# HENEY LAYS BARE DETAILS OF PLOT

## Tells What the Government Will Attempt to Prove in Mays Case.

## FLAYS THE DEFENDANTS

**Reviews Alleged Conspiracy in Cool but Merciless Manner in Statement to Jury—Defense Will Answer Him Today.**

JURY IN THE BLUE MOUNTAIN CASE.

George H. Buhl, merchant, Lebanon, Linn County.

J. S. Pettyjohn, farmer, Willamina, Yamhill County.

Walter A. Goss, tennis champion, and manager Acme Mills, Portland.

Robert N. Lovelace, farmer, Rainier, Columbia County.

William J. Fullam, shoe dealer, Portland.

Garrett W. Versteeg, brickmaker, Portland.

Andrew Vercler, architect, Salem.

Thomas C. Bodley, florist, Portland.

J. E. Zeigler, farmer and stockraiser, Gervais, Marion County.

W. M. Kapus, department manager Portland Gas Co., Portland.

J. Buchner, farmer, Tallman, Linn County.

Henry A. Chapman, manager Portland Laundry Co., Portland.

CHALLENGED BY GOVERNMENT—

Norris Perkins, banker and farmer, North Yamhill, Yamhill County; Robert J. Stewart, contractor and builder, Portland.

CHALLENGED BY DEFENSE—

John W. Probst, farmer, Albany, Linn County; Amos Beach, Constable, Woodburn, Marion County; William F. Davidson, farmer and hopgrower, St. Paul Marion County.

EXCUSED FOR CAUSE—

Edward P. Hutchins, farmer, Logan, Clackamas County; George H. Andrews, assistant secretary Arlington Club, Portland; George W. Kennedy, department manager Allen, Gilbert & Ramaker Co., Portland; A. L. Miner, capitalist, St. Johns; Walter Stolz, confectioner, Salem; John W. Armstrong, teamster, Kinsal Park, Multnomah County, and J. R. Linn, hopgrower, Salem.

Like a surgeon in clinic, scalpel in hand, Francis J. Heney, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, directed and laid bare every detail of the Blue Mountain reserve land-fraud case, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of a jury in the Federal Court. Never before has a more thorough, painstaking and comprehensive summing up of the proposed proof in a complicated criminal prosecution been heard in Portland.

Ponderous as is the bulk of testimony that the Government has amassed against Franklin Pierce Mays, Willard N. Jones and George Sorenson, who are now on trial in the United States District Court before Judge Hunt for attempting one of the most colossal of the many ambitious get-rich-quick schemes tried on the General Land Office in recent years, Mr. Heney sifted out the material facts and presented them to the jury in his opening statement with a facility only to be explained by thorough familiarity with every detail of the case.

### Holds Jurors Spell-Bound.

As the surgeon in clinic ruthlessly slices through flesh and muscle to reach the seat of the disease, the glittering knife carefully avoiding vein and artery and twitching nerve, while his class sits with gaze riveted on the subject strapped to the operating table, so did Mr. Heney's trenchant review of the Government's charges against the defendants uncover the most minute and deeply-buried phases of the alleged conspiracy for the benefit of the spell-bound men in the jury box.

Cool, smiling, perfectly at ease, speaking with the same bald, matter-of-fact directness that the surgeon uses in the clinic, Mr. Heney dissected the indictment against the three defendants, piece by piece, explaining the meaning of every ponderous legal phrase and reciting in every detail the testimony by which the Government expected to prove the truth of its charge. The mere fact that the conspiracy failed would not release the defendants, Mr. Heney said. If the jury believed that any one of the various acts of conspiracy alleged had been committed, that in itself was sufficient to justify a conviction.

### Evil Results Far-Reaching.

Trenchant as the surgeon's knife was the Special Prosecutor's language as he traced the progress of the conspiracy from its first conception, five years ago, until it had slimed with fraud and perjury scores of citizens in the humbler walks of life and brought shame and disgrace to three of the state's foremost officeholders.

Clearly and concisely, each fact in chronological order, Mr. Heney narrated, in less than two hours, the substance of the huge mass of undigested testimony which it had taken the Government's special agents and detectives as many years to gather.

