

GATES SELLS HIS HOME IN CHICAGO

Severs Last Tie Binding Him to City Where He Began His Career.

MANSION BRINGS \$66,000

Was Built by Millionaire 15 Years Ago at Cost of \$300,000—Auction Sale Strange Scene—Purchaser Also a Plunger.

John W. Gates is no longer a Chicagoan.

The last tie that bound the millionaire speculator and one of the most spectacular of the Western magnates to Chicago was severed when his \$300,000 mansion at 2944 Michigan avenue was sold under the hammer, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Michael H. Spades, 2715 Michigan avenue, bought the house, grounds and stables for \$65,500. Mr. Spades, who is a real estate dealer, bought the property as a speculation merely, as he does not intend to move from his own home, a few blocks north.

His home sold, his seats on the local Stock Exchange and Board of Trade sold, his horses and carriages shipped to New York, John W. Gates can no longer be classed as a resident of Chicago. From New York City he will now direct his financial operations in an endeavor to make the city of the "Wall Street tiger" that so successfully clawed away from him a portion of his fortune recently.

That the sale of his Chicago home means Mr. Gates is intent upon leading the "simple life" in the East was denied by his representatives yesterday. But in the future the East will be the scene of his activity.

Scenes Are Characteristic.

In the scenes that marked the ending of Mr. Gates' Chicago career there was much that was in keeping with the meteoric rise of the millionaire and his subsequent plunging methods. Michael H. Spades, the purchaser, is a newcomer to Chicago. A few years ago he was a real estate dealer in Indianapolis. A large lucky dealer, he bought the Gates property probably as Mr. Gates would have had it bought—as a gamble.

Archibald C. Tisdelle, whose private bank recently got him into the glare of Federal and state court investigations, was a bidder for the property. Although advised by the auctioneer, Mr. Tisdelle bid \$65,000 for the property. He was the second highest bid. The Gates home was built 15 years ago at a cost of \$300,000. Its stable is said to be one of the most complete in the country. With its private rooms and baths for the attendants, 12 box stalls and a garage, it was as much as the part of a millionaire's home as the house itself.

A large yellow sign on the iron fence in front of the house proved the magnet for a dozen automobiles yesterday, and from the outside it appeared as though a society function was going on.

Inside, the house was dismantled and drear, and when Dan Long, the veteran auctioneer, began his singing, "How much am I offered?" there were no society lights in attendance.

Real estate men in large numbers made up the business part of the audience in the "green room," where the auction was held. But the hundreds of them, who wanted the experience of looking over the home of a millionaire, filled all the other rooms.

Men and women strolled through the rooms, looking at this and that, and figuring on the cost.

The bidding was brief. "Sixty thousand dollars," sang out William Richardson as soon as the bidding was opened.

Appeals for Higher Bids.

"Why, it cost \$300,000," answered Long, stroking his white goatee. "Who offers \$65,000, \$66,000, offered \$60,000." The sight of men dealing in so much money proved more of an attraction to the crowds than walking through the stables, and they pressed forward. But there was little or no excitement.

"Sixty-one," said Clarence W. Marks, the shoe manufacturer, in a few moments. "I shouldn't take a bid under seventy-five," said Long indignantly. "The decorations cost that much."

"Sixty-two," said Mr. Richardson, after much persuasion from Auctioneer Long.

Leantele F. Crilly, W. W. Waller, W. H. Babcock and other real estate men in the room took no part in the bidding. When it had reached \$64,000 Mr. Tisdelle made his bid.

"Sixty-five," he said. "Name, please," asked Mr. Long.

"Sixty-five," replied the former banker, without answering the question.

"Sixty-five five hundred," said Mr. Spades, and then the bidding stopped. After all his coaxing had failed Mr. Long sang the swan song of John W. Gates in Chicago.

"Sixty-five once, sixty-five twice, last chance, go-going—gone for \$65,500 to this gentleman," said Long.

The terms of the purchase were \$5000 down, the balance in one, two and three years, at 5 per cent interest. While the contract was being drawn up the real estate men talked about the "bargain," the ordinary visitors poked their noses into the pantry, pushed buttons to hear bells ring, tried to find out if the electric lights were on or not, and then went outside the house. A trim serving maid clanged the iron gate behind the last visitor, and John W. Gates no longer figures on the books of Chicago.

