HERMANN DEFENSE WINS BIG POINT

Hitchcock's Testimony in Former Trial Barred as Evidence in Present Case.

VITAL REPORT CONCERNED

Defendant Denied Being Forced to Submit Document—Heney Would Prove Insincerity in Urging Lieu Land Law Repeal.

Attorney Worthington, yesterday, in the Hermann trial, blocked a portion of the testimony of the late Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock given at the first trial of Hermann at Washington, D. C., in 1906.

In that trial Hitchcock testified that Hermann did not deliver to the Secretary, the Holsinger report, which exposed land-fraud operations in California under the lieu land law, until he (Hitchcock) had demanded the document. The purpose of the testimony was to discredit Hermann's version, he having declared that he had acted voluntarily, carried the report to Hitchcock's office personally and called attention of the Secretary to the startling revelations it contained.

Attorney Heney insisted that the Government had the right to introduce this testimony, Hitchcock having died since the Washington trial, for the purpose of showing that Hermann, in his testimony at that time, failed to deny the statements of Hitchcock directly. Heney cited authorities in support of his contention that under the circumstances the testimony was competent for the reason that Hermann, when given an opportunity, had failed to refute Hitchcock's testimony.

Testimony Meant Denial.

In opposing this testimony Attorney Worthington argued that the testimony given by Hitchcock in the Washington trial was not admissible in the present trial. He pointed out that when a witness in his own behalf at Washington, Hermann testified that after he had considered the report and had taken such action as he regarded was incumbent on his department, he then took the report direct to Secretary Hitchcock personally. Counsel for the defendant maintained that this declaration on the part of Hermann amounted to a denial of the correctness of Hitchcock's statements on the same subject and constituted a valid and adequate barrier to the introduction of Hitchcock's recorded testimony from the Washington records.

Argument on the legality of this testimony consumed an hour and at its conclusion Judge Wolverton sustained the objection. In the discussion, however, Heney announced that he would call W. Scott Smith, who served as Hitchcock's private secretary, to controvert the testimony of Hermann. On his cross-examination, Hermann declared that he took the report to Hitchcock on his own volition and that when he called at the Secretary's office he found Hitchcock alone. Heney declared that Smith would testify in rebuttal that Hermann did not deliver the report to Hitchcock until after Hitchcock had learned from outside sources that the document had been filed with Hermann. It was then that Hitchcock, averred Heney, telephoned to Hermann in the presence of Smith and demanded that Hermann submit to him the report immediately. By securing the admission of Hitchcock's testimony on this subject, Heney evidently expected to bolster the testimony of Smith. As it is, if Smith does testify as Heney says he will, his sworn statement will stand against that of Hermann without further corroboration.

Secretary to Be Called.

Attorney Worthington intimated yesterday that he would object to any such testimony by Smith in rebuttal. Recognizing the value of this testimony, however, Heney yesterday paved the way to recall Smith in rebuttal. He inquired specifically of Hermann as to how and when he came to take the report to Hitchcock. It was in answering these questions that Hermann declared he acted on his own judgment and found Hitchcock alone in his office when he called.

After questioning Hermann persistently as to his interpretation of the public land laws and more particularly as to the powers of the President in creating reserves, Heney adduced from the witness that he was of the opinion that the President in the proclamation creating any reserve could exclude from the reserve all private holdings which might be included within the boundaries of the reserve. Heney then asked if the effect of this practice would not be to annul the lieu land law. Hermann admitted hesitatingly that, while it was a question of law, it would probably be the effect.

Heney will make use of this admission by Hermann. He plans to employ it to declare that, although Hermann was representing in his reports and correspondence that frauds in the acquisition of public lands could only be curtailed by the repeal or modification of the lieu land law, his understanding was that the President, by a mere proclamation, could exclude from a reserve all school, agricultural or mineral lands, thereby denying to the owners of such land the right to use their holdings as a base for exchange under the provisions of the lieu land law.

Insincerity to Be Alleged.