He painted Mays, the Portland lawyer, capitalist and politician, as the arch conspirator of the lot, with able lieutenants in Jones and H. A. Smith, whose death occurred before the scandal came to light. He pictured Mays, Smith and Jones, with the aid of Sorenson's expert knowledge of the school and timber lands of the state, deliberately making plans whereby nearly 3,000,000 acres of land were to be withdrawn from settlement, ignoring even the homeseekers already living on it, for no other purpose than that the little coterie might secure land scrip valued at nearly $750,000.

### Mays Brings Mitchell In.

He told how, in pursuance of this conspiracy, Mays brought his political influence to bear on his personal friend and fellow-lawyer, United States Senator John H. Mitchell, and induced him to enter into the conspiracy by aiding in drawing Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, into the scheme.

Going a step further, he told how the Government would prove that both Senator Mitchell and Commissioner Hermann were won over, as he bluntly stated, for a share of the stealings, and induced to set in motion the machinery of the General Land Office to bring about the creation of an immense forest reserve in a section of Oregon practically worthless for timber, for the sole purpose of carrying out the scheme to obtain land scrip.

He then told how the Government would prove that long before the President of the United States had been deceived by forged petitions, false reports of Government agents and the misrepresentations of Commissioner Hermann and Senator Mitchell, into withdrawing the Blue Mountain lands from entry, Sorenson secured title to many thousands of acres of state school lands within the limits of this proposed forest reserve, buying fraudulent filings and assignments at wholesale by going about among saloon loungers and water-front loafers in this city to bribe and suborn perjury.

### Purpose of the Fraud.

He told me how these fraudulent entries were procured to be made with full knowledge of the proposed creation of the forest reserve, with the intention, after its creation, of turning every acre of the fraudulently purchased school land over to the Government under the lieu-land acts and procuring in its stead certificates entitling the conspirators to enter, acre for acre, lands of whatever character, in any other part of the state, open to settlement.

Mr. Heney rapidly summed up the lieu-land laws under which this enormous steal was alleged to have been planned, and pointed out the fact that, in order to secure these huge tracts of school land, Mays, Jones, Smith and Sorenson were obliged to risk in cash but 25 cents an acre, the law making it possible for them to defer paying the balance of $1 per acre due the state until such time as the forest reserve would be created, immediately after which every acre of school land within the reserve would become worth $5 or $6 an acre for its surrender value under the lieu-land acts.

### Comments on Land Laws.

In this connection Mr. Heney commented caustically on the Federal land laws, broadly intimating that by something that appeared to smack of mere accident they had been changed and amended to make possible the wholesale theft of big slices of the public domain by any rogue with money to back him.

He dwelt on the fact that the original lieu-land act of 1891, allowing any state in which Federal reserves of any character might be created, to select in lieu of school lands embraced in such reserves unappropriated lands in any other part of the state, preceded by but three days the passage of the forest reserve act, while the great boom in timber lands, which led to the land frauds in Oregon and other Western States, followed the amendment of the lieu-land act in such a manner that the right to select lands in lieu of lands embraced within a Federal reserve was extended to individuals.

This amendment was made in 1897, and made it possible, as Mr. Heney pointed out, for speculators to buy school lands for the prevailing price of $1.25 an acre, and then, by exerting corrupt political influence and bringing about the creation of a forest reserve, obtain the privilege of selecting lands anywhere in the state in lieu of the school lands bought at a nominal figure.

### Facts That Corroborate.

As he went along, Mr. Heney diverged from the main narrative from time to time to state minor facts that the Government would prove to corroborate the conspiracy charge, using as witnesses many of the men who were active participants in the frauds as paid agents of the main conspirators.

Especially dramatic was his description of the meeting between Senator Mitchell and a delegation of his constituents from Malheur and Harney Counties, where most of the reserve lands lay, who came to protest against the creation of the reserve. At this time Senator Mitchell, despite the fact that many letters and telegrams had passed between himself and Mays and Hermann with regard to the part he was to take and had taken in securing the creation of the reserve, boldly assured the delegation that he had done nothing personally to bring about the establishment of the reserve, and would do what he could to block it, although he feared, inasmuch as it was a pet scheme of President Roosevelt's that he would be unable to prevent the President from carrying it out.

### Mr. Heney's Little Joke.

"We would hardly like to bring the President of the United States out here to testify as a witness in this case," declared Mr. Heney with that smile that bids fair to make him famous, "but the fact was that he did not know a thing about the Blue Mountain forest reserve at this time, and, though we can't prove it by his testimony, I have no doubt that we shall be able to show it to your entire satisfaction before we are through with this case."

