infested with certain insects, more heavily coated with "wool" than a Cotswold sheep, has been submitted to several experts, without any information being obtained, as the things have changed so materially during the night that their own parents would not be able to recognize them, and some of them have disappeared entirely.

A resident of the East Side has sent in samples of pears, scarified all over by what is probably San Jose scale, with which he complains that orchards all over the East Side are infested. Samples of apples are also sent in which appear to be simply "wormy," and others a par-tion of the surface of which appears to have been bruised apparently from contact with limbs of the tree on which they grow, probably during a heavy wind. There are remdies or preventives for many insect pests with which all fruit-growers should be familiar, and which are used by most orchardists at the pro-per season. People who have only a few unpruned and uncovered fruit trees need not be surprised if they are infested and their fruit ruined by pests, and generally speaking the best remedy in such cases is to destrony the trees, as they tend to harbor and increase all sorts of vermin

Peach Plums Not in Demand. A farmer was peddling a whole wagon-load of peach plums about the city yesterday, offering to sell them by the box for a cent a pound. These plums in boxes sell on Front street for a higher price, but they are not in much demand. When the peach plum was introduced here, years ago, it was considered a fine fruit, being of large size and combining some of the qualities of both the peach and the plum, as was alleged at that time. Many of the trees were planted, and a great deal of the fruit is still produced, but it has never come into general favor, and there is never much demand for it. Some use it far canning and preserving or drying, but they are few in number. When really ripe it is quite sweet, but it generally has a tart taste, and now, instead of com-bining the good qualities of the peach and the plum, it is considered by many as devoid of the good qualities of either, and so the sale of peach plums is not large.

Seen to advantage only from the deck of a steamer. Dally (except Monday) round trin "up the Columbia" to Cascade Locks, affording an excellent opportunity for visitors and others to view the marvelous and beautiful sceenry, and also enjoy the exhibitarating ride through the famous Cascades. The palatial steamer Bailey Gatzert leaves Alder-street wharf 8:39 A M., Sundays S A M.; returning arrive 7 P. M. Music and excellent dinner. Fare, round trip, 11.50, Phone Main 114.

Remarkable Contest Between Mrs. Haggin and Mrs. Willis for a Daughter Who Dies in Infancy.

"During the 20 years that I have spent as superintendent of Lone Fir cemetery," remarked Wilson Benefiel to an Oregonian reporter last week, "I have never known a more remarkable case than the Willis-Haggin tragedy-for to my mind it was a tragedy. It occurred just Il years ago. I suppose the facts have passed out of the memory of the public, although at the time there were extended reports in the newspapers of the court trial. It was the case where two mothers claimed to have given birth to the same child. The decison was rendered by Judge Stearns, which gave the child, which was but 7 months old, into the possession of Mrs. Etta Haggin, wife of J. T. Haggin, and yet to my mind the most singular part of the whole affair was that, while the evidence adduced in the court showed that Mrs. Hag-gin was the actual mother of the child, yer she never displayed the slightest love for it, while the other woman-Mrs. Minnte Willia-who claimed to be the mother, but against whom the court decided, displayed all the maternal love any mother could have for her own baby. After the court had decided and before an appeal could be taken, the baby died and was buried in this cemetery by an order of the County Court, the body sealed in a zinc coffin so it might be taken up should further liti-gation ever arise. I have not been to the little grave for a long time. If you care, we will walk over to the spot."

The superintendent conducted the re-

porter to the little grave. It was covered with grass and ivy, and apparently there was nothing to distinguish it; but, pulling the ivy to one side, discovered a small headboard on which were the words, "C. A. Willos, died April 2, 1892." It was evident that whoever wrote the inscription intended to write "Willis," but the singular feature of the affair is that the board that marks the last resting-place of this infant has come at last to bear the name of the woman who, the court judged, was not the mother of the child,

"This is most singular," remarked Su-perintendent Benefiel, as he mused for a perintendent Benenel, as he mused for a moment. "I have no recollection of that headboard being placed over that grave. I know that the headboard was changed a number of times—first one of the women would place a headboard of her liking would place a headboard of her liking over this grave and then the other woman would remove it and plant another. Through this changing of the grave-markers, the Haggin woman was inspired, it seemed to me, with the spirit of spite and resentment against the Willis woman. The latter, however, could not have shown more tenderness had the dead baby been her own flesh and blood. It has been a long time since I saw either of the women out here, but I now recall that Mrs. Willis came to me and paid to have the little grave cared for. She visited it often for a few years, and then dropped off. Mrs. Haggin came a few times. She put up a readboard bearing an inscription of an offensive character, I don't recall just what,

ut I took it up.
"Now is it not most wonderful that, after all the years that have passed since the case was closed and the baby burled by order of the court, the little grave ould finally be marked by the name of the woman who staked so much to get the infant and lost? Could it have been pos-sible that in spite of the logic of a chain in which there was no missing link—the evidence adduced in court was wrong and Mrs. Willis was the mother? I think not. I have never doubted that Mrs. Haggin was the mother of the child, and further-more I have long since concluded from what I saw of the two women that Mrs. Willis really believed the child was her flesh and blood, in the face of the court decision that tore the infant from her STREET.