It will be the contention of Attorney Heney that Hermann was insincere in his advocacy of the repeal of or amendment of the lieu land law as the only way to terminate the land frauds. Heney will take advantage of Hermann's testimony as to the authority he accredited to the President through his reserve proclamations to prevent abuses of the lieu land law. He will contend that if Hermann was sincere in his position, it was within his power to prevent further frauds by making wholesale withdrawals of the public domain and have the President stipulate in his proclamations that all occupied lands, including school, agricultural and mineral lands, be excluded from the reserves. In this way the use of these lands for base in exchange for more valuable lands under the provisions of the lieu land law would be prevented.

Late in the afternoon Heney introduced a number of letters from Hermann to C. E. Loomis, then special agent, written from 1898 to 1901. In these letters Oregon politics were discussed, Loomis being requested in one communication to inform himself about the situation in this state as to the approaching election of a Senator. The tone of the letters showed Hermann to be a receptive candidate for that office. In fact, in one of the letters, he informed Loomis frankly that in event of a deadlock between Corbett and McBride it might be possible for Hermann's friends to secure the election for him.

It was also brought out in one of the letters that Loomis was appointed special agent by Hermann and had been retained in the service for some time after charges had been preferred against him. Hermann admitted that the trouble related to one of Loomis' reports which was not properly supported with vouchers. It seems to be Heney's purpose, by this testimony to assert that Hermann was responsible for continuing Loomis in the Government employ and that Loomis was used in a measure for promoting Hermann's candidacy for the Senatorship.

Newspaper Articles Tabooed.

Judge Wolverton sustained the objection of the defense to the introduction of newspaper articles detailing the illegal operations of Sorenson and others in the acquisition of school lands as a base for lieu selections. These accounts were published in 1901. They were ruled out by the court, who held that it was improbable that the articles had been seen or read by the defendant and for that reason they were not competent.

Almost the entire forenoon was spent by Attorney Heney in the cross-examination of Hermann as to the ex-Commissioner's views of the powers of the President in the creation of reserves. The witness testified it was his understanding in 1901-02 that the President had the right to create a reserve by describing its exterior boundaries and exclude therefrom all lands of private ownership by simply making that declaration in the official proclamation by which the reserve was established.

Evidently this was the very testimony the Government prosecutor sought and he followed it up with several questions bearing directly on the subject. Referring to the annual report of Hermann as Commissioner in 1901, Attorney Heney asked the witness what objection he had to the withdrawal of all public lands, covered in the recommendations for reserves, which had been presented to him. Attorney Heney also quoted at considerable length from Hermann's report in which the Commissioner urged the repeal or modification of the lieu land law if the public lands of the country were to be protected.

President's Word Enough.

Attorney Heney asked if the President, having the authority reputed to him by Hermann, was not in a position to suspend the operation of the lieu land law which provided specifically that every owner of private land which should be included within a reserve should have the right of exchange. That being the case, insisted Attorney Heney, why was there any necessity for modifying the lieu land law. The President in his proclamation could simply prescribe that all school lands, mineral and agricultural lands should be excluded from the reserve even though such lands were entirely within the exterior boundaries of the reserve.

Responding, Hermann said it was his understanding that a reserve consisted of only the vacant and unappropriated public lands within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, all private holdings being excluded. To such property owners, explained the witness, it was his understanding the right of exchange, afforded in the lieu land law, did not apply. When asked what objection he had to making withdrawals of public land when, in his opinion, the President by mere proclamation could exclude from the proposed reserve all lands held by private parties, Herman replied that such a course was entirely too indefinite. He explained that it was his policy first to determine by a rigid investigation the character of all land within a proposed reserve before deciding the area to be set aside as a reservation.

Annual Reports Cited.

