cord for the public prosecutors by im-

paneling a jury, presenting his evidence, securing a verdict, arguing a motion for a new trial and listening to the sentence

of the prisoner to the penitentiary within 55 minutes. This record was made in the case of C. A. Johnson, against whom six

TALL BUILDING COLLAPSES

raculous Escape From Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The front

portion of the nine-story office building

under construction for Henry S. Willard,

on Fourteenth street, opposite the new Willard Hotel, collapsed shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, and a large crowd of people passing on their way to busi-ness had a miraculous escape from death or injury. The accident was caused by

or injury. The accident was caused by overweighting the iron column supports for the front wall, the pillars being insufficient to sustain the weight of the 800 and 1800-pound stones which were being piled as a sill coping on the sixth floor. These immense stones and a part of the iron framework fell to the ground, but fortunately the noise of the crash gave sufficient warning to the 40 workmen comployed and to the passersby. Only one

STARTS FROM ENGLAND TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS

AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Baldwins, Father and Son, Convicted.

MERCY FOR THE BOY

"Seventy" Baldwin, Fighter's Uncle, Goes Free.

MANSLAUGHTER THE CRIME

After Long Deliberation, Jury Finds Verdict Which Surprises the Accused-Crime Clearly Defined by the Court.

William Baldwin, the father, and George W. Baldwin, alias Shorty, the son, were found guilty by the jury of manslaughter. The verdict was returned yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. In the case of Frank Baldwin, allas "Seventy," the uncle, the jury brought in no verdict and he was discharged from cus-The jury in its verdict recommended George W. Baldwin to all the possible mercy of the court, but made no recommendation as to the father. The verdict was signed by E. B. Madden, the foreman of the jury. The case was submitted to the jury at 1:30 P. M.

The defendants, by their actions,

showed that they were disappointed at the result, and that they all expected an acquittal, After the verdict was read the question of allowing the convicted men to continue at liberty on ball was dis cussed. The amount of the bond of William Baldwin is \$500, and that of George W. Buldwin \$1500. It was finally decided let them go, with the understanding that the bail of William Baldwin will be increased Monday, Sentence will not be pronounced until a motion for a new trial is disposed of.

W. T. Vaughn, attorney for the defense made a strong argument in behalf of his clients, and District Attorney Chamberlain followed. He spoke for an hour and a half, making an elequent plea for con-viction, and said the fight throughout, far as the Baldwins were concerned, was unfair and brutal.

Judge George, in his charge to the jury, thus defined munslaughter:

"Voluntary manslaughter may occur where a killing is done intentionally, and involuntary manulaughter may occur in an accidental killing of a human being in the prosecution of an unlawful act, or the improper performance of some lawful

The court further said that manslaughter might result as the outcome of an unlawful act. If two r engaged in a prizefight, and the death of one of the participants occurred, the death occurred because of an unlawful act, prizefighting being unlawful under the statute.

The court also instructed the jury that if there was a mutual agreement to fight to an extent that would injure each other, and they did fight to that extent, that was an unlawful act, although they did agree to it in advance.

The charge of Judge George was long and comprehensive, and declared gatherings of men to promote disorder and fights unlawful and subject to condemnation and punishment.

AMERICANS TOAST QUEEN Delegate Wilcox Tenders Senate Committee a Party in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Sept. 20, via San Francisco, Sept. 27.-The members of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico completed the hearing of testimony for the present in Honolulu last Tuesday and salled for Hilo Wednesday morning. On Tuesday evening Delegate and Mrs. Wilcox gave a lau or native feast in honor of the party. All the members of the committee and the ladles of their party were among the guests, which numbered about 200. Senator Burton, of Kansas, took Mrs. Wilcox to table and proposed the first toast of the evening, which was to Queen Lilluokalani, the toast to the President of the United States being proposed by Delegate Wilcox some time later.

Remarkable Feat of Swimmer.

