LETTERS REVEAL SECRETS OF PAST

Correspondence of Mitchell and Fulton Shows Efforts to Help Out Brownell.

TRIED TO HAND HIM JOB

When Attempt Failed to Get Him Appointed Railroad Commissioner. Senators Secured Promise of Immunity From Hall.

Sepator Fulton apparently had not de Schafor Fulton apparently had not developed the letter-writing habit as early as 1900, when he was elected to the United States Senate. The record for the correspondence that passed between the members of the Oregon delegation in the Senate and George C. Brownell, ex-State Senator from Clackamas County, during the latter part of 1900 and early in 1904, belongs to Fulton's colleague, the late Senator Mitchell. However, when on the stand Friday, Brownell testified that at Fulton's request he had returned that at Fulton's request he had returned to Fulton a number of letters Fulton had written Brownell since his election as Senator. Being the senior Senator, Mitchell appears to have been the spokesman, although the text of his letters shows that Fulton either concurred in the numerous communications or had been consulted regarding the subjects discussed therein

The letters that were published yester-day form but a small part of the large correspondence that passed between Browneil and Senators Mitchell and Fulton just before and following Brownell's retirement as a candidate for United States Attorney for Oregon, in the correspondence presented this morning a more connected story is furnished of the trend of things political in those days and the efforts that were made by Mitch-ell and Fulton in some way to care for Brownell in return for the valuable services be had rendered them. These let-ters tell of how both Senators sought first to have Brownell appointed to suc-ceed Hall. Next they decided to appoint James U. Campbell, who was to divide the emoluments of the office with Brownell. Then when the Clackamas County man found it necessary to withdraw as a candidate for that office in favor of Hall, because of threatened indictment under Hall at the instance of Inspector Greene the delegation unsuccessfully recom-mended him to the President for ap-pointment as Commissioner of Railroads to succeed General Long-treet, deceased. Campbell was at the same time dropped As a final recognition and compensa-ion for Brownell's services. Mitchell and Fulton exacted a promise from Hall, who was to be reappointed District Attorney was to be reappointed District Attorney, that neither Brownell nor his law partner, J. U. Campbell, should be indicted for any alleged complicity in the land frauds of the state. The history of these negotiations is given in the letters pro-

first letter was written to Brownell by Fulton on November 3, 1903, in re-sponse to Brownell's letter of October 28, of that year, in which he withdrew as a candidate for District Atterney and rec-ommended the reappointment of Hall.

The letter follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE, Washington,
D. C. Nov. 2, 1903.—Hon. Geo.
C. Brownell. Oregon City. Or.—My
dear Brownell. I have Just received
your letter of the 28th uit. In which you
request me to support Mr. John Hall for
the position of United States District Attorney. I cannot understand your purpose in the position of United States District Attorney. I cannot understand your purpose in writing such a letter. Not that I am unfavorable to Mr. Hall for the position, on the contrary there is no man I think more highly of than I do of him. But that is not the question. If you absolutely withdraw from the race, as I assume you do by writing this letter, then I will have to consider the claims of all my friends who are applicants. Before leaving Oregon, however, at your very carnest request and representations that it would be to your interest to have Mr. Campbell appointed. I met Mr. Campbell in your presence and assured him of my support. It is true, he understood and I understood that it was in your interest, and that you and he were to be associated in some way, the particulars of which I did not inquire about nor did I care to be informed. I assume from your letter recommending Mr. Hall that satisfactory explanations have been given Mr. Campbell and yet I would like to have something from the field. Hefore taking further action in the matter I will write to him. At have said I entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Hall. He is my persual and and support in my cutest for the Senatorshin. But high gard of the senatorshin and warm friend of mine. Hence in view of the fact that you have withdrawn from the race, not only yourself, but have, as I suppose, arranged with Campbell satisfactorily and that he will not be a candidate. I cannot make any promises at this time of what I will do in the way of supporting any other candidate for chaptell satisfactorily arranged. Mr. Campbell and find promise to support Campbell. Had you not brought him to me and secured my promise to support Campbell. Had you not brought him to me and secured my promise directly to him it would be different. For otherwise the promise would be different. For otherwise ney. I cannot understand your purpose in writing such a letter. Not that I am un-layorable to Mr. Hall for the position, or under promise to support Campbell. Had you not brought him to me and secured my promise directly to him it would be different, for otherwise the promise would be simply to you, and that you could release. It is true, that in a sense my promise was only to you even though Campbell was present, for he fully understood that it was for you and in your interest that the promise was made. Still I wish to have Mr. Campbell release me. Of course Senator Mitchell has made Campbell no promise, as I understand, and consequently he is differently situated and while it is likely you could secure Senator Mitchell's support, if you withdraw. I do not know what Senator Mitchell will do. One thing I want to say to you Brownell. stuated and while it is likely you could secure Senator Mitchell's support, if you withdraw. I do not know what Senator Mitchell's support, if you withdraw. I do not know what Senator Mitchell will do.