### Last Juror Is Secured.

The last juror necessary to complete the panel was secured at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Immediately after the jury had been secured, Judge Hunt announced that this would be the last case he would try prior to his departure for Butte, Mont., to be present September 20 at his daughter's marriage, and in view of the intervening period, the present venire of trial jurors was excused for the term. In all probability the trial of the land-fraud cases will be resumed about October 1, at which time Mr. Heney will also be on hand, prepared to conduct the prosecution.

At 9:30 this morning William D. Fenton, who is regarded as the chief counsel for the defense, will begin his opening statement to the jury. Mr. Fenton declared last night that he proposed to go fully into every feature of the situation, and would in all likelihood occupy at least an hour in the presentation.

### Mr. Heney's Opening Gun.

Following is a summary of Mr. Heney's opening statement:

"We expect to prove that the defendants in this case were implicated in a conspiracy whereby they obtained from 20,000 to 30,000 acres of school lands from the state by fraud. These sections were in the proposed boundaries of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, and these defendants wanted to get the reserve created. The vacant school lands in the area amounted to about 200,000 acres, and it is only necessary for the prosecution to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendants entered into the scheme, and that they performed some one of certain overt acts in furtherance of this scheme, and when this is done it is your duty to find them guilty.

"The school land laws of this state authorize any person over the age of 21 years to make application for 320 acres of either the 16th or 36th sections in every township for his own use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever. He is privileged to pay 25 cents an acre down, with interest on the deferred payments, or he may pay the whole $1.25 an acre down at any time. We propose to show that it was the scheme to pay 25 cents an acre down and get certificates of purchase for the lands, which were always issued in the name of the applicant.

### Certificates Were Assignable.

"These certificates of purchase were assignable, and under this system one person could hold as much land as he was able to pay for, but he could not cause men to make affidavit that they were taking them up for their own use and benefit, when, as a matter of fact, they had an agreement to transfer the title at the time of filing.

"As early as 1900, Defendant Jones commenced to get school lands in the area of country that was afterwards turned into this reserve. We will also show that a man named Kellaher, who is living in Chicago, commenced buying school lands there for speculative purposes, with the idea always in view of getting lands that were well timbered; also that Defendant Jones commenced doing the same thing and continued making these locations through 1901, before there was any talk of a Blue Mountain forest reserve.

"We will show that Defendant Mays has a ranch over in Tygh Valley, Wasco County, and that early in 1901, Mays and George Sorenson had an addition put on the Cascade forest reserve through Senator Mitchell—created July 1, 1901—and that Mays and Sorenson acquired title to all the vacant school lands in this addition. It proved so successful and profitable that immediately they conceived the scheme of creating a much larger reserve, and that George Sorenson went around various North End saloons and other resorts and secured many signatures to applications in blank for 50 cents apiece, and that afterwards he would take these applications to Salem and file them on school lands, after first having filled in the descriptions and had the signatures attested before Notary Fitzgerald.

### Brings In Dead Man.

"We expect to prove that a man named H. A. Smith (since dead) took a blue-print exhibiting the boundaries of the proposed reserve and went up to Vale, where he was met at the railroad station by a man named H. A. King, County Clerk of Morrow County, and that Smith told the latter he would like to see him the first time he came to Portland, and wanted him to meet Pierce Mays then. About August, 1901, King came down here and met Mays, and was again here in October of that year, and had a talk with Smith, who took him up in Mays' office and there unfolded a scheme whereby King was to receive $4 a day and all his expenses, besides a quarter-section of land, if he would circulate a petition asking for the creation of the Blue Mountain forest reserve.

"Later, in December, 1901, Mays wrote King that he was going to send Forest Supervisor Salmon B. Ormsby up there for the purpose of examining and reporting on the reserve, and for King to meet him with a buggy and show him around. We expect also to show that the petitions asking for the establishment of the reserve were drawn up in Mays' office and written on his typewriter, and sent to King, who employed a barkeeper of Vale named G. J. Pollock to go out and circulate the petition, and that quite a number of the names thereon were signed fictitiously by this man.

