PART THREE

The Sunday Oregonian.

PAGES 17 TO 24

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WM. GADSBY

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Imperial Axminsters	$1.35
Smith's Axminsters	$1.25
Saxony Axminsters	$1.15
Body Brussels	$1.50 to $1.25
Tapestry, Smith's	75c
Tapestry, Palisade	65c
Ingrain, all-wool	65c
Ingrain, all-wool filling	55c
Ingrain, half wool	45c
Ingrain, Cottage	35c
	Each.
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Axminster Rugs, 9x12	$30.00
Moquette Rugs, 9x12	$24.00
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12	$24.00
Bromley's Smyrna Rugs, 9x12	$15.00
Brussels Rugs, 9x12	$17.50
Ingrain Rugs, all wool, 9x12	$9.00
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BIG GAIN FOR ALL

Benefits of Portage Railroad at Celilo.

MR. ADAMS AT BOARD OF TRADE

Boston Financier Discusses an Open River and Its Results—Railroads Would Also Be Helped.

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, a former president of the Union Pacific Railway and a railroad financier who is known throughout the country, talked to a number of business men in the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. His subject was The Dalles-Celilo portage railway. The board has favored this project, and Mr. Adams set forth the benefits and defects of such an enterprise, and stated that the producer would be the gainer by the construction of such a road, but that the resulting prosperity would have its profits for the rail lines.

Mr. Adams, who came West to look after his property interests in Portland, Spokane and Lewiston, arrived in this city at 1 P. M. yesterday, and will remain until today. As he was interested in the Lewiston country, he was asked to address a meeting under the auspices of the board, and he took the open river as his subject. Mr. Adams said he would do all in his power to forward the movement. The amount involved was not great. The grower would receive the full benefits of the road, and the public-spirited individuals who built the line might expect only a slight return on their investment. In answer to questions, Mr. Adams said that if by the construction of the railway the steamboats could, by competition for traffic, reduce the rates on the rail lines, the community would be benefited. A railroad which lost its wheat traffic through water competition would naturally seek for other business, and in a prosperous section it would have its passenger and freight cars loaded. He had learned that the saving in freight rates through the construction of the portage railway would be, to the farmers, about $5,000,000 yearly. This sum would be circulated throughout the Northwest. On the other hand, the railway would have its defects. It would encroach upon Spokane's business, and the Northern Pacific, to protect its Eastern Washington city, would have to grant it the same rates to Seattle as those in force over the portage road to Portland.

Speaking of rail and steamer competition in the East, Mr. Adams said the operation of river lines had a tendency to regulate rates. In the end, however, the railroads won the fight. Fast time was needed, and the boats gave way to the locomotives. As an instance of the passing of the river boat as a freight-carrier, he called attention to the old levee in St. Louis. Years ago the levee was a scene of bustle and tumult; now, he said, it could not be rented for the amount of the annual taxes. Freight could be carried down the Missouri very cheaply, as boats and barges could float with the current, but still the business was carried off by the rail lines. The only ports which have withstood the inroads of the railways were those on the Great Lakes. Even there, though, the railways took their share of the business, notwithstanding the great carrying capacity of the Lake vessels. Asked if, were ocean liners able to reach Chicago, railroad freight transfers would not be made there instead of at the Atlantic seaports, he replied in the negative. The railroads would carry the freight to the utmost point of transfer.

Speaking of the Columbia River, Mr. Adams said that grain could be carried down very cheaply. The boats could drift with the current, there would be little expense for coal, and only the employes would have to be paid. Necessarily, the steamers would return with light cargoes. The portage railroad would greatly benefit the country, but its promoters would have to be content with a slight profit on their investment.

Iowa "Merger" Bill.

DES MOINES, March 29.—The Senate has postponed consideration of the Governor's veto of the Molsberry "merger" bill until Tuesday. It has been discovered that the constitution does not require a two-thirds vote of all the members of the assembly, but that it only requires two-thirds of the members present at the time of voting. This encourages the friends of the measure to believe they will be able to pass it over the veto.

Senator Molsberry today introduced another bill for the purpose of meeting the objection of unconstitutionality urged in the Governor's veto, and at the same time removing the limitation of indebtedness against the railways the same as in the so-called "merger" bill.

Telephoning From a Train.

OMAHA, March 29.—W. B. Kniskern, general passenger agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, called up a local newspaper office at Chicago, using the long-distance telephone, in an observation car of the Northwestern-Union Pacific overland train to be installed next week. The conversation related to the new train and its equipment, and was carried on for the purpose of testing the new arrangement for telephoning from the train.