One thing I want to say to you Brownell, and that is that you are say itself injustice by shings that you are saying of me. I receive a letter every once in a while retailing statements of what you have said repeatedly. I cannot understand why you should make the statements, as I have been very earnest in your support and have been willing to do anything to secure your appointment, all of which is well known to the other members of the delegation and indeed I think by everybody who takes any part in politics in the State of Oregon. It is true that I feel under obligations to you for your support of me, but I had also supported you before. You could not have been elected Freeldent of the Senate without my support, and then I did many other things for you of which you know and which it is unnecessary to mention; all of which lought to be, I think some evidence of my friendship for you. New I do not think that in view of what I have been alocted Freeldent of the Senator to our great surprise and regret, and without going into particulars I think where without some proof of it. One think that in view of what I have been able to so arrange matters as to you ought to accuse me of either want of earnestness in your support or of having done anything against your interest, without some proof of it. One think that it was given out that Campbell was a candidate. It is about it any person. It was published in The Oregonian many months ago and two people told me about it and told me that you told them. I dealed it to them, that is I dealed that I was a party to it or knew anything about it. It seems to me that you told them. I have some every much like to seem proof to the present. This is all-important.

Brownell's letter of October 29, in which Brownell in a personal letter to Mitchell repudiated the letter he had written the preceding day indorsing Hall for reappointment. Mitchell wrote as follows:

Mitchell to Brownell.

Committee on Coast Defenses.

United States Senate.
Washington Nov. 3, 1903.
Hon. George C. Brownell, Attorney at Law Pregon City, Or.—My Dear Friend Brownell Oregon City, Or.—My Dear Friend Brownell: I wrote you at length yesteriay, in response to your three letters of recent date. This morning brings me your letter of October 29, in which you state fully your connection with Meidrum. I have talked the matter over with Senator Fulton, and have come to the conclusion that it is better to change your letter a little, and we have indicated the changes to be made. Have it recopied please and return to us at the earliest possible moment, and we will then take up the matter with the Department, and see if we can not get every-Department, and see if we can not get every-thing us to you squelched. Sincerely your friend,

JOHN H. MITCHELL. mitchel followed this letter with an-other under date of November 17, 1903, in which he advised Brownell that he and Fulton both blamed Hall for in-timidating Brownell with threats of prosecution for complicity in the land-frauds. The letter follows: Mitchell followed this letter with an

Mitchell to Brownell.

Committee on Coast Defenses.