### Senator Mitchell's Part.

"The Government expects to show further that Senator Mitchell expedited the new reserve before the Commissionr of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, and kept continually writing to Mays, telling him what he had done with respect to this. On the strength of these petitions and representations, Commissioner Hermann, on March 19, 1902, instructed Ormsby to examine the land and report upon the advisability of creating the reserve.

"On March 3, 1891, an act of Congress went into effect that the State of Oregon had the right to select lands outside of forest reserves in lieu of school lands within their boundaries, and June 4, 1897, what is commonly called the forest reserve lieu land act went into effect, whereby an individual was permitted to exchange any tract of land owned by him within the confines of a reserve for any vacant Government land on the outside.

"When Ormsby got instructions to examine the territory embraced in the proposed Blue Mountain forest reserve, he wrote King, asking him what would be a good time to come, and we propose to show that Mays also wrote the same thing to King. The Government expects to prove that on April 14, 1902, Ormsby went to Mays' office and Mays told him that himself and H. A. Smith were interested in the formation of the reserve and that Smith would accompany Ormsby.

### "Ormsby Gits His Bit."

"Ormsby returned from this trip May 24, 1902, reporting to Mays, and finding the latter and Willard N. Jones in consultation. After Ormsby had informed them what had been done, Mays said to Jones: 'I think Captain Ormsby ought to have a couple of school sections himself.' Ormsby edged toward the door, and was followed outside by Mays, whereupon Ormsby told Mays he did not want to talk before Jones, who was a stranger to him, and referred them to a personal friend named LaForce, and the latter went to Mays' office and got an envelope containing the deeds to two sections of land, which were to be held in escrow until the reserve was established."

Mr. Heney then went on and described how Dan W. Tarpley and Horace G. McKinley had filed on 17,500 acres of school lands within the limits of the proposed reserve, and how Mays sent for Tarpley, telling him that they were "butting in" on the reserve, and that unless they gave up one-half of what they had located to Mays, he would have their lands "checkerboarded." The lawyer explained the meaning of this phrase by stating that when the San Francisco mountain forest reserve was created in Arizona the Government "checkerboarded" the lands of the Santa Fe Railway Company by having only the even-numbered sections of each township embraced in the reserve, excluding the odd-numbered sections, which were within the railroad company's grant.

### Confederates in Washington.

"After Tarpley had consulted with McKinley on the subject," continued Heney, "they offered Mays 50 cents an acre on the 17,500 acres located by them, whereupon Mays responded: 'Why, that wouldn't pay for the two fellows we have in Washington.' Tarpley and McKinley thereupon went up and made an examination of the tracts they had located in the proposed reserve, and ascertained that it was impossible for Mays to checkerboard their holdings without impairing his own, and as soon as they had found this out, they refused to pay Mays a cent.

"We expect to show also that when Ormsby examined the exterior bounds of the proposed reserve, some settlers residing in a valley along a stream requested him to exclude their places from the operations of the reserve, and that he had promised to do so; but when he returned to Portland and told Jones what he had done, the latter went at once to Mays with the information, and as they held some school sections in that neighborhood, they ordered Ormsby to leave the settlers in the reserve. This he declined to do, sending back word to Mays that he would not do such a thing for him or anybody else.

### Lays It Onto Roosevelt.

"It will be shown that John L. Rand, Charles A. Johns, who was a candidate for Governor at the recent Republican primaries, and other leading citizens came down here to see Senator Mitchell when he was out here on his vacation about that time, for the purpose of protesting against the creation of the reseve, and that as soon as they telephoned to Mitchell that they were coming, the Senator immediately held a consultation with Mays about it, so that when the delegation from the settlers reached here they were met by the assertion from Mitchell that he did not have anything to do with forming the reserve, but that President Roosevelt was unalterably wedded to the forestry policy and could not be swerved in his determination."

Heney declared that it was not their intention to call President Roosevelt as a witness in this case, but that they would be able to show that Senator Mitchell was familiar with every phase of the situation in connection with the efforts to create the reserve, and that President Roosevelt had nothing whatever to do with it.

In conclusion, Mr. Heney figured that the state school fund of Oregon was fully $500,000 loser by the illegal efforts of the defendants in the case to further their conspiracy.