Attorney Heney referred to Hermann's annual reports as Commissioner, showing that he advocated the amendment of the lieu land law as well as the enactment of a law providing for the withdrawal and administration of all timber lands. He insisted that in view of Hermann's confessed conception of the authority of the President in the creation of reserves, the repeated recommendations of the witness for legislation were needless. Any abuse or condition complained of by Hermann at that time, urged Attorney Heney, could be corrected by the proclamation of the President without the necessity of further legislation if Hermann's understanding was correct. Hermann admitted that the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve could be created and all school lands and other private holdings excluded therefrom by a provision to that effect incorporated in the President's proclamation. Hermann said it was not unusual for the boundaries of reserves to be changed, excluding lands, agricultural or mineral in their character, which were originally embraced in the reserve.

Hermann Afraid of Leak.

Hermann was questioned next as to the Holsinger report, filed in the Land Office in November, 1902, and which was an exhaustive recital of the illegal operations of landgrabbers in California and Arizona. Hermann insisted that he took this report voluntarily to the office of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and did not do so in response to a telephone message from the Secretary demanding the report. Hermann assigned as a reason for this action the fact that because of the many leaks which had appeared in the Land Office he did not want to leave a document of such importance in that department for fear that its contents also would be divulged to the interested parties. Hermann said that while there was friction between him and Hitchcock, he never allowed that fact to interfere in any way with their official relations and frequently consulted with his superior concerning the policy of the Land Office.

GROCER IS FOUND ON ICE

Adventures of Hugh McGonigle Prove Amazing to Friends.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The crew of the tugboat Perixton, of the New York Navy-Yard, found Hugh McGonigle, a grocer, 45 years old, of Brooklyn, floating on a cake of ice in the waters surrounding the Cob Dock and rescued him after he had fallen from the ice into the water.

Following the removal of Mr. McGonigle to his home the police arrested Patrick McGerrity. McGerrity is accused of having assaulted Mr. McGonigle following an argument in a saloon.

After the fight in the saloon McGonigle was taken to the Cumberland-Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and 22 stitches taken in the cuts on his face and head. He was advised to stay in the hospital, but refused. How he passed the guards at the Navy-Yard and fell into the water is a mystery.

GIRL 16 TWICE WEDDED

Second Wedding Follows Divorce Within Eight Minutes.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Emma Miles, who, as Emma Thomas, was married to Delano Miles at the age of 16 years, after a short married life came into the Circuit Court to ask a divorce upon the ground of abandonment.

Her complaint was filed, the divorce granted and she stepped directly across the hall into the County Clerk's office, where she obtained a license to marry, and within eight minuets after she had faced the Court she had become the wife of Frank Swafford.

ITALIAN PLAYERS TO PRESENT DRAMAS HERE IN NATIVE TONGUE.

MEMBERS OF VITTORIO ALFIERI DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Two interesting Italian plays will be produced by the Vittorio Alfieri Dramatic Society in Italian Hall, Fourth and Mill streets, on the evenings of February 6, 7, and 8. The players are all residents of the local Italian colony and have been well drilled in their parts, rehearsals showing them to be practically letter perfect. The production of the plays is eagerly looked forward to by local Italians, as it is but seldom that they have an opportunity of hearing dramas in their native tongue.

The plays that will be presented are "The Two Sergeants" and "The Secret of the Forest," both of which abound in stirring situations, and the lines of which afford ample opportunity for excellent dramatic work. Sparkling comedy and tense situations, bordering upon the tragic, are to be found in the plots; and the roles have been so cast as to bring out the best talent of the players in the different parts.

HARBOR HAS NEEDS

W. H. Corbett Points Out What Might Be Done.

ONLY ONE CHANCE IS LEFT

Upper Harbor Neglected, Middle Harbor Spoiled, Says Writer, but Nature Has Left Possibilities in Lower for City's Shipping.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Supplementing the general map, which was used in illustrating recent remarks in reference to Portland's opportunity for securing something really sufficient in the way of a harbor for deep-water shipping, I herewith submit a panoramic view intended to present this project in a way which will make it still easier of interpretation for those who have not been previously interested except in a casual way.