and this study must be pursued with the greatest care and discrimination, to arrive at the conclusion that Mrs. Willis sobbed violently. Sliently the little she had arrived at that state of mind by their home was surrounded by an orchard. They were happy together, but no prat-tling infant came to bless them for five years, and Mrs. Willis was greatly de-spondent that motherhood should be de-nied her when her neighbors' quiver was full, and she pondered long how she, too, could possess a child which should pass as her very own. In her mind a scheme was formed, which circumstances favored, and which was carried out with skill, unaided, as far as known, by any one. Her object also was apparently to deceive her husband into believing that he was the father of the child. This was

in September, 1892. About this time J. T. and Etta Haggin came from Colorado to Portland. August 2, 1892, Mrs. Haggin gave birth to a baby boy, which she named Rignald Haggin, Mrs. Haggin was in poor health and the infant was placed in the Baby Home for adoption. When Mrs. Willis came to the Home, she at once took a fancy to the Haggin infant, which was

IRAGIC FIGHT FOR A BABY

suit her purpose and schemes. She had suffered an illness and had been confined to ner home at Mount Tabor. Dr. Botkin and Dr. Crosswait both had attended her. Having decided that she would take the baby, the point now was to get the child from the Home without the publicity of adoption, and smuggle it into her home and make her husband and neighbors believe she had given birth, to a child. She was consumed with an overwhelming. They Falsify Croakers' Predictions. She was consumed with an overwhelming desire to appear before the world as a mother and was ready and willing to resort to any scheme to make it so appear; but the wonderful part of the whole trans-action is that apparently there were no accomplices—she seemed to have worked out the whole plan alone from beginning to end, and would probably have succeeded had not Mrs. Haggin suddenly come to the conclusion that she wanted to again possess her infant.

Mrs. Willis' scheme was to pass off the Haggin child as her own and give it out that she had given birth to an infant daughter. The difficulties and dangers of carrying out this scheme were very great. The officials of the Home were exceedingly careful about the adoption of children. Ben Selling was secretary and looked after the adoption papers and saw that they were in perfect legal form in every case. Mrs. Willis called on Mr. Selling several times on business in connection with the adoption of the Haggin child. He caused the necessary papers to be drawn up in the office of Simon, Dolph & Bellinger, Victor Bellinger typewriting the document. This was August 14, 1892. Mrs. Willis got possession of the infant from the Home on the representation that the papers had been completed. She was driven to the Home * a hack from Logan's stable, on East Washington street, Wilbur Kerns being the driver. She had him drive in a roundabout way to her home at Mount Tabor. Here the back was stopped come distance away from her house behind the orchard. She dismissed the back and making sure that she was not observed, climbed the back fence, slipped through the orchard and entered her house with-out being seen. She went to bed and next day gave out the news that she had a nice baby girl at her house.

It was never definitely settled whether

she deceived her husband and father or not. At the trial Willis testified in favor of his wife, as did her father, but neither could say that they were present when the child was born. They could only say that to the best of their knowledge the child was born in the house. The family disappeared as soon as Mrs. Willis was able to travel, but when Mrs. Haggin went to the Home after her child the Willis woman was traced and brought into court. She claimed and undertook to prove that she gave birth to the infant August 22, 1892, and denied that she ever saw Mrs. Haggin. The fatal weakness in her defense was that she could not show any record of birth and no physician had been called to attend her through her sickness. Drs. Crosswalt and Botkin had attended her before, and to them she stated her

On the other hand, Mrs. Haggin showed conclusively that her child was born August 2, 1892, and was placed in the Baby Home There was the public record of the birth, the physician and nurse attend-ing her. Dr. Sutton was the physician and the birth took place in the house of H. C. Keck, Portland. Then came the testimony of Ben Selling to the effect that he saw Mrs. Willis at the time she came to see him about the adoption papers. Kerns, who drove her with the baby to Mount Tabor, also identified her as the woman he took in the hack. The evidence was overwheimingly against her.
As Judge Stearns rendered the decision

which adjudged Mrs. Haggin the mother, Mrs. Willis exclaimed:

"Oh, my darling child; I can't give you She was led out of the courtroom with the child in her arms. Pending an appeal, tody of the Baby Home, where it died May 2, 1832. On May 4, 1893, it was buried by order of the court in a zinc coffin by Captain J. W. Kern, never to be removed

without order from the court. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Willis and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Haggin, the matron of the Home, and Mrs. C. B. Barton and F. S. Dunning. the undertaker, were present. Not a word There are others familiar with the case was spoken. Mrs. Haggin looked upon the with their husbands were driven away. The Higher Court had decided the case in its own favor.