Not the least interesting feature of the proceedings yesterday was Mr. Heney's statement of the Government's reasons for allowing a separate trial in the case of Binger Hermann and granting an indefinite postponement in the case of ex-Congressman J. N. Williamson, both of whom are alleged to have been involved in the Blue Mountain conspiracy case.

In the case of Hermann, Mr. Heney said, he had been forced to grant Hermann's demand for a trial of the criminal charge brought against him at Washington, D. C., before the trial of the Blue Mountain case in Oregon, in order to prevent Hermann from opposing a continuance of the case in Washington made necessary by the destruction of San Francisco, Mr. Heney's home city, by an earthquake.

### One Conviction Enough.

In the case of Mr. Williamson, Mr. Heney said that there were several minor reasons, but the main one was that in another case Williamson had been tried and found guilty of timber land frauds. From this conviction he had appealed.

"It has always been my policy in such matters as these," Mr. Heney continued, "to conduct the prosecution not so much for the purpose of punishing the individual as for its deterrent effect on others, especially persons in positions of trust. Especially in the case of a high official, such as Mr. Williamson was, the deterrent effect resulting from a single conviction is just as great as it would be from a hundred; the spectacle of the law vindicated is what the Government aims at.

"I am not here to persecute anybody. For that reason, were Senator Mitchell living now I would grant a severance as to him in the case now on trial. I would not drag that poor, feeble old man into this court again, for the deterrent effect of his conviction was entirely sufficient.

### Hermann Not to Escape.

"I do not wish you to misunderstand me and think that I mean that Mr. Hermann is not to be tried. Just as soon as the case against him in Washington is tried I shall ask that he be tried in this court for the conspiracy alleged against him in this case. In the meantime, if Mr. Williamson's case should by any chance be decided in his favor on appeal, I shall proceed to try him for this conspiracy. Very possibly I should try him and Mr. Hermann together.

"It is for these reasons that in outlining the evidence in these cases I have purposely omitted much that reflects strongly on Williamson and Hermann, who are not now on trial."

At the request of Mr. Fenton, Mr. Heney informed the jury that the crime with which Hermann is charged in Washington, D. C., is the destruction of Government records, namely, 36 letter-press copybooks containing official correspondence of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

### Hermann Admits Crime.

Hermann, he said, had admitted in open court in Washington that he had the books destroyed by a clerk in the General Land Office when he was forced to resign in the Spring of 1901. The books were the ones which contained the Commissioners' letters in answer to Oregon correspondence, and many of them he claimed to be personal, which fact he pleaded in justification of his offensive action."

# TAX CITY FOR CONCERTS

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AUDIENCE AT HAWTHORNE PARK.

**Municipality Asked to Provide the Funds to Make Park Band Permanent Institution.**

The Park Band discoursed sweet music at Hawthorne Park last night. It was the musicians' farewell to the park for this year, and they played to the largest crowd that has ever greeted them there, fully 3000 people being present.

Charles L. Brown directed the concert. The Park Band will play at the City Park tonight, at Holladay Park tomorrow night, at Chapman Square Friday night, and close the season at the City Park Sunday afternoon.

During the intermission at last night's concert Professor R. R. Steele, of the public schools, took the platform and addressed the audience on the benefits of the concerts, and the necessity of making them a permanent feature of the city life. He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the East Side, who have attended these delightful band concerts given the past few weeks in Hawthorne Park, hereby extend to the leaders and members of said band our hearty thanks for the same.

Because of the refining influences of these musical treats upon all classes of our people who have gathered in increasing numbers, we respectfully ask the Executive Board and Common Council to provide in future for similar entertainments by public tax.

As Hawthorne Park, with its beautiful grounds and shade, occupies a position in the midst of a dense population, devoid of any other park privileges, affording as it does the only place for these concerts with other forms of social and family recreation, we 3000 persons present, and represented by a due proportion of taxpayers, respectfully and earnestly pray the said honorable City Board to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure permanently the said Hawthorne Park as a place of public resort.

The Municipal Band will play at the City Park tonight, commencing at 7:45. The following programme will be rendered under direction of Signor De Caprio:

March, "Triumphant America".....
.....Von der Mehden
Overture, "Siege of Rochelle".....Balfe
Porto Rican Vasce, "Rosita".....Missud
Selection from "The Fortune Teller".....
.....Herbert
"Reminiscences of Scotland".....Godfrey
Intermission.
Grand Fantasia from "Carmen".....Bizet
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows".....Vollstedt
"Senegambian Patrol".....Rosey
Hungarian Mazurka, "La Cigane".....Ganne
"Give the Countersign".....Scouton
A. De Caprio, Director.