HONOLULU, Sept. 29, via San Franelsco, Sept. 27.-Three South Sea Islanders went in a small canoe from Maul on the morning of August 29 to fish. Their canoe was captized by the wind. They righted the canoe and two of them got into it, but as the water had not all been bailed out, the cance sank low in the water with them. Tabekal, the third man, decided there was no room for him in the canoe, so he struck out and swam In the came, so he struck out and swam to shore, a distance of eight miles. This is a remarkable feat, and was equaled only in the old days, when the Hawalians were famed for their prowess in the water. Tarurm, one of the men who re-mained with the came, was drowned in the breakers while trying to land on Molo-kai.

United States Rejects Offer.

HONOLULU, Sept. 20, via San Fran-cisco, Sept. 27.—The offer of the Honolulu Plantation Company to compromise the appeal in the case of the United States against the plantation company to con-demn a M-year lease to 561 acres of land at Pearl Harbor, desired by the Government for use as a naval station, has been ment for use as a may station, has been rejected by the naval officials, and J. J. Dunn, the Assistant United States Attorney, will proceed to San Francisco next week to fight the appeal taken by the Government from the judgment of \$105,000 awarded the plantation company at the

Record for Disposing of Murder Case CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Assistant State's Attorney John Newcomer has made a

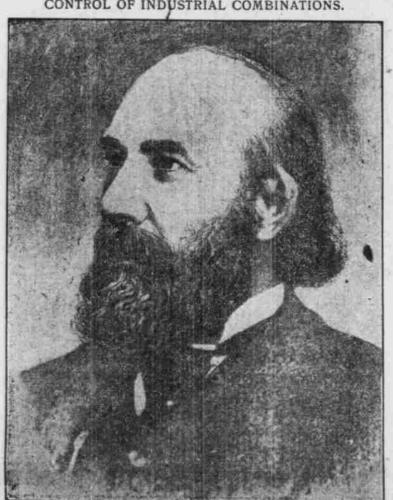
indictments were returned by the last grand jury. Johnson was arrested several weeks ago in Milwaukee, charged with obtaining money from a Chicago man under false pretenses. From England.

Large Crowd of People Have a Mi- GLAD TO COME TO AMERICA

Diplomat Says It Is Only Country Where He Feels Thoroughly at Home-Predicts Continuance of Friendly Relations.

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- 'It is just like going home," said Sir Michael Herbert to a representative of the Associated Press prior to sailing for New York today on the Campania. The new Ambassador to the United States, who is accompanied by employed and to the passersby. Only one Lady Herbert, expects to stay a couple

SCORES ROOSEVELT FOR ADVOCATING NATIONAL CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.



JAMES J. HILL, THE RAILWAY MAGNATE.

man, a laborer named Washington Gor- of days in New York and then go to

An Unparalleled Record.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Statistics just nade public show that in the past month the Equitable Life paid in the United States and Canada every one of its 160 death claims, amounting to \$567,000, within one day after receipt of proof, and dur-ing no other month of the year has the percentage been below 26. This excels the company's own great record for prompt-less, and never as yet has even been approached by any other life insurance company.

July Convict Labor Account \$1252. SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The Loewenberg-Going Company today paid its convict labor bill for July, \$1252. This is one of the largest labor accounts for several months.

"It always seems to me," continued the Ambassador, "that Washington is the only post in the British diplomatic service where one feels thoroughly at home. Of course, our common language has a great deal to do with this. I am looking forward hopefully to maintaining those relations between the United friendly States and Great Britain which have now come to be regarded as normal. Sometimes, of course, the interests of the two countries differ, but on the whole there really seems to be a genuine understandlight of course, I am first of all an Englishman, or I should not be an Ambassador, but if I am not living in my own country, I would rather live in America."

The Ambassador evinced keen interest

in the progress of the Roumanian nego-"It is rather a new departure for the ment.

United States, is it not?" he was asked.
"We are backing it up. Yes, I have heard that Germany has disassociated itself from Secretary Hay's suggestion, but I understand that Great Britain will back it up."