United States Senate.
Waehington, Nov. 17, 1963.
Hon, George C. Brownell, Oregon City, Or.—
My Doar Senator and Friend: I am just in questee me not to, our sunsequently on nearing from you I explained the whole matter to
bim. Neither of us blamed you a particle
under the circumstances. We do blame Hall,
but we write you this in strict confidence, for
attempting to coerce you by holding a threatened indictment over you. I do not honestly
believe that he has any evidence on wisch he
could indict you; if he has it is some trumpedup thing, for reither Fulton nor I believe you
have ever done anything that would subject
you to indictment; not for one moment do we
believe it. I will show him your letter just
received and we will as far as possible endeavor to carry out your wishes in the matter as expressed in your letter, but everything depends on you treating the matter as
alsolutely confidential. Say nothing about
Campbell; simply say all you know about the
District Altorneyship, should you say anything at all, is that your understanding is
that the two Senators are still in locked horns
over the recommendation to be made, and that wer the recommendation to be made, and the senator Fulton is standing firmly by you whi Senator Fulton is standing firmly by you while I am standing by Judge Moreland, an further, that the delegation think it wise it view of the several indictments pending to not make any recommendation at pressure until Hall has an opportunity to bring the cases to trial. Should we do otherwise it has occurred to us we might be blamed and accused of standing in with those indicted an expectation to see the part of the second control of standing in with those indicted and control of the second control of ndeavoring to get a new Attorney. I also wrote you a letter late yest rday. Hoping this may find you and family well,

Always sincerely your friend

JOHN H. MITCHELL. In a telegram on January 6, 1904, Mitchell informed Brownell that he and Fulton had united in recommending to the President that Brownell be ap-

pointed Commissioner of Railroads to succeed General Longstreet, deceased The following was the telegram: Tried to Get Brownell Job.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
PO 4 Z VD 105 Paid Govt.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6-04.
Hon. Geo. C. Brownell, Atty. at Law. Or gon City, Or.: On the death of Longwirest, Pulton and I took immediate steps to recommend you for the position and have placed a strong letter on file and presented your case to the President. Of course there will be many applicants. Impossible to get any nise at present. Bring any influence side of the state to bear that you possible can. We do not think it policy to public taik of the matter in Oregon, not just at present at all events. I will write you in regar to your letter respecting the other matter.

4.40 P. M. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

The following is a copy of the rec-ommendation of Brownell's appoint-ment as Commissioner of Railroads by the two Senators;

Senators Indorse Brownell

your telegrams received. Everything being satisfactorily arranged. Have written you rully today. Say nothing. Strictly confidenrial. Hall leaves. JOHN MITCHELL 4:22 P. M.

The Mitchell-Fulton Letter.

Then followed the famous Mitchell-Fulton letter to Brownell in which the Clackamas County politician was given considerable advice as to how he should proceed in his candidacy for Congress. The letter furthermore ac-

The Oregonian many months ago and two people told me about it and told me that you told them. I denied it to them, that is I denied that I was a party to it or knew anything about it. It seems to me that you ought to have some evidence of the truth of such statements before making them, and if you have any evidence. I would be very giad indeed to know what it is. Sincerely yours.

On the same date. November 3, 1903, Mitchell wrote Brownell in answer to.

Brownell further regarding Brownell's prospective candidacy for Congress in the following terms:

Mitchell to Brownell

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1904.

Hen. George C. Brownell, Attorney at Law, Oregon City, Or.—My Dear Friend Brownell: Your telegram of yesterday received, stating that I would receive a letter yesterday or today from you. The only letter that came, however, was just a few lines inclosing the Salem article published in The Oregonian. All talk in that article about Fulton's friends or my friends is certainly without any suggestion or intimation from me, and I am quite sure the same is true as to Fulton.

Of course Harris has started in to make a campaign, there is no question about that. But he has not written to me on the subject at all. I have not had one word from him. Whether your telegram referred to another letter that is to come yet of course I cannot tell. Nor do I understand your dispatch where it says you fear trouble and mention the name of Hall and also of Booth. I am sure you do not have anything to fear from Hall. I feel configent of that, but anything that comes up, write me fully so that I will understand exactly what is going on. Sincerely your friend.

(Signed) neerely your friend, need) JOHN H. MITCHELL.

(Signed) The last of this interesting series of etters was written by Mitchell to frownell on March 9, 1904. In it Mitchell sought to console Brownell for the vigorous attacks that were being made against him through the
press and concluded by assuring him
that he (Brownell) need fear nothing
from Hall unless Hall went entirely
back on his promises both to Mitchell
and Fulton

No Fears as to Hall.