# ORPHANS AT THE CIRCUS

**Youngsters From the Home Special Guests of Mr. Ringling.**

Forty-five boys and girls were distinctly joyous yesterday.

Very many more were at the big circus yesterday afternoon, but not as the special guests of Henry Ringling, manager and part owner of Forepaugh & Sells Bros.' show.

The 45 are orphans within the shelter of the Children's Home. They don't often get to go to shows—most of them had never seen a circus—but this time their cup of pleasure was brimmin'.

President Fuller, of the street car company, let them have a car, and they came in a body. Marching two by two, with the matron of the Home, Mrs. Ella Stearns, at their head, and officered by uniformed nurses, they made a pretty little procession, for they were neatly dressed and clean and bright-eyed and unmistakably happy.

A section right in the center of the reserved seats was their viewpoint of the performance, after they had inventoried the zoological features. Then Jay Rial, lord high chamberlain of the canvas city, treated them first to a bag of peanuts each, and afterward to lemonade, and made them understand that they were the show's favorite guests.

It was a red-letter day.

### SCHEDULE OF STEAMER "T. J. POTTER"

The T. J. Potter leaves Ash-street dock for North Bend, touching at Astoria, as follows:

August 23, 7 A. M.; August 25, 9:30 A. M.; August 28, 9:30 A. M.; August 30, 11 A. M.; September 1, 12:01 P. M.

From Ilwaco: August 24, 12:30 P. M.; August 26, 6 P. M.; August 29, 8 A. M.; August 31, 8 A. M.; September 2, 9 A. M.

Tickets at Third and Washington streets and at Ash-street dock. Meals may be secured on the boat.

# BRUIN HAS HIS EYE ON HARTMAN

## Captain of Detectives Investigates Charge That Sleuth Accepted $10 Fee.

## JAEGER BROTHERS PAID

**Portland Detective Denies Report That He Worked on Divorce Case, but Admits That His Wife Shadowed Mrs. Miller.**

Captain Bruin has been making a quiet investigation for the last few days of the rumors that Detective Lou Hartman had obtained $10 from Jaeger Bros., the jewelers on Morrison street, whose store was entered and robbed some time ago, and on which case Detective Hartman has been working without success since the robbery. Another rumor which is being investigated by the captain of detectives in regard to Hartman alleges that the latter, together with his wife, who also professes to be a skilled detective, worked on an outside case in the time that Hartman should have been working for the city.

When the jewelry store of Jaeger Bros. was broken into on the night of June 24, the burglars took away near $2000 worth of merchandise and left no clew to their identity. Detective Hartman was detailed on the case, and for a time a well-known character, an ex-convict, was strongly suspected of the robbery. It was said that this man, who had previously served a long sentence for burglary, was seen around the store several times, but as no evidence could be found against him, he was not molested. After this, Detective Hartman worked on several theories, but up to the present day, nearly two months since the robbery, one of the boldest in Portland's history, not a cent of the stolen articles was recovered, and the guilty culprits have not been brought to justice.

### Got $10 From Jaeger Bros.

It is alleged that Detective Hartman approached Jaeger Bros. a short time ago and obtained from them $10. One of the brothers made a formal complaint of this to Chief Gritzmacher less than two weeks ago, and Captain Bruin is now investigating the accusation against Hartman. Although neither of the Jaeger brothers would talk on the subject, they admitted that a complaint has been made to the Chief of Police. They declined to say anything until further developments. Neither Acting Chief Gritzmacher nor Captain Bruin wish to speak about this matter at present, but Captain Bruin admitted yesterday that he is investigating the charges. From Captain Bruin's guarded statements it would seem that Hartman obtained this money from Jaeger Bros. to defray his expenses to Astoria, where he thought he could recover some of the stolen articles. Whether Hartman ever went away or whether he did not are facts that could not be established. But in either case the question of the ethics of the Police Department arises as to whether a detective in the service of the city has a right to accept money in any shape from a person for whom the Police Department is working, or whether a detective can leave the city on a still-hunt of this description.