The drawing is practically correct in its proportions and portrayals of the Willamette River and its local environments, as they would appear should one of our progressive citizens, such as Mr. Wemme, chance to try out his areoplane and succeed in hovering for a moment over the middle of the river just north of Swan Island. Less daring ones, who prefer to keep their feet on the ground may easily check up the correctness of the sketch by taking a St. John car to University Park Station, from which point a five-minute walk will take them out to the end of the promontory which extends beyond the site of Columbia University, and they will be amply rewarded by one of the grandest views in the United States.

The outlook shows at a glance not only the grandeur of the Oregon country in its natural state, but the wisdom of our pioneers in the selection of such a site for a great commercial city. While the limitations of a rough sketch give no conception of nature's beauty from an artistic standpoint, it at least develops the present handicap to our port and the possibilities of wise and consistent treatment for the best interests of our whole community. In the distance are the business centers of the city lying on both sides of the narrow portion of the river, just as they grew, helter skelter, like any other "baby figure of the giant mass of things to come." Connected by a series of bridges, built as occasion demanded, with no thought of anything further than the immediate desire to "get there" at the least possible cost, the city has from necessity been somewhat unmindful of its future problems in the same way that a boy munches candy with no dread of the later pangs of the dentist's chair. But in this case, nature has been more kind to us, for now that we have neglected our upper harbor, and spoiled our middle harbor, we still have our real harbor awaiting the touch of intelligent development to adapt it to the grown-up needs of greater Portland. For that reason, it behooves us to make no mistakes by taking a restricted viewpoint, but to settle forever the scope of our destiny as a commercial city by aiming at the top rung of the ladder and climbing up until we reach it.

The drawing makes it unnecessary to rehash what has been previously said about the restricted and dangerous passage through the east channel. The proverbial sore thumb never stuck out with greater prominence. Whatever may be the ultimate and wisest disposition to make of the east channel and Swan Island, may, for the present, be left for future discussion, but the immediate necessity for opening out the broad, direct waterway of the west channel to take care of requirements already matured, is beyond intelligent dispute. No matter what the future may determine covering the finished project, the opening of the west channel is a co-ordinate part of it and no mistakes can result from its prompt consummation.

When other communities of similar importance formulate their plans for development, they get together and if their plans are within reason, they force them to successful issue. That is what we can do in this case if we get busy, and do not waste too much of our time and substance on minor diversions which contribute to the financial comfort of a few of the individuals and corporations of the community, but have no special influence on the effective progress of our city toward its natural dignified position in the commercial world.

W. H. CORBETT.

SEASICKNESS DEATH CAUSE

Severe Attack, Due to Unusually Rough Weather, Fatal.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 3.—Excessive seasickness, caused by the unusually severe racking received by the Allan Line steamer Sicilian during a succession of gales encountered in her 14 days' passage from Liverpool, resulted in the death of a steerage passenger. His body was given sea burial.

At 25 Eschylus was the most famous poet of Greece; Coleridge had finished the marvelous metrical poem, "The Ancient Mariner"; Don John of Austria had won Lepanto and James Montgomery had written his best compositions.

CAR JOTLS TRUE LOVE

PAY-AS-YOU ENTER TROLLEY BALKS NICKEL-LESS SWAIN.

Warrant Tells of Tribulations of Man Who Walked When Girl Rode, Yet Followed Her.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The course of true love doesn't run very smooth on the car tracks in Chicago, especially when true love boards a pay-as-you-enter car without a nickel. Francis McKeon, 26 years old, knows this now.

A warrant for McKeon was obtained today by the father of Miss Eleanor Hangel, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The warrant declares that McKeon, who was fined $5 last December for thrusting his attentions upon Miss Hangel, accosted her again at State and Adams streets, and when she refused to speak to him, followed her.

The warrant charges further that McKeon boarded a streetcar with Miss Hangel, and, according to the young woman's father, when the conductor asked McKeon for his fare McKeon tried to borrow the money from Miss Hangel. She refused to pay his fare, and he was put off the car, the father says, at Lake street.

He followed the car on foot, it is charged, and as it was a North State street car, he was waiting for her when she alighted at Illinois and State streets. The father alleges that McKeon followed her to the door of her home.

