

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

Weakness of the Sailors.

Considerable testimony relative to the sailor boarding-house business was introduced in the State Circuit Court yesterday...

One of the main objections urged against Harry White and Billy Smith was that they were jointly charged with James White with kidnaping William Buren, a sailor on the ship Riverdale...

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

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passed the sailor boarding-house bill, but this did not suit the sailor boarding-house commissioner.

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 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.

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 witnesses.

A similar suit to cancel a patent to 160 acres of land executed in favor of James E. Warwick and transferred to McLeod, was filed yesterday.

Still another suit of a like character was filed yesterday against Samuel T. Carrigan and the following named persons: Samuel L. Carson, Frank H. Herne, James E. Warwick and Robert Simpson, all of Cottage Grove.

Benjamin H. Fisher, a dentist, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

BID FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Mrs. Edyth Tozier Weathered Works for 1905 Convention.

Mrs. Edyth Tozier Weathered, 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.

Portland, the beautiful Summer resort of the Northwest! Fine water from the springs of Mount Hood—excellent hotels—perfect transportation service.

Portland has entertained many National Conventions. We have every facility for your enjoyment here.

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

MORE SUBSCRIBE TO FAIR

THOSE WHO WERE OVERLOOKED ARE TAKING STOCK.

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

C. H. McIsaac is meeting with much better success than the Fair directors expected in soliciting new subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition.

A man who keeps a store took five shares of stock yesterday.

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more comfortable. Evidence of great prosperity is seen on every side.

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 numerous that one can hardly look at a fruit or flower without observing some species of them or the effects of their operations.

There are many forms and go through so many transformations in their first covers, that the study of them and the unraveling of the intricate relationships existing between the various groups or families, is a labor of years.

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TRAGIC FIGHT FOR A BABY

TRUE MOTHER IS COLD, FALSE MOTHER SHOWS LOVE.

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 William Benefield 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.

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.

The case where two mothers claimed to have given birth to the same child. The decision 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. Haggin was the actual mother of the child, yet she never displayed the slightest love for it, while the other woman—Mrs. Minnie Willis—who claimed to be the mother, but against whom the court decided, displayed 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 in the last resting-place of the child. It might be taken up should further litigation 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 reporter 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 which bore the words "C. A. Wilson, 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 marks the last resting-place of the 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 Superintendent Benefield, as he passed along the grave, "but 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 over the grave and then the other woman would remove it and plant another. Through all this changing of the grave-markers, the Haggin woman was inspired, it seemed to me, with the spirit of mischief 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, 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 headboard bearing an inscription of an offensive character. I don't recall just what, but I took it up.

"Now is it not most wonderful that, after all the years that have passed since the baby was closed and the baby buried by order of the court, the little grave should finally be marked by the name of the woman who staked so much to get the infant and lost? Could it have been possible that the mother of the child 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 furthermore 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 evidence that tore the infant from her grasp.

There are others familiar with the case who came to the conclusion that Mrs. Willis believed the child her own, and that she had arrived at that state of mind by her intense desire to have a child, which had been denied by nature. Just where the two women in the controversy are now, if they are living, is not known, but the new Portland directory does not contain their names. Charles F. and Minnie R. Willis lived at Mount Tabor, where their home was surrounded by an orchard. They were happy together, but no practicing farmer, and they were not very rich. Mrs. Willis was greatly devoted to her motherhood and she was full, and she pondered long how she, too, could possess a child which should possess a claim which she could not lose. Her object was apparently to secure 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 heard of the child, she once took a fancy to the Haggin infant, which was but a few days old—just old enough to

suit her purpose and schemes. She had suffered an illness and had been confined to her home at Mount Tabor. Dr. Botkin and Dr. Crosswell 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 over-keen 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 transaction 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 as the baby she had given birth to. 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. Mrs. Willis called on Mr. Selling several times on business in connection with the adoption of the infant. The 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 by a hack from Logan's stable, on East Washington street, Wilbur Kerns being the driver. She had the baby in her arms, and she was on her way to her home at Mount Tabor. Here the hack was stopped some distance away from her house behind the orchard. She dismissed the hack and, making sure that she was not observed, she slipped through the fence and entered her house without being seen. She went to bed and next day gave out the news that she had a nice baby girl at her house.

CANOE DOWN COLUMBIA

PLUCKY PORTLAND BOYS PADDLE FROM BONNEVILLE.

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 canoeists in a 16-foot Peterborough canoe in just 104 hours.

The canoeists left Portland for Bonneville on the Sunday morning train and left down the Columbia at 12 noon. When the frail little cockleshell craft was taken to the river and the intention made known, several old fishermen tried to persuade the enthusiasts not to undertake the voyage, 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 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 the canoeists had at 4 o'clock the canoeists put in at Vancouver, where they relieved the anxiety of their Portland friends by long-distance telephone. 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 whole quantities.

Two weeks ago, Sunday, July 12, Robert Lamberson and Bert Kerrigan had an eventful canoe trip on the Tualatin River. A party of canoeists started up the Willamette where rain and wind had at 4 o'clock portaging their canoes a half-mile to Sucker Lake, thence paddling three miles up the lake and returning 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 canoe. All went well until the little craft reached the head of Ross Island, where the party had a lunch and three sailors, blankets, lunch and all the contents into the water. More than an hour was consumed in reaching shore with blankets, lunch and boat, when it was discovered that a paddle had been lost in the wreck.

While Lamberson dined the water-soaked paraphernalia, Kerrigan paddled all the way to Italian houses, where he cured another paddle. At 3 A. M. the voyagers turned in for some sleep, but sleep came not, and at 4 o'clock they resumed their trip. The remainder of the trip was most pleasant, and the canoeists finished with the advent of the party.

The Tualatin is shallow in places and full of rocks, and swift rapids, falling 100 feet in a distance of six miles, but the adventurers came out without even a scratch on their canoes. Several of the other parties were less fortunate, however, many barking their craft badly and one unfortunate knocking a hole in his canoe by colliding with a hidden rock in the rapids.

PURCHASE OF SANDY FALLS

Power Plant and Electric Railway to Mount Hood May Result.

Some parties from Portland have purchased from the Italian nation Veranda falls in the Sandy River, just beyond Revenue's postoffice, including about a 40-acre tract. The purchase price was \$100,000. The falls are located on the Sandy River and are located 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 90 days. John Revenue was the notary public. I don't know who the men are who made the purchase. One is a lawyer. From what leaked out, it is judged 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 falls are 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 leaked out, judging 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 falls are about 15 feet high.

Duty on Melasses to Be Abolished.

LONDON, July 28.—In the course of a statement in the House of Commons today on the remaining business of the session, Premier Balfour informed the House that the duty on melasses would be reduced abolishing, among other things, the duty on raw melasses.

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

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 in one of the best-known associations in the world, one as general secretary of the Omaha, Neb.; another holding a similar position at South Bend, Ind., and still another being one of the International secretaries at New York City.

Mr. Willis is a young man, 25 years of age, of attractive personality, has been employed an 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 Yamhill streets, where special rooms are being equipped, and in the outlying branches as well. Mr. Willis will be accompanied by his wife.

PHILIP B. WILLIS, OF MILWAUKEE.

to see me about it, and I had no opportunity to subscribe.

"Put me down for ten shares," said a lawyer. "I was back East when the committee were called to get names. I was in the work, one as general secretary of the association at South Bend, Ind., and still another being one of the International secretaries at New York City.

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Advertisement for Postum coffee featuring the headline 'The Judge's Decision' and a testimonial from a 'reformed coffee taker' who found relief from various ailments by switching to Postum. The ad includes a small illustration of a man and a woman.