Ambassador Herbert Sails STORAGE OF WATER PAYS Policy of Government in Pro-Irrigation Gives Best Returns With Fruit and Least With Alfalfa.

> WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The third an nual report of the irrigation investigations of the Department of Agriculture made under the direction of Elwood Meade says that averages of measurements em bracing nearly all of the arid states show that during the past three years enough water was turned into the heads of ditches during the irrigation season to cover the land irrigated to a depth of 4.45 feet, or stated, in another way, 4.45 acre feet of water were taken from streams for every acre of land irrigated.

A large part of this water supply was lost in transit through seepage, the leak-age being especially great where canals run through sandy or gravelly soil. Mea-furements at the heads of laterals showed an average loss in the main canals of il per cent. Measurements made at the margins of fields on six large canal sys-tems showed that only 42 per cent of the water turned in at the head gates was delivered to farmers. This large loss through seepage is one of the significant features of those measurements, and shows that better construction of distributing works is one of the directions in which great improvement is possible.

Another interesting table in the report

shows the value of crops grown for each acre foot of water used. They vary from \$1 32 an acre foot to \$122 an acre foot, water bringing the least return when used on alfalfa, and the largest return when used in irrigating nursery stock. It also was shown that crops which require irri-gation in the last half of the irrigation season have a far greater value than those which require irrigation during the first balf, the average value per acre of crops which have to be irrigated in the last half of the season being \$49 39 an acre, while crops which require irrigation only in the first half of the season have an average value of only \$17.83 an acre, a difference of \$31.56 an acre in favor of late crops. These, however, have to be watered when streams are low and water watered when streams are low and water scarce. As a rule this water supply can be had only through storage, and the cost of reservoirs has to be charged against the extra value of the crops.

Experience shows, however, the report says, that the storage of water pays farmers, and will increase largely the productive value of irrigated lands.

Arid land conditions in Central Montana, heretofore unknown to the Department of Agriculture, were discovered by

ment of Agriculture, were discovered by Mr. Mead. He says he found more large areas of arid land there with crops in successful growth on them than he had ever supposed were possible. In a ma-jority of scasons, he says, crops can grow on these tracts without any irrigation, and with very little water-much less than is actually required for growing crops these crops can be grown very successfully every year,

The area involved is along the mountain pes south and east of Great Falls, ont. The Department of Agriculture regards the discovery of these arid land conditions as important, and co-operative work will be undertaken by the Government. It is purposed to study the means of saving and making available the water supply from the mountain slopes. The Government work will be under the direction of Professor Fortier, the director of the Montana Agricultural Experimental station. Similar nonirrigated arid land crops are grown in Milk River Valley, in Montana, and in many parts of the Da-

AMERICA ACTED ALONE. Hay Did Not Consult Britain Abou Appeal on Behalf of Jews.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Continual ruconsulted by the State Department before an appeal was made by the treaty powers on behalf of the Roumanian Hebrews are not well founded, declares a London dispatch to the Tribune. All the powers were ireated on terms of equality, and there were no conferences in advance with Lord Lansdowne. The promptness with which the Foreign Minister took up the subject was characteristic of the administration of his office, but not a proof that Great Britain and the United States are hunting together in the diplomatic field. He is a glutton for work, and keeps fully abreast with the routine of the Foreign Offices, where business is seldom in arrears. His action on this question are severable in the distribution of the first state.

tecting Timber.

PRESERVING FOR FUTURE USE

Much Opposition Comes From Misunderstanding Rights and Privileges to Be Granted Settlers, Miners and Stockmen,

SALEM, Sept. 27.-(Special.)-The dis-ussion which has taken place through the press concerning the proposed Blue Mountain forest reserve shows that there is much misapprehension regarding the

generally admitted by the advocates of the creation of the reserve, that a very considerable area of land has been im-properly included in the territory with-drawn from settlement. Probably the re-serve movement would have met with but very little opposition if those who have very little opposition if those who have the matter in charge had not been over-scalous in their efforts to create a large

reserve. While it is provided that land found to be more valuable for agriculture or mining than for forestry purposes may be withdrawn from the reserve and reopened to settlement, people are not satisfied with that manner of procedure.