It is also rumored that Detective Hartman and his wife were engaged by Dell M. Miller, a superintendent of a logging camp near Columbia City, a little over a month ago, to shadow his wife, who lives in a fashionable boarding-house on Alder street, in order to be able to obtain a divorce from her.

### Mrs. Hartman Also a Sleuth.

The fact that Hartman's wife has been doing detective work has been an established fact for some time. It is alleged that Miller engaged both Hartman and his wife to work on this case and on July 7 the two sleuths moved into the same boarding-house where Mrs. Miller resides and insisted on obtaining seats at the dining table near Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Hartman endeavored many times to become very friendly with Mrs. Miller, and on several occasions suggested that Mrs. Miller accompany her to the theater or evening parties.

From the crude manner in which the woman Sherlock Holmes began her operations, the fact was immediately recognized that Mrs. Hartman was a detective and that she had not suddenly changed her apartments for the improvement in the board. From the attachment she seemed to form for Mrs. Miller, and from the number of remarks that she made at the dining-table Mrs. Miller was not alone in deciding that she was being watched by the detectives.

And there is nothing strange in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Hartman could not conceal their identity very long. Mr. Hartman would amuse the entire table every evening with his vivid descriptions of his disguises and latest developments of the cases on which he was working. This fact was corroborated yesterday by the other people who sat at the same table with the Hartmans, and when the latter left in the early part of this month their undetective-like gossip was the talk of the guests of the house.

On several occasions one of the couple would be absent from the table, but when Mrs. aHrtman was absent her loyal spouse was there to take her place, and vice versa. Although Mrs. Miller cannot state definitely that both of the Hartmans were working on the case, yet, from the dogged manner in which they seemed to shadow her, she thinks both of them were working on the same case. At one time, Mrs. Miller alleges, Mrs. Hartman intimated to her that a sum of money would "set things right." The offer was not made openly, Mrs. Miller says, but the idea conveyed to her was to that effect. In the early part of August the Hartmans left, and since that time Mrs. Miller says she has not seen them.

The divore proceedings between Mr. and Mrs. Miller are at a standstill, and Mrs. Miller does not know whether the detectives are still engaged on the case or not.

### Hartman Makes Denial.

Lou Hartman, ex-officio detective of the Imperial Hotel, and one of the detective stars on the Portland police force, denies all connection with the Miller affair, and says that he does not know anything about it. He admits, however, that Miller approached him about a month ago and that he referred him to his wife, who took charge of the case.

A short time after Bruin was appointed captain of detectives he suggested that a woman detective be appointed on the force, and at that time it was an open secret that Mrs. Hartman was slated for the job. The suggestion fell through at the time, and Mrs. Hartman has been obliged to exercise her versatile talents on private cases, principally dealing with divorces.

# ST. JOHNS COUNCIL MEETS

**City Engineer Goodrich Makes Demand for His Commission.**

City Engineer Goodrich sent in a letter at the meeting of the St. Johns Council, last night, making a demand for his 5 per cent commission on the cost of improvement of streets that had been accepted. He announced that he would not pay for the advertising out of the 5 per cent, and declared that the city would have to settle with the official organ out of some other fund. The 5 per cent, he said, would not cover his bill and that for advertising. The 5 per cent to which the City Engineer is entitled had been held up because he had refused to pay for the advertising. City Engineer Goodrich was not present, and the matter went over until the next meeting.

G. M. Hall, City Treasurer, who had been absent from the city, was present at the meeting with a big stick in pickle for Recorder Thorndyke. He said that it had come to his knowledge that the Recorder had been making a practice of drawing up warrants and paying them without his knowledge. Mr. Hall objected to this being done. Recorder Thorndyke said that he had paid warrants as a matter of accommodation to citizens, and that he had accepted money on taxes for the same reason. Recorder Thorndyke showed his vouchers and receipts for all money that had been collected and paid out. City Treasurer Hall said that this money had not passed through his hands, although he is responsible for this money and is under $10,000 bond for a correct accounting. Mayor Valentine instructed the Recorder not to receive money outside the Municipal Court, and hereafter all city funds will go to the City Treasurer.