The warrant for his arrest was given to the police of the Chicago avenue station, who are seeking McKeon.

The young man was arrested on December 31 on a charge of disorderly conduct, as a result of his courtship of Miss Hangel, and was fined $5 and costs by Municipal Judge Crowe in the Chicago avenue court.

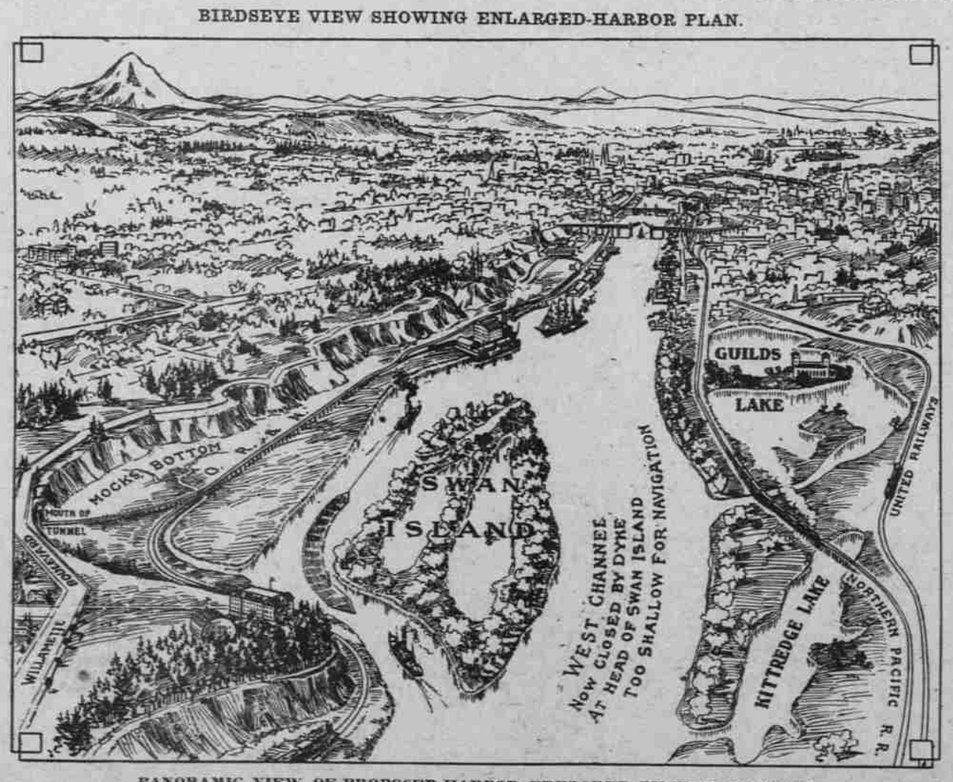
Brazil's Savings Bank a Success.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

While the question is still under discussion in this country it is instructive and interesting to note that since the beginning of the year a postal savings bank has been in operation in Brazil, where it was introduced in connection with a recent reorganization of the postal service. Under the Brazilian plan deposits range from a minimum of 30 cents to a maximum of $300, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Facilities are furnished for converting the deposits into government bonds, and such as are not claimed after a lapse of 30 years are covered into the public treasury.

In the Borough of Manhattan approximately 9000 passenger elevators and 12,000 freight elevators are engaged in the daily transportation of 6,500,000 people. In the six years, 1903-1908, more than 4000 of these machines were installed.

BIRDSEYE VIEW SHOWING ENLARGED-HARBOR PLAN.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PROPOSED HARBOR, PREPARED BY W. H. CORBETT.

SEALERS AT LAST MAY GET REDRESS

Senate Committee Reports in Favor of Placing Seizure Claims Before Courts.

MATTER LONG UNSETTLED

Americans Who Sufered Losses in 1892 See New Hope of Getting Payment From Their Own Government.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate committee on foreign relations has again made favorable report on the bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Circuit to determine in equity the rights of American sealers under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris, and to render judgment thereon. This is an old question that has been before Congress for a number of years, but never has the bill passed Senate and House in the same session, hence these old claims are unpaid.