No Fears as to Hall.

Committee on Coast Defenses, United States Senats, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1904. Hon. George C. Brownell, Oregon City. Or.—My Dear Friend Brownell, Vours of March 3 with inclosures from The Gregonian received. I agree with you it is a brutal outrage the way they continue their attacks on you in The Oregonian. I am sure there was no ground whatever for this last miserable attack on your professional conduct, and i do not wonder at all that you feel aggrieved. However, it is best not to resort to any desperate measures. I have gone through the mill as you know, and been very strongly tempted at times to take the law in my own hands in order to even things up with certain parties.

Now, my dear friend, as I wrote you soon after Hall was here you need not have any fear at all in regard to him, unless he should go directly hack on his positive promise with both Fulton and myself. It is a matter I do not care to write much about, but I simply want to assure you everything is all right in reference to that matter, so I would give myself no uncastness whatever about I.

I wrote you at length a day or two ago. Sincerely your friend.

(Signed)

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

VETERAN OF CRIMEAN WAR

Death of Dr. Randolph C. Hunter Pioneer Coast Physician.

Funeral services were conducted at the Crematorium yesterday afternoon in memory of Dr. Randolph C. Hunter, who died at Lexington, this state, Tues day and whose remains were brought to Portland for incineration. The life history of this remarkable

man covers a period of 73 years. He was born in London, England, May 28, 1834, and after preliminary education, attended medical lectures at both Edinburgh and Glasgow, and was practic-ing medicine at the breaking out of the Crimean War. He received a com-mission as surgeon in the British army, and leaving his young wife a home, went to the front. Upon his re turn, after an absence of two years, he was informed that his wife died in giving birth to a daughter. That daughter is now living in Oakland, California, and bears the name of Mrs. Lizzle Smoother.

Dr. Hunter came to the United States 45 years ago and settled first in Nevada, afterward moving to San Francisco. He was one of the founders of cisco. He was one of the founders of Cooper Medical College, in that city, and for years was a member of the faculty, being demonstrator of anatomy. In 1872 he married Miss May Tenny, a niece of one of the pioneer newspaper publishers of the Bay City, and six children were born to them. The eldest son is Harry C. Hunter, secretary of the Portland Manufacturing Company at St. John. Another san. ing Company, at St. John. Another son Frederick, is practicing medicine at Hoquiam, Wash., and the eldest daughter is Mrs. John Goodman, of St John Misses Pearl and Ruby are teachers in the public schools of Hoquiam.

When Dr. Hunter came to Portland

from California, years ago, he pracparts of the state, being called in consultation in surgical cases by many of the older doctors.

He was one of the founders of Mam-noth lodge 87, A. O. U. W., at Coos Say. Rev. John Dawson conducted the funeral services yesterday, there being representatives of the Workmen at-

COLLEGE PAPER SUSPENDS

Daily Californian Goes to Wall, Burdened With Debt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, - (Spe cial.)—Overburdened by the weight of financial difficulties, the Daily Cali-fornian, the student daily of the Uni-versity of California, which has been versity of California, which has been in existence since October, 1897, suspended publication today and will not be again printed until the student body of the university makes up its deficit of more than \$800. Manager McLellan precipitated the financial embarrassment of the Californian by withdrawing his bond and refusing to act as manager. The publishers appealed to the company but, receiving no satisfaction, abrogated their conno satisfaction, abrogated their con-

To keep its mailing rights, the Cull-fornian will be published in dodger form, 8 by 10 inches, until the decision of the student body is learned. For two years the Daily Culifornian has been financially embarrassed. Al-though it had been cut down in size, the college public has not responded. the college public has not responded to calls for support from the manage-ment and the paper went to the wall. Whether or not it will be continued rests with the students.