# "KIT" CARSON BIDDEN OFFICIAL FAREWELL BY RAILROAD ROW

**Denizens of Offices, Headed by Little German Band, Surprise Retiring Agent of Rock Island.**

RAILROAD row put in a busy half hour at the close of business yesterday in tendering "Kit" Carson an official farewell. The little German band was hired and the departing passenger agent was given such a sendoff as will be long remembered. Mr. Carson leaves this morning for Seattle, where he will become traveling passenger agent for the Rock Island, giving up his position of city passenger agent for the same road in Portland.

Promptly at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the entire population of the Third-street railroad offices lined up at Third and Washington streets and, headed by the little German band, marched to the Rock Island office at Third and Alder streets, where the unsuspecting "Kit" was making a dinner engagement over the telephone. The musicians marched into the office followed by the mob of railroaders. "Everybody Works but Father," was the first number, but this was followed in rapid succession by the band's entire repertoire.

John Thanum took advantage of the first lull in the music to get the attention of the retiring passenger agent and presented him with a miniature grip on which was written "Kit Carson, Portland, 1884." This was the date of Mr. Carson's advent into local railroad circles. While the recipient was trying to express his disgust at the whole proceeding, M. J. Roche executed a flank movement and made a second presentation speech at the conclusion of which he handed Mr. Carson an uncouth gunny sack. This was found to contain a handsome alligator-skin valise.

"Kit" Carson mounted a desk, from which he expressed his thanks for the remembrance and told of his regret at leaving Portland. At the same time he avowed his intention of throttling the man who hired the band. Another number by the musicians followed, during which Mr. Carson tried to sell the leader a ticket, and the railroad bunch left after bidding Mr. Carson good-bye. The unique farewell given one of Portland's oldest railroad agents in point of service attracted a great deal of attention and people crowded the street in front of the Rock Island office.

# LOW RATES WEST

## Great Demand for Labor All Along the Coast.

## HARVESTERS MUCH NEEDED

**Lumbering Industry and Building Trades Call for Men, While Great Inducements Are Made Colonists in Three States.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Passenger and Traffic Manager Fee, of the Southern Pacific Company, announces that in view of the great demand in California for labor to care for the crops and other work that is offering, that company has decided to put into effect low rates from all points East, effective Monday, the 27th inst. These rates will be one-way rates.

From Chicago the fare will be $31, from St. Louis $31, from Omaha and Kansas City $25, from New Orleans $31, from points in Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska $25, from New York $50, and corresponding rates from other points. They will remain in effect until the end of October.

There never was such a demand for labor in the history of California. Thirty thousand men, women and children are needed to gather the immense crops of hops, grapes, prunes and other fruits and sugar beets. The men in the lumber industry can employ twice the present number in the pine forests of the Sierra Nevada and the redwood forests of the Coast Range. The railroad companies want 15,000 for railway construction, for at least a year's work.

In the rebuilding of San Francisco, thousands of carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and in fact all classes of skilled labor are badly needed. This number will increase as fast as the architects and ground-owners can get plans ready for the steel-frame buildings that are going up, over 1000 of which have already been planned.

The rates will apply to points all over California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oregon.

The employers of labor will not have a clear field in securing the services of people coming west. More colonization projects, with land under irrigation, have become active since the San Francisco fire than during any previous Summer in the history of California, and these are all reaching out vigorously for settlers.

Government reclamation work around Truckee, Nev., at Klamath, Or., and at Yuma, Ariz., is attracting much interest from colonists.

The Southern Pacific also announces that it will at once establish tourist excursions in through cars from all important points west of Chicago to California, running them daily, for the benefit of people taking advantage of low rates.

### Rates Announced at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads and their connections, and the Santa Fe System today announced colonist rates to California points, one way, of $33 from Chicago, $30 from St. Louis and New Orleans and $25 from Missouri River points. The rates will be effective August 27 to October 31.

Adopted in 60 Leading Cities in the United States—Here's What They Say:

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in saying that the service given us by the Citizens' Telephone Co. since the installation of the Automatic equipment is far superior to any ever had.

We get no complaints from customers because our 'phones are not answered when they call, as our bell rings, whereas under the old system the ladies, after asking "what number," neglected to ring after making the connections. We feel that we can dispose of three messages by telephone now in the time formerly consumed in disposing of one. It certainly is wonderful, and the "hello" girls must go. F. S. GOULD

Arrange to "Hitch Your House to a Home"—When the Solicitor Calls.

THE HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, General Office, Park and Burnside