In reporting the bill, the Senate committee briefly reviews the history of the fur seal seizures, pointing out wherein certain American sealers are entitled to reparation for losses sustained through illegal seizure of their vessels by officers of the United States Government, and wherein they are worse off than British subjects who suffered like damage and who already have been rewarded for losses incident to the raids.

It is recalled that prior to February 29, 1892, the United States claimed jurisdiction over all Bering Sea inclosed within the boundaries of Alaska; Russia claimed jurisdiction over the remainder. Acting on this assumption, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the seizure of all ships engaged in sealing in any part of Bering sea over which this country claimed jurisdiction. A large number of vessels were captured, some the property of British subjects, and a large number the property of citizens of the United States.

International Tangle Results.

Russia, in like manner, made seizures on that part of Bering Sea claimed by her as domain. This led to a protest by Great Britain against the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over Bering Sea by the United States and Russia, and the issue of jurisdiction was finally arbitrated at Paris, where it was agreed that the jurisdiction of neither the United States nor Russia extended more than three miles from shore.

Following this agreement, a commission was appointed to examine the claims for indemnity made by British subjects on account of the seizure of their sealing vessels beyond the three-mile limit, some 22 claims being presented, aggregating $1,238,005. In defending the interests of the United States, counsel had to depend largely on the evidence of the American sealers, whose vessels had been seized along with those of British subjects, and by reason of their testimony the British claims were reduced to $463,454, thus saving the United States $825,554.

Americans Still Lack Funds.

Subsequently, American sealers whose vessels had been unlawfully seized by the Russian Government, presented claims against Russia, which were arbitrated at The Hague, and promptly paid.

And yet, at this late day, the United States has never indemnified its own subjects, whose vessels were wrongfully seized, nothwithstanding the fact that these very American citizens, by appearing against British claimants, saved the United States over $825,000. The United States has indemnified British sealers; Russia has indemnified both American and British sealers, and the only group left without indemnity, and suffering from loss of their property, are American subjects with claims against their own government.

The pending bill is intended merely to give them their day in court, in order that they may present their evidence, show the extent of their losses and leave with the court the determination of the amount of indemnity to which they are entitled. With a spirit of the utmost economy prevailing in Congress, there is some question whether this bill, which, if passed, would open the way to an expenditure by the Government of several hundred thousand dollars, can be enacted at the present session.

'EMPEROR'S FRIEND' DYING

Woman Who Caught Napoleon's Fancy Is Now Public Charge.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—A story of the Empire has been recalled by the removal of an octogenarian named Julia Mouton from a tumble-down cabin in the Impasse du Petit Parc, to the Saint Antoine hospital. Mme. Mouton, who had lived in the cabin for several years, was known in the district as "the friend of the Emperor." She could look back on a dazzling past. When in the fulness of her beauty she attracted the attention of Napoleon III. She was then an equestrienne at the Imperial Circus.

The circus performer soon found herself surrounded by every luxury. She resided in a magnificent mansion, and became the queen of a small court of her own. She did not lack flatterers and admirers because of the influence she wielded at the Imperial Palace. Her star waned with the coming of the Republic. Fortune ceased to smile on her. She had to leave her sumptuous mansion and take up her residence in a modest boarding house, her pension being paid by a count who knew her when she was at the zenith of her career.

AGED MEN PHOTOGRAPHED

Thirty-two of Portsmouth's Oldest Citizens Total 2590 Years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 3.—A local photographer took a group of pictures of 32 of the oldest residents of the city, whose combined ages reached 2590 years. The oldest two of the group were John El Butler, who is in his 91st year, and Benjamin M. Parker, 90 years old. Of the others in the group there were three aged 88 years, one each 86, 85, 84 and 83 years, two 82 years, four 81 years, four 80 years, three 79 years, one 78 years, three 77 years, four 76 years and two 75 years.