The new telephone arrangement is the first of its kind, and is installed for the convenience of passengers, who wish to communicate with other cities without leaving the train. There will be stations at Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and Oakland, Cal.

General Superintendent of D. & R. G.

DENVER, March 29.—Manager J. M. Herbert, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, has made official announcement of the appointment of Frank W. Egan as general superintendent of the road in place of W. S. Martin, resigned.

Fortune for a Convict.

NEW YORK, March 29.—From a convict's cell and stripes to a landed domain in Germany is the metamorphosis experienced by Richard Kruger, who since January 4, 1895, has been serving a 20-year sentence for burglary committed in Woonsocket, eight years ago, says a Providence, R. I., dispatch to the World. His pardon has just been granted. During the last year of his imprisonment an uncle in Germany died and left Kruger an estate worth over $10,000 which awaits the ex-burglar's demand.

Christening With Water.

DENVER, March 29.—Responding to a letter forwarded to him asking for his opinion in the matter, Secretary of the Navy John D. Long says that personally he favors the christening of the new cruiser Denver with water instead of wine.

Race Horses Burned.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Seventeen racers and promising colts were burned to death early today in a fire which destroyed the training stable of Frank H. Colby, a well-known driver and trainer in Highland Park. The fire started just before daybreak from some unknown cause. Among the horses were Red Royal, 2:24¾, a 5-year-old trotting stallion, valued at $5000; Harry P., trotter, 2:23¼, $2500; The King, trotter, 2:26½, $2000; Maiden Queen, pacer, 2:13¼, $2000; Monroe, 2:23½, trotting stallion, $2000. The total loss is about $30,000.

GUILTY OF HERESY.

Methodist Trial Committee's Verdict in the Louther Case.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., March 29.—Rev. Granville Louther today formally refused to accept the proposition to stop his teachings, and the Methodist Episcopal trial committee therefore declared him guilty of heresy. This, of course, means dismissal from the church. In making his defense at the close of the trial Mr. Louther said:

"I have gone three times through the Bible in order to bring the facts of science and our statement of theology and the Bible into harmony with each other. I have not found it necessary to change any fundamental principle of theology, but to clothe them in the language of modern thought rather than that of 150 years ago."

After the announcement of the verdict Mr. Louther said that he had made no future plans, but he thought he would not appeal to the general conference.

Rev. Louther says he will start out with a tent and preach the Gospel as he sees it. He announced it as part of his plan ultimately to enter another denomination where he could preach in accordance with his belief.

When the report of the committee was read, a very affecting scene was enacted. Half of the ministers in the conference sobbed, and Bishop Malliliieu said it was with the utmost regret that he had to announce that Dr. Louther's ministerial credentials should be taken away. He said the finding of the committee was a very regrettable occurrence.

Rev. Louther's statement to the conference follows:

"To the President and Committee: In the case against me for heresy, in which you have found me guilty of the charges preferred, and agree not to execute the penalty provided I would sign a paper agreeing not to teach in public nor in private the various views which have been the basis of the charges against me, I beg to thank you for your feeling of regard and sympathy which offers me a possible way of escape from the natural consequences of your decision, but must decline to accept it, because I could not be honest with myself and the cause of Christ, which I, as a minister of Christ, represent, and enter into such an agreement. Most truly yours,

"G. LOUTHER."

Colorado's Exhibit at St. Louis.

DENVER, March 29.—Two of the features of the Colorado exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition will be a number of live wild animals and native fish. Commissioner Harris, head of the Colorado fish and game exhibit, has begun to collect a number of head of large game, which will be kept in an inclosure until the time arrives to ship them to St. Louis. The principal feature of the live animal exhibit will be a herd of five buffalo, supposed to be in Lost Park.

Her Nerve Failed Her.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 29.—Miss Ella May Patch, who, on Thursday evening, was found on the aqueduct in an unconscious condition and afterward claimed she had been assaulted by a man while crossing the bridge, made a statement today to the effect that she had bound and gagged herself with the intention of committing suicide by jumping into the river, but that she fainted before she could accomplish her purpose.

Big Initiation Class.

CHICAGO, March 29.—New Knights of Maccabees to the number of 1073 were created last night at the First Regiment Armory. The candidates comprised the largest class ever initiated by this fraternal order. Eight thousand spectators, mostly Chicago Maccabees, witnessed the ceremonies.

Fight With Outlaws.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 29.—Two Sheriff's deputies and two of the Hatfield gang of outlaws were killed today in a battle on Tug River. The Hatfields were resisting arrest.

CROWDS TO SEE HER

Interest in Europe in Miss Stone's Journey.

SHE IS RESTING IN LONDON

Turkish Authorities Took Stringent Precautions to Prevent a Repetition of the Kidnaping—A Parting Scene.