"Public forest reservations are established for the purpose of securing a permanent supply of timber for the people and insuring conditions favorable to coninuous waterflow.
"It is the intention to exclude from

Object of Forest Reservation.

those reservations, as far an possible, lands that are more valuable for toe mineral therein, or for agriculture, than mineral therein, or for agriculture, than for forest purposes; and where such lands are embraced within the boundaries of a reservation, they may be restored to settlement, location and entry."

The act of February 24, 1897 (29 Stat. 59), entitled, "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain," provides:

"That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire or cause to be

maliciously set on fire, or cause to be

Roosevelt's Plan Displeases Magnate.

WANTS CAPITAL LET ALONE

National Control Over Combinations Objected To.

HONEST TRUSTS NOT HARMFUL

Railway President Holds if the Wrong-Doer is Punished the Much-Mooted Industrial Question Will Take Care of Itself.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27 .- In an address at the Grant County Fair, at Elbow Lake, last evening, President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway and Northern Securities Company, said:

"Your chairman said that there are great many people apprehensive of the great industrial enterprises which are being carried on, and well they may be. There are so-called industrial enterprises whose only industry is in running printing presses to print shares of stock. I tell you there is no harm in enterprise. If there are five out of ten of them, that are good, there is no bad in them, and when you put them together there is no bid in the entire mass. But, if the object is to get something for nothing; to get something that does not belong to them; to get money out of another man's pocket, the money he has worked forif that is the object, it is all wrong, but ome of these great enterprises are absolutely sound and right."

Continuing, Mr. Hill said: "Some people advocate, our President advocates, turning everything over to Congress. What sort of a Congress would we have after a while if all the business of the country were turned over to It? I think they would be doing business in the halls of Congress, but the business they would do would not bring business to you that you want. I think we should hold every man responsible for himself and his own acts. If he does wrong, punish him; if he does right, protect him. When that is done those questions will take cars

of themselves." Mr. Hill told how his efforts toward reducing rates on grain had been thwarted by the consolidation of the Lake boats in making a corresponding raise.

"What did we do then?" said Mr. Hill, "We built six schooners to carry grain from Superior to Buffalo, and the other boats have not declared a dividend since. We did not want to go into the elevator giness at Buffalo, but we had to do so in order to keep the other elevators from vercharging and working other extortions. As a result the elevator charge of Buffalo is now 1/2 a cent a bushel where it was 11/2 cents.

HEAVY GALE IN JAPAN.

Great Damage Is Done Shipping and Property Generally.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 11 .- (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The ab-normal weather that has prevailed this ear continues, the latest development being a violent gale that raged throughout Japan on September 7, doing great damage to the shipping, ships and property generally. Though fears about the rice crop are somewhat aliayed, it is conceded that there will be a considerable shortage. The government is expected to meet the deficiency of revenue by maintaining the high rate of the land tax, which it was originally proposed to reduce this year to its normal rate.

The number of cholera cases recorded of not more than one year, or both.
"That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into up to date from the outbreak this year in Japan is estimated at 6152, of which 2884 resulted in fatalities.

JAY COOK IS WORSE.

The rules further provide:
"Large areas of the public forest are
annually destroyed by fire, originating in
many instances through the carelesaness Little Hopes Are Now Entertained. for the Recovery of the Financier. PUT-IN-BAY, O., Sept. 27 .- The condiherders and others, while in some cases the fires are started with malicious in-

tion of Jay Cook, the aged financier, who was stricken with congestion of the brain a few days ago at his Summer home on Gibraitar Island, became very much worse tecting forests from fire that this de-partment will make special effort for the today. He is constantly delirious, and another stroke is feared. Little hope of his recovery is entertained now.