It is believed not another city in the state can produce such a group of old residents. All of them are active and, with the exception of Mr. Parker, who enjoyed his first automobile ride, walked to the old court-house steps, where the picture was taken.

IRRIGATED FRUIT —AND— ALFALFA LANDS

Of the Columbia River, at

ECHO, OREGON

Umatilla County.

This country, with its very deep, fertile volcanic ash soil, wide expanse, with gradual blending slopes, looking like a large sea of land, rich in the elements that produce plant life, as is shown by both Government analyses and the actual results the farmers are getting today, makes this the best opportunity to the man that desires a small or a large tract of land, because this country enjoys the distinction of possessing the most equable climate, being pleasant for both animal and plant life. Here we have no killing frost for seven months. Here a home is a comfort and a money-maker. You will find more reasons why you should select a home here than any other place. Here you have the advantages of Schools, Churches and other social privileges. Here we have the very best of markets and transportation facilities. Butter Creek is the premier of all garden lands. The Western Land & Irrigation Company has a very fine system of canals, all substantially built, being practical throughout, as water courses its canals with certainty; it is always in the best of shape. The carrying capacity is voluminous. It will put over four feet deep on every acre. This is an ideal place to grow fruits and alfalfa, on account of the long growing season, freedom from frost, and the favorable climate.

We are now offering over 5000 acres of this choice garden and alfalfa land. We also offer 40, 80, 120, 160-acre tracts of unpatented land; being snaps, are cash. **Our terms on the small tracts are most liberal—exceedingly so;** find out about it. We are having a railroad built right through the project, a cut-off. This is a live country, it is growing fast; it is the place for you. We cannot tell all here. We have a booklet just off the press. For all facts, write W. J. Stapish, Treasurer.

Western Land & Irrigation Co.

Walla Walla, Wash.
516 E. Main St.

DEATH BLOCKS BURGLARY

Thieves Tell Police That Drowning of One of Them Changed Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—A remarkable story, in which death is said to have interrupted a burglarious expedition, is reported from Manchester, where three men have confessed to the police that they intended to rob a warehouse in company with a fourth man, who was drowned in the canal while they were on their way to the scene of operations.

The men had to cross the canal to reach the warehouse; the deceased man, Taylor, could not swim, and it was arranged that he should be assisted across by the others. When they got into deep water, however, Taylor began to struggle, and finally disappeared.

The men told the police that they dived for their companion, and did their utmost to rescue him, but all their efforts were unsuccessful. The police, believing that the men had told a perfectly honest story, did not detain them in custody.

Taylor's dead body was subsequently dragged from the canal, and an inquest will be held on Monday.

FAMILY JEWELS ARE FOUND

Police Accidentally Discover Valuable Heirlooms in Peasant's Hut.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Members of the well-known Roumanian family of Ghika, who are resident in Vienna, received some interesting information from Jassy the other day. A number of cases filed with objects of gold and silver, with jewelry and diamonds, estimated to be worth several million kronen, were found in the course of a search made by the police in the house of a peasant woman named Safta Gradinarin, living in the environs of Jassy.

This woman, who was at once arrested, stated that the cases had been concealed in her house for twenty-six years. Her deceased daughter was in the service of Prince Nikolai Ghika, who died suddenly after an operation in Paris. The peasant's daughter Maria took several sealed cases which no one appeared to want, and conveyed them to her home. She was afraid to attempt to dispose of the valuable objects, which have until now remained hidden in her mother's house.

UPPER SNAKE CRAFT DIPS

Auto-Boat Flier to Reach Mining Sections for Ore Traffic.

ASTORIA, Wash., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The auto-boat, Flier, built by Glover & MacFarlane, was launched today and will be placed in operation immediately on the Snake River. It will carry freight into the upper river mining sections, in Washington and Oregon, and also take ofe down the river for reduction.

Vast deposits in Oregon have been awaiting development for years but owing to inadequate transportation facilities it has been impossible to ship ore.

The Flier is built of steel to withstand the roughness of the Upper Snake River, which has been the bane of rivermen.