LONDON, March 29.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, arrived in London today. She said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am very tired, but I am glad to be here. I cannot reiterate too often my thanks to my American friends on the other side. I shall be delighted to get home once more."

Miss Stone listened eagerly to the reading of a copy of the dispatch detailing the interview which a representative of the Associated Press had with her at Vienna Thursday last.

"Yes," she said, "that is just what I said, and the way I feel. I cannot say any more than is known about the causes for the kidnaping. The idea that Tsilka had anything to do with it is just as absurd and cruel as when some people hinted I had connived at my own abduction.

"Yes, Macedonia is a very troubled state. It is seething. What is going to happen I do not know.

"The government must settle who must make amends for our capture. Throughout my captivity I felt the hand of God guiding and protecting me. Why my people are so anxious to see me and hear what I have to say puzzles me. If I had done something myself I could understand; but I was only an unwilling agent in the incident which, I hope and pray, will eventually benefit the work of the gospel in Bulgaria and Turkey."

Miss Stone is staying at a friend's house, where she has so far successfully evaded an army of reporters who have been scouring London in search of her. While she talked, Miss Stone constantly played with her umbrella and started nervously at any noise. The lines in her face show the anxiety she has gone through.

Ray Stannard Baker, who brought Miss Stone from Salonica to London, said to the representative of the Associated Press:

"The interest Miss Stone created was extraordinary. All through Turkey and Servia the crowds waiting at the stations passed around the car in hope of seeing Miss Stone. Some of those who knew her came in, talked with her and bade her farewell. Until we got to Servia the most stringent precautions were taken by the officials to prevent a repetition of the kidnaping.

"One of the most interesting scenes was the baptism of Mme. Tsilka's baby last Sunday. The ceremony occurred in Mr. House's little Bulgarian Chapel, at Salonica. Miss Stone became godmother and the baby was named the Bulgarian equivalent for Ellen.

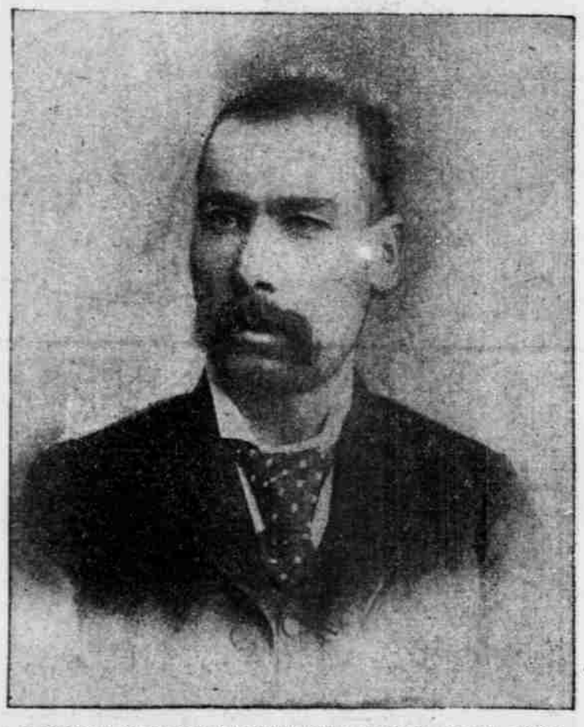
"It will be a long time before Miss Stone recovers from the effects of her captivity. She scarcely slept until she reached Ostend yesterday evening, and is still very nervous and slightly lame, as the result of the fall from her horse while she was in the hands of the brigands. Since her release, Miss Stone's time has been greatly taken up with letters from all parts of the world, evincing the sympathy and interest which her capture created. During nearly all the journey from Salonica Miss Stone wrote, in an endeavor to answer these correspondents."

HE IS PERSONA NON GRATA.

Bulgaria Has No Further Use for Mr. Dickinson.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—As one result of his activities in the Stone case, Mr. Dickinson has lost his position as diplomatic representative to Bulgaria. When he was in Sofia last Fall he addressed very strong representations to the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs and apparently he has not been forgiven, for now information comes to hand that he is persona non grata. A Minister or diplomatic agent cannot be retained at his place against the will of the country to which he is accredited, and that is Mr. Dickinson's position. It is very probable, however, that our Government, as a manifestation of its displeasure, will refrain from sending another diplomatic agent to Sofia, though it will not be thus prevented from making any demands upon the Bulgarian Government in the matter of the Stone case which the inquiry now in progress may seem to justify. The Bulgarian Government has no representative here. Mr. Dickinson is Consul-General to Constantinople, besides being diplomatic agent to Bulgaria, and receives a lump salary of $5000 per annum. It is not likely that he will suffer financially by this Bulgarian action.