Stations on Oreogn Electric Line. The list of stations between Portland and Salem on the Oregon Electric line are as follows:

are as follows:
Irving street, Jefferson street, Corbett
street, Fulton Park, Capitol Hill, Multnomah, Barstow, Tigardville, Tualatin,
Tonquin, Wilsonville, Chopunnish, Donald, Brosdacres, West Woodburn, St.
Louis, Waconda, Chemeketa, Chemawa,
Highland, and Salam. Highland and Salem Syrians in Free Fight. As a result of a free fight last night

in a pool room at the corner of Seventh and Flanders streets, where fiets, billlard cues and other weapons were used, four Syrlans were arrested and placed in the City Jail. They are Charles Keno, Samuel Gandy, Ton Zidu and Nigola Barota. All four were badly cut and bruised.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you want to buy Underwoods, Olivers, Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Densmores and other makes from \$17.50 up. L. & M. Alexander, 179 Fifth street.*

Tourist-The sensation of the automobile world, section 4, page 7.

Mitchell wrote Brownell in answer to On February 28, 1904, Mitchell wrote Metzger, jeweler, optician, 342 Wash.

F. P. MAYS TRIED TO HELP STEIWER

(Continued from First Page.)

Dalles for a few days and on my return found your letter concerning your expected trouble with Uncle Sam. I saw Mr. Hall today and learned from him that Dixon has sent in a complaint against you or your company and that he (Hall) was preparing the papers for a civil suit and a criminal suit. He was not proposing to arrest you (this, of course, is strictly confidential), but some member of your company-possibly your foreman. I gave him a good hard talk and got him in such a state of mind as I think it is sufe to say he will not now file any criminal proceedings whatever, but will proceed civilly only. We further agreed that when he has the papers ready for a that when he has the papers ready for a civil action that I acting for the company, would admit service thereon so as to save any costs in that connection, I felt authorized in agreeing to this from the instructions in that regard given me in your letter. I was going to do the same for any of your men, if he arrested any of them. For this I had no direct authority from you, but felt justified in so acting upon your instructions with reference to a civil action; besides knowing that any of your boys would be only too glad to have me appear for them and save them the expense and humiliation of save them the expense and humiliation of arrest. However, as I said above, I

reel certain that no criminal proceedings will be brought in your affairs.

When I see you I will tell you some more facts about my talk with Mr. Hall.

Proceedings, both civil and criminal, have been commenced against Mr. Baird and I think the Townsends: hence you and I think the Townsends; hence, you may infer that a pretty strong pull was made upon Hall to get him not to serve

ou people in the same way.

Mr. Hall said that the charge would b or enclosing somewhere about 20,009 ceres, a description of which will of course, appear in the complaint, and you can guess what land he is getting at, thought it would be impossible to get and give you a description of it over the telephone, as you suggested, and besides I take it he would fix the date at a time I take it he would fix the date at a time which would antedate any tearing down which you could do. Again, when the complaint is filed and I do get the description. I will send it to you and then probably if you tear down promptly. I might be able to get the case dismissed. I understand that Mr. Dixon is now devoting his attention to Gilman & French Company. I would like you to write me if you know anything about how long he may be engaged in your, locality. Sincerely yours. Sincerely yours, F. P. MAYS, R. locality.

Mays Declines to Answer.

Mays testified that soon after the Legislature adjourned in 1903 he in-dersed Brownell for United States Attorney and supported the Clackamas

County man for the place until some time in 1994 when he switched to Hall. "In October, 1993," queried Heney, "in a conversation with Hall did not Hall tell you that should any land-fraud cases in which you were in any way connected be brought before a grand jury that you would be per-mitted to appear in your own defense? Objections were offered to the pro-posed question and after the witness

held a whispered conference with his attorney. W. Lair Hill, he asserted his privilege and refused to reply for the reason that the answer might be used to incriminate him in connection with other indictments pending against him and on which he had not been May's declination to answer

question put to him by Heney was pre-eded by a discussion of the point in-clved, between W. Lair Hill, attorney for Mays, and Heney.
"I do not think the witness should be required to place himself in a position of testifying or declining to tes-

tify on a matter in which he is con-cerned, said Mr. Hill. cerned, said Mr. Hill.
"I don't agree with you, Mr. Hill."
followed Judge Hunt. "The more fact

that a msn may have a trial pending against him ought not to preclude an julry into a matter; presumably h "Yes, but if it is a matter which will become a part of the testimony against him, then I am saying he ought not to e: I am not saying that you cannot if you want to, press him into it and compel him to claim his privilege, but