All who had anything to do with that remarkable case said the court was right, but that Mrs. Willis ought to have had the love.

It is a tribute to her motherly instincts that the grave of the baby bears her name at the last

Millions for Improvement of Road, DENVER, Colo., July 28.-The Post to-

day says: Two million dollars for the improvement of the Denver & Rio Grande system is the figure now fixed by those who hold the purse strings in the general offices of that road. Manager J. A. Edson has made a trip over the road, and says the system is being bettered fast. Bridges, sidetracks, spurs and grades are being

Buty on Molasses to Be Abolished. LONDON, July 28 .- In the course of a statement in the House of Commons to-day on the remaining business of the session. Premier Balfour informed the House that a customs bill would be inbut a few days old-just old enough to the duty on raw molasses.

They Falsify Croakers' Predictions of Bisaster-Adventurous Trip Up the Tuniatin.

Probably the first canoe trip ever made by white men from Bonneville to Portland was made by Bert Kerrigan and Edgar Frank on Sunday. The distance is 87 miles, and was covered by the canoemen in a 16-foot Peterborough canoe in just 101/2 hours.

The canocists left Portland for Bonneville on the Sundty morning train and left down the Columbia at 12 noon. When the frall little cockieshell craft was taken to the river and the intention made known. several old fishermen tried to persuade the enthusiasts not to undertake the voy-age, saying it was almost impossible to make it without being capsized. In spite of this advice the canoe was launched and the journey commenced.

The current at Bonneville runs at the

rate of 12 miles an hour, but so strong was the north wind that with both men paddling they could not make more than two miles an hour for several hours. Upon reaching Cape Horn a landing was made, where lunch was had, and at a o'clock the canoeists put in at Vancouver, where they relieved the anxiety of their Portland friends by long-distance tele-phone. The journey was then continued to Portland and concluded without mishap

at midnight.

Both young men found on Monday that they were badly sunburned, and since that time have been carrying cold cream in their pockets in wholesale quantities. Two weeks ago, Sunday, July 12, Robert Lamberson and Bert Kerrigan had an

eventful canoe trip on the Taulatin River.
A party of canoemen started up the Willamette on the previous Saturday after-noon at 4 o'clock, portaging their canoes a half-mile to Sucker Lake, thence paddling three miles up the lake and por-taging two miles to the Tualatin and re-

turning home by the river.

Kerrigan and Lamberson were unable to leave until five hours after the party started, and in order to make time rigged a square sail on the cance. All went well until the little craft reached the head of Ross Island, when the canoe capsized and threw sailors, blankets, lunch and all the ntents into the water, More than an ur was consumed in reaching shore with the blankets, lunch and boat, when it was discovered that a paddle had been

lost in the wreck. While Lamberson dried the water-soaked paraphernalia, Kerrigan paddled all the way to the boathouse and pro-cured another paddle. At 2 A. M. the voy-agers turned in for some sleep, But sleep came not, and at 4 o'clock they resumed their trip. The remainder of the trip proved most pleasant, and the canocists finished with the advance party.

The Tuslatin is shallow in places and full of rocks, and swift rapids, falling 104 feet in a distance of six miles, but the adventurers came out without even a scratch their cance. Several of the other parties were less fortunate, however, many barking their craft badly and one unfor tunate knocking a hole in his canoe by colliding with a hidden rock in the rapids.

PURCHASE OF SANDY FALLS Power Plant and Electric Rallway to Mount Hood May Result.

Some parties from Portland have pur-chased from an Italian named Veratti the falls in the Sandy River, just beyond Revenue's postoffice, including about a 60-acre tract. The purchase price was \$1000. N. A. Flinn, of Revenue's, said yesterday that he was under the impression that the falls were purchased for the pur-pose of establishing a power plant.

Two men came out here." said Mr Flinn, "two months ago and tramped over the country hereabouts extensively then returned to Portland, and again came out here and completed the pur-chase of the tract of land on which these falls in the Sandy River are located. The transaction was completed here in the hotel (where the stage stops at Revenue's). A portion of the money was paid, and then it was agreed that the remainder should be paid within 30 days. John Revenue was the notary public. I don't know who the men are who made the purchase. One was a lawyer. From what leaked out, I judge that the falls are to be used for a power plant for an electric line to Mount Hood. Mr. Revenue said that a lot of money would be invested there as a result of the sale. Along the Sandy and Salmon Rivers would be the most feasible route for such a line. The lan- is without any value outside of the very fine waterpower at this point. The falls is about 15 feet high."

Finland Expels Writer and Speaker. BERLIN, July 28.-The National Zeitung today printed the text of a letter received from Finland, saying the expulsions have been resumed and the government had ordered the Rev. Magnus Rosendal, the well-known writer, speaker and principal of the Lyceum at Uleaborg, to leave the country, after depriving him of his position. Mr. Rosendal, who is a Pietis-tic clergyman, is going to the United troduced abolishing, among other things, States, to work among the Finnish im-