> Boy Found Guilty of Manslaughter, SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 27.—Roy Kaighn, the 18-year-old boy who shot and fatally wounded Willard S. Haynes, a Chicago traveling man, while sitting in the rotunda of the Knutsford Hotel last November, was today found guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Sentence will be pronounced October 3. The Utah statutes provide punishment of not less than one year nor more than 10 years' imprisonment. Justification was one feature of the defense, it being alleged that Haynes had attempted to assault a woman relative of Kaighn's.

> Indians Will Fight to Hold Lands. TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 27 .- Advices from Hermosillo state that the Yaqui Indians will not accept the decree of the Mexican Government which confiscates their lands and throws them open to settlement, but that they will resist the enforcement by every means possible. The lands of the Yaquis are extremely fertile, the climate is semi-tropical, and all kinds of crops are raised. One thousand armed Yaqui warriors are still in the field, who will fight desperately against this last decree of the government depriving them of their

> > A Prominent Italian

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Count Guisepple Dassi, aged 80 years, one of the most comment Italians in the United States is dead at his home here, from congestion of the brain, says a dispatch to the Trib-une from Philadelphia. Count Dassi fought under Garibaldi. In 1875 he was resident of the Italian Commiss Centennial exhibition in this city.

ALL READY FOR THE HUNT CLUB RIDE



ASSEMBLY AT THE STARTING POINT, PARK AND BURNSIDE STREETS.

Ead weather interfered with the plans of the Portland Hunt Club yesterday. Ten members met at the rendezvous at Park and Burnside at 2.30 P. M., and discussed the practicability of carrying out the proposed run 'cross country. Owing to the wet roads and heavy going, those who had turned out decided to go in a body to Irvington racetrack, where they witnessed the afternoon's events. The tim

question, which is assuming large pro-portions, it is desirable that all should have a correct understanding of the rights and privileges which settlers, miners and stockmen will be given on the reserve. The following excerpts from the laws, rules and regulations, while not containing the details of the procedure for securing privileges on the reserve, show the rights which are granted in exreserve. lating reserves.

It is quite generally contended by the opponents of the reserve, and almost as

policy of the Government in the control set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or policy of the Government in the control of such reserves. The new reserve, if grass upon the public domain, or shall created, will be governed, presumably, according to the rules and regulations procreated will be governed, productions pro-cording to the rules and regulations pro-vided for all forest reserves. At the be-ginning of a discussion of the reserve deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, other inflammable material, shall upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having juris-diction of the same, shall be fined in a sum of not more than \$5000, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two "That any person who shall build a campfire, or other fire, in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, shall, before breaking camp or leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person

than \$1000, or be imprisoned for a term

the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was

of prospectors, campers, hunters, sheep

tent. So great is the importance of pro-

enforcement of forest fires in the reser-

vations in violation of the above provi-

The law of June 4, 1897, for forest reserve regulations also provides that—
"The jurisdiction, both civil and crim-

inal, over persons within such reserva-tions shall not be affected or changed by

reason of the existence of such reserva-

tions, except so far as the punishment of offenses against the United States

therein is concerned; the intent and mean-

ing of this provision being that the state wherein any such reservation is situated

shall not, by reason of the establishment thereof, lose its jurisdiction, nor the in-habitants thereof their rights and privi-

leges as citizens, or be absolved from their duties as citizens of the state,"

prohibiting the egress or ingress of actual

such reservations, or from crossing the same to and from their property or homes;

and such wagon roads and other improve

ments may be constructed thereon as

may be necessary to reach their homes and to utilize their property under such rules and regulations as may be pre-scribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Nor shall anything herein probibit any

person from entering upon such forest reservations for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting.

locating and developing the mineral re-

sources thereof; provided, that such per-sons comply with the rules and regula-

tions, or in the vicinity thereof, may maintain schools and churches within such reservation, and for that purpose

(Concluded on Page 23.)

tions covering such forest reservations. "The settlers residing within the ex-terior boundaries of such forest reserva-

ettlers residing within the boundaries of

Public and Private Uses. It is further provided that—
"Nothing herein shall be construed as

committed are situate."

tion was sympathetic, the dispatch adds, but was not the result of a prearrangefailing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more