I am saying it ought not to be so. It is wrong, it is against justice."

be asked to testify, but it is his duly if he knows anything to expose it and certainly more so his duty if he is in-nocent, in order that the truth may be known. Justice seeks the truth always, and the only way in which it can be ob-tained is from the mouths of witnesses who are acquainted with the facts. Now it is perfectly right and proper to call a man, even though he is a common de-fendant. If not on trial at the time, and here is a case that is not on trial;

When Heney had consented to statement becoming a part of the re-cord, Mr. Hill withdrew all objections and permitted Mr. Mays to decline to testify in response to the form of ques-

testify in response to the form of questioning proposed by Heney.

Mays then admitted that he was indicted with Puter and McKinley in connection with the 24-1 cases on December 21, 1904. Aithough Hall was not removed from office until ten days later, Mays declared that his indictment was brought about from an investigation made by Heney, and that Hall had nothing to do with the presentation of evidence before the grand jury by which the indictment was reported.

was reported.

The witness pininly showed the effects of his long illness, which has left his memory apparently badly impaired, for he could not recall dates and various important details of conversations and corportant details of conversations and cor-respondence between himself and De-fendant Hall, which Hency desired to bring out. Probably the most important service Mays rendered the prosecution was to identify a letter he had written to Stelwer and which is reproduced in connection with his testimony. J. W. Renick, formerly a special agent

and now a schoolteacher in Wisconsin, was the last witness for the Government before adjournment until 19 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Judge Webster will take up the cross-examination of Mays. Renick testified that in August. will take up the cross-examination of Mays. Renick testified that in August. 1804, in response to instructions from Hall, he went to Wheeler County and made an investigation of the alleged unlawful fences of the Butte Creek Company. He said that he found the fences practically intact, and that he had so reported to Hall in the following September. In connection with the testimony of this witness, Hency secured the introduction of Hall's letter of instructions to the special agent, who was admonished not to be too thorough in his examination of the fences. Renick's in-

structions from Hall were, in part, as follows:

"I forward you today a copy of the proposed decree and plats of the land, showing line of fence of Government land inclosed. They have represented to me that they have made openings through their fences upon their own premises sufficient to allow the public access to the Government lands, and that they have removed all fences from the Government land, and I desire to know whether or not this is correct, so that I might dismiss the suit without trial.

"I will not insist upon a strict compliance with the openings mentioned in the decree, which is herewith inclosed, but what I want to know is whether or not there has been a substantial compliance with the law."

Renick's detailed report of his investigation of the fences concluded with the following paragraphs:

following paragraphs:

"There are several other small (or par-tial) openings, made by stock or a simi-iar agency, all of which apparently ex-isted at the time of Special Agent E. W. Dixon's inspection in August or Septem-bar 1992.

"None of these openings furnish a substantial compliance with the spirit or let-ter of the proposed decree. As a matter of fact, whatever openings that have not heen made by stock, or persons not in the employ of the company, are entirely inadequate and of the most temporary "Even if the most liberal construction

is placed on the company's actions, there does not appear to be any attempt on the part of the Butte Creek Land. Livestock & Lamber Company to comply in any sense with the proposed decree of the court." of the court."

"When I submitted this report to Hall and he slanced over its contents," concluded the witness, "Hall said:

"Then, by God, I will go after Stei-

Hall Seemed Aggravated.