NEW PRESIDENT FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL



HENRY E. GURR, WHO REPRESENTS BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

Henry E. Gurr, who was elected to succeed George M. Orton as president of the Federated Trades Council Friday night, was born in London, England, in 1852. He came to the United States in 1872, and in 1873 he arrived in Portland. During his residence here he has followed his occupation as a bricklayer. He has been president of the Bricklayers' Union, and he has always been prominent in labor movements. He has represented his union in the Federated Trades Council several times, and before his election as successor to Mr. Orton he was vice-president of the body. Mr. Gurr was a member of the old volunteer fire department of Portland, and, like all active men in former days, he never failed to respond to an alarm. Subsequently he was a member of the paid department, and he also served as Assistant Chief Engineer.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

Philippine Bill Provides for Withdrawal From Islands.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Democratic members of the Senate committee on Philippines today agreed upon a substitute for the Philippine government bill to be offered by them. It provides, subject to provisions which are set forth, that the United States shall continue to occupy and govern the archipelago until the people thereof shall have established a government, and until sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain, and for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States, and for the maintenance and protection of all rights which have accrued under the authority thereof.

A constitutional convention is provided for, the members of which are to be selected by voters who speak and write English, Spanish or any of the languages of the archipelago. This convention is to number 300 persons, and is to meet in Manila not more than a year from the cessation of hostilities in the islands. This convention is to proceed to "form a constitution and organize such government as they may deem best adapted to promote the welfare and secure the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of the said islands. Provided, that said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States:

First—That there shall belong to the United States, and continue to be the property thereof, such lands and waters as the President of the United States shall designate to the said convention, for naval, military and coaling stations and terminal facilities, and for submarine cables, the same to continue under the control and sovereignty of the United States.

"Second—To carry into effect the treaty obligations of the United States with the Kingdom of Spain for the maintenance and protection of all rights and property acquired under the authority of the United States.

"Third—That no inhabitant of said archipelago shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her adherence to the United States."

It is then to be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the independence of the people of the archipelago.

The President is also authorized and requested to negotiate an agreement between the United States and the Philippine Archipelago and Great Britain, Germany, France and other powers, as he may deem best, providing for perpetual neutrality and inviolability from all foreign interference with the territory of the archipelago, and also for equal opportunities to trade between the achipelago and foreign countries.

Full amnesty is granted to all the inhabitants of the islands on account of political offenses and the bearing of arms against the United States.

Within 60 days from the election of officers under the Philippine constitution and the inauguration the President is to cause the armed forces of the United States to be withdrawn from the archipelago as speedily as possible.

Statement of Philippine Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, made public today a comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippines for the 10 months ending October, 1901. The figures are exclusive of Quartermasters' supplies. The total value of merchandise imported during the 10 months ended October 31, 1901, was $24,388,141, as against $20,148,151 for the corresponding period of 1900 and the exports of merchandise during the 10 months ended October 31 1901, amounted to $20,884,355, as against $19,372,830 for the same period of 1900. These figures show an increase of 31 per cent for the imports and 8 per cent for the exports. The value of merchandise coming from and shipped to the United States during these periods shows a decided increase in the 10 months ended October 31, 1901. There was imported $2,935,895 worth, an increase of $1,195,686 over the corresponding period of 1900, while the exports for the period of 1901 amounted to $3,534,669, an increase of $1,191,448.

RECIPROCITY MEETING.

Object Is to Make Western League National in Its Scope.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.—Governor W. E. Stanley, president of the Western Reciprocity League, tonight issued the following call:

"Topeka, Kan., March 29.—On the 22d day of January, 1902, the Western Reciprocity League was formed. The interest in the movement has extended entirely beyond the territory covered by the original organization, and I have received many letters and personal requests asking me to call a meeting in one of the Western cities for the purpose of enlarging the organization, with a view of making it National in its character and giving it wider influence.

"In pursuance of these requests, and with a view of considering the advisability of the organization of a National league, I hereby call a meeting of those interested in the subject at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on April 10, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the advisability of forming a National organization. All manufacturers and others interested in our foreign trade are respectfully requested to send delegates to this meeting.

"W. E. STANLEY,
"President Western Reciprocity League."

Sharkey's Saloon Raided.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, whose saloon recently was raided and who was arrested later on a warrant charging him with conducting a disorderly house, has been held by the examining magistrate in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Bond was furnished.

Mine Foreman Murdered.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 29.—Mine Foreman Alexander Clark was found murdered last night near the Monero coal mines, in Rio Ariba County. A bullet had penetrated his heart. Sheriff Alexander Read and Manager J. H. Christ left here for Monero today to investigate.