The cross-examination of Renick was brief, Judge Webster gaining the admission from him that Hall seemed aggravated that the fences had not been removed as per Special Agent

Dixon's orders. Mr. Stefwer was on the stand the greater part of the forenoon and was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Judge Webster, who re-quested at the noon adjournment that Steiwer be not excused finally for the reason that he might wish further to question the witness. Stelwer did not prove the resourceful witness for the Government that was expected. He evidently knew more than he tell and his general conduct indicated a studied effort not to disclose any more than he was obliged to that would reflect either on Hall or Fulton

Stelwer Not Given Immunity. Stelwer explained that his plea of

guilty to the indictment was made of his own initiative and was not the result of any overtures from the Government, that he had realized he was guilty of the charge and had been will-ing to confess to his guilt for some time. He said that with his business associate, H. H. Hendricks, he had caused his attorney to telephone T. B. Neuhausen, Special Agent to the Interior Department, to meet him in a conference the day before the Hall trial began, and at that time he told Neu-hausen he wished to plead guilty and escape with a light sentence. He said he expected to get punishment in accordance with a recommendation for elemency that was to be suggested by Neuhausen, but realized that his pen alty would be greater than that of Hendricks and Zachary, who had been convicted and were awaiting sentence on another charge.

After identifying the letter he had

received from Mays in October, 1903, detailing Mays' conversation with Hall, the witness, in answer to questions from Heney, related that he was probably the 44th man to vote for Fultor for Senator on the last night of the 1903 session, but all attempts on the part of Heney to get Steiwer to testify that his vote for Fulton was influenced either by Fulton or by Hall en the night of Fulton's election, proved unsuccessful.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY

Various Congregations Unite in Forming Charitable Body.

At a meeting of the members of the various Jewish congregations, Thursday night in the Hall-Street Synagogue held for the purpose of organizing a charitable institution to be known as the Jewish Relief Society for needy Jewish persons, the following board of directors was elected, which will serve for one year, and will have the entire management of the work of the society: E. Krause, J. Lesser, John Dellar, Dr. N. Mosessohn, A. Rosenstein, Rev. R. Abrahamson, Rev. M. H. Heller, I. Friedman, D. Nemerov-sky, M. Ostrow, A. Zeidel, H. S. Fine, J. "Now." retorted Heney, with some feeling, "in so far as being wrong and against justice—justice demands that every man should tell the entire truth all times, and, being presumed that and elected the following officers: President, John Deliar: first vice-president, D. Namerovsky; second vice-president, L. Namerovsky; second vice-president, L. Namerovsky; second vice-president, A. Zelde Nemerovsky; second vice-president, L. Krause; third vice-president, A. Zeldel; fourth vice-president, M. Abrams; secretary, Dr. N. Moscessolm; treasurer, A. Rosenstein. The installation of officers

was conducted by Dr. Mosessohn.

Nearly \$200 has been donated towards fund for the society and a large number of members have already signed the rolls of the society. It is expected that 500 members will have been enrolled before the end of the week.

Special credit was given to D. Nemerov-

and, moreover, I have announced half a dozen times in open court, I think, at least I have announced it twice, that I did not propose to prosecute Mr. Mays on any other cases that are pending against him on account of his physical condition of health."

Special credit was given to D. Nemerovaky, the president of the Hall-Street Synagogue and Dr. M. H. Heller, its rabbl, for the excellent services rendered by them before the meting, they having secured about 175 members within a period of a few days.

This organization will co-operate with

period of a few days.

This organization will co-operate with the other Jewish charitable institutions of the city. The office of the secretary will be at 616 Chamber of Commerce building, and will be open daily, except Saturday and Sunday, from 2 to 4 o'clock for the consideration of applications for aid. onsideration of applications for which will be taken up later by the

CONBOY RETAINS LICENSE

Council Committee Dismisses Charge Against Saloonkeeper.

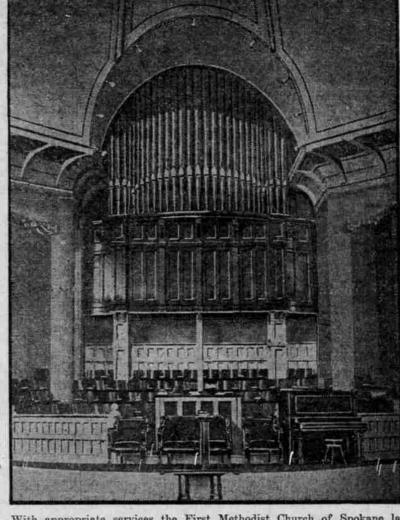
After hearing evidence in the case After hearing evidence in the case of J. J. Conboy, proprietor of a saloon at Twenty-first and Sherlock streets, charged by E. F. Noland with contributing to the delinquency of the latter's 16-year-old daughter and themphy forfeiting his liquor license, the mem bers of the liquor-license committee of the City Council voted to dismiss the charge. Councilman Vaughn dissented charge. Councilman Vaughn dissented, and declared he would carry the matter into the Council on a minority report, but it seems doubtful whether the Council will take cognizance of the matter, as the investigation was held without orders from that body.

The charge against Conboy was that he seld liguer to a minor a boy when

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF SPOKANE HAS FINE NEW ORGAN

SPLENDID EIGHT-THOUSAND-DOLLAR KIMBALL INSTRU-MENT INSTALLED AND USED LAST SUNDAY FOR FIRST TIME.

Another Name Added to the Already Long List of Churches Throughout the Pacific Northwest Who Have Installed Instruments of the Same Make, All Having Been Furnished Through Eilers Piano



With appropriate services the First Methodist Church of Spokane last Sunday gave their magnificent new \$8000 Kimball organ its initial use, and on every hand throughout the congregation were heard expressions of admiration, not only for the beauty of tone of the new instrument, but also for its handsome exterior design and finish. It is a splendid example of organ construction, and reflects great credit upon the Kimball factory, and their representatives, Eilers Piano House, who are general Western agents. Practically all of the organs to be found in the leading churches of the Pacific Northwest are of Kimball make, which seems to indicate pretty clearly that this famous factory is generally recognized as the leader in church-organ building, and with their numerous stores throughout the West the Eilers firm are better equipped to handle this class of work, giving them an advantage which is thoroughly appreciated in church circles.

the time the young women accused him saloon, and he also brought forward abundant testimony to prove that his place of business has been conducted in an orderly manner. Among those who swore to this were the policemen

who swore to this were the policemen who have patroled the beat on which the saloon is located.

Perhaps the strongest evidence introduced by Conboy was an affidavit by Miss Noland, in which she swore that she had never been in Conboy's saloon, had never drunk liquor purchased there, and that Conboy had not, were contributed to her dein any manner, contributed to her de-

linquency.

Fairview to Be Incorporated. Fairview, an old town on the O. R. & N., 13 miles east of Portland, will incorporate if the wishes of the Fair-view Civic Improvement Club are car-

Whitney, W. T. Scott, C. E. Cree, D. S. Whitney, W. T. Scott, C. E. Cree, D. S. Dunbar, G. O. Dolph and G. R. Wilcox all favored incorporation in their speeches and there was no opposition. A committee was instructed to take the necessary steps to bring about incorporation. Fairview is connected with Portland by the Cedarville branch of the Gresham electric line.

Warrant for Saloonman.

As a result of information brought out in the Municipal Court in the case of the robbery on Thursday night of a logger by the name of McRac in the Brunswick saloon, at 281/2 North Third street, Judge Cameron yesterday Ross Hibbard, the proprietor of the resort. McRae in his testimony impli-& N., 13 miles east of Portland, will incorporate if the wishes of the Fairview Civic Improvement Club are carried out. At a recent meeting of the club, attended by the leading citizens of the place, the subject of incorporation was discussed at length. Napoleon Davis, G. E. Shaver, W. Ellison, E. A. on \$50 ball.

Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties,

allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers

have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.. Atlanta. Ga.