WAS A BUNCO GAME

Christmas Says His Bribery Report Was False.

DANISH OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT

The Whole Thing the Result of a Quarrel Between the Captain and Gron—Neither Had Credentials.

COPENHAGEN, March 29.—In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Saturday on the subject of Congressman Richardson's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges made by Captain Christmas in regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies, a high official said:

"Neither Christmas nor Gron was ever given credentials as agent for the sale of the Danish West Indies. They never negotiated with Washington and have in no way influenced the negotiations. These were conducted through Laurits S. Swenson, the United States Minister here, and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington. The Danish Government is under no obligation to private persons. Hence no commission is due nor will be paid. The alleged scandal is the result of a quarrel between Christmas and Gron. The latter claimed he effected the sale and that hence he wanted a commission. Christmas made a similar claim, accompanied by a confidential report to the Danish Government, containing statements regarding bribery, etc., as recently published in Washington. Most of the report was printed by the Danish press some time ago. Gron, seeing it was hopeless to expect a commission, started for Washington with Christmas' report in his pocket, boasting to the anti-sale advocates here that he would be revenged by influencing Congress to decline to pass the appropriation for the purchase of the islands.

"Before the commencement of negotiations, Christmas and Gron actually tried to become connected with the matter as agents. The then Premier, Dr. Hoerring, gave them some encouragement, and private persons favoring the sale furnished small amounts for their traveling expenses. Dr. Hoerring was indiscreet. He discussed a commission, but bribery was not suggested. He and the other parties speedily discovered that they had been imposed upon, and broke off their connection with Christmas and Gron, considering them to be without influence. Christmas has now been forced to declare that his report of bribery was false."

Danish Scandal Hearings.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The special committee appointed by Speaker Henderson to investigate allegations in connection with the Danish West Indies purchase held an executive meeting today and determined to begin the investigation next Tuesday morning. The committee unanimously decided that the hearings would be open to the public.

THE WALDORF ASTOR VIEW

Snobbish Opinion of America and Americans.

NEW YORK, March 29.—William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette publishes a letter from its New York correspondent, which, in its way, is quite entertaining, says the London correspondent of the Herald. The correspondent says:

"At the present moment it is by no means a foregone conclusion that Whitelaw Reid will be accredited as special ambassador from this country. The outcry against his officially representing this country is so great that I would not be surprised to find the President eventually backing down on this point.

"The truth is, Mr. Roosevelt is expecting re-election, and the votes have to be considered. In this way even the President cannot always obey the innate promptings of a gentleman in extending the courtesies of his country. This is one of the studies of a republic. It is to be neither praised nor blamed, but simply understood.

"Editors here suggest, and they ought to know, that there is no need of a gentleman in this country, and they are certainly interpreted to the public as a lot of embroidered, dancing, aimless fops, who have no necessary place in a land where every one is expected to work for his living. That is more or less true, for politics is closed to a man who will not seek votes in the Irish slums, and it is not easy to see why people of independent means remain here.

"America is intensely interesting, and, as an industrial and inventive center, its educational advancement is doubtless a necessity in the general improvement of the world. It is a good place for any man who has to make a living. I would be the last to say a word against it in any way, though why traveling people of independent means should remain more than a week in this country is not readily to be comprehended."

Four Lost by Skiff Capsizing.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Four men were probably drowned today in the Mississippi River while going to their work on the British steamer Altananean, anchored in midstream. A skiff containing 15 men left the shore for the steamer. As they were about to go on board, the skiff capsized. All but four were rescued. Those who were probably lost were:

ED THORNTON, a negro.
A. J. ALLEN.
J. CUNNINGHAM.
J. GARRITY.

Some of the survivors were picked up after drifting several miles down the river.

Speed Limit for Autos.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Chicago Board of Automobile Examiners has fixed 12 miles an hour in outlying neighborhoods and eight miles in the business districts as the speed at which automobiles may be propelled. The enforcement of the order will be left to the police, who will be requested to see that this rate of speed is not exceeded in any case. Should chauffeurs persist in "scorching" a remedy will be adopted in ordering that all horseless vehicles be compelled to carry a big tag which can be seen by policemen across the street or several feet behind the vehicle.

Small Boy Kills His Brother.

PORTSMOUTH, O., March 29.—While two sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Shockette, of Friendship, aged 5 and 2 years, were playing in the garden, the elder boy, in a fit of anger, struck the younger a vicious blow upon the head with a garden hose. The little child was rendered unconscious, and the injury resulted in lockjaw, from which the little boy died in great agony.