Jap to Study Forestry System.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—Dr. Takafusa Shijo, commissioner of forestry and secretary of the department of commerce of the Japanese Imperial Bureau at Tokio, has arrived from the Orient. Dr. Shijo is commissioned by the Japanese government with the task of inquiring into the forestry systems of the United States and Europe. Dr. Shijo said in conversation that he intended to remain for four months in this country studying American methods, after which he would journey first to London and then to the continent of Europe before returning to Japan.

Many Attend Bach Festival.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Music lovers from many sections of the country have made Montclair, N. J., near this city, their Mecca, because of the Bach Festival, which is in progress in the First Congregational Church there. The New York Philharmonic Society orchestra, the Bach choir of 125 trained voices, a choral choir of 80 women, boys and men and a number of well-known soloists are taking part in the festival, the preparations for which have been elaborate.

THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT AUCTION SALE OF THE A. N. WRIGHT ESTATE

Still continues. The store is crowded every afternoon and evening. Come; you will find some of the best people of Portland attending this sale, as it is the chance of a lifetime to get high-grade goods at your own price

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I wish to call your attention to our very large and fine line of high-grade goods, which is being snapped up at almost nothing prices, never heard of before in Portland. Mrs. A. N. Wright guarantees every article sold.

ALL MUST GO REGARDLESS OF PRICE

A good time to buy Holiday Gifts, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Carver's Cut-Glass, Rings, Chains, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry and Novelties, and large line of fine Umbrellas.

A splendid time to buy any article in the store at your price, as the entire stock must go regardless of cost.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO THE LADIES EVERY AFTERNOON. COME.

A. N. WRIGHT ESTATE, 293 MORRISON STREET

Death List of Civil War Soldiers

Rev. C. E. Cline's Statistical Presentation—Kansas Lost Most Men—Northerners Had Best Staying Powers—Regular Soldiers Worst Deserters.

PORTLAND, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—The following compilation of facts gleaned from the "Official Record of the Union and Confederate Armies," published by authority of Congress, may be considered, in the main, reliable, with whatever of interest it may have for the men who died in that conflict and the general public.

There were killed in battle, died of wounds, disease and other causes in the Civil War, such as drowning and sunstroke, a total of 361,519, or more than 38 regiments of 1000 men each.

One commissioned officer was killed to every 18 enlisted men showing greater mortality in battle on the part of officers, who constituted one officer to every 25 enlisted men. On the other hand, only one officer to 90 men died of disease. This is accounted for from several causes. Officers were generally better sheltered than the men and their food was better as a rule; moreover they so much crowded together in small tents and quarters and were therefore less liable to contagious diseases and epidemics, such as measles, a malady that carried off many soldiers. Officers also had better opportunities for cleanliness. As prisoners of war they were generally treated better and more leniently. Another favoring circumstance was the elasticity of spirit with the officers, growing out of a man being invested with a commission with the possibility of being able to resign and go home, a thing the enlisted man could not do.

It is worthy of note that the battle mortality of the Union soldier was greatest in the northern tier of states, with the exception of Kansas, which had the highest rate of men killed in battle of any one of the loyal states. This latter fact is accounted for by reason of the origin and experience of the Kansas men making a lot of them pugnacious fighting cocks who thought a fight began it must be to a finish, for one or both. It is also to be said that more than one-half the able-bodied men then living in Kansas entered the Union Army without bounty.

The Eastern troops, or the Army of the Potomac, lost by disease less than 38 men to the thousand, while the men of the West, who poured into the malarious valleys of the lower Mississippi, lost 73 to the thousand. Virginia proved to be a healthier field of service than the bottom of the Mississippi. Tennessee, Cumberland and Arkansas rivers. And it is now certain that the Eastern Army was the best provided for of all our large armies. This was largely owing to the influence of General McClellan, its first commander, who persisted in having the private soldier cared for.

Some striking features are observed in connection with the colored troops. They were, out of all proportion, subject to disease and sickness, averaging no less than 142 out of every 1000 on the sick list, while the sick among the white volunteers was a trifle less than 90 to the thousand men. This is more remarkable because the colored troops were not so severely exposed to the hardships of war, or field service proper, as were the white men.

When we come to the colored soldiers' mortality in battle, the showing is significant. Sixteen out to 1000 soldiers were killed in battle, while that of the white volunteer was 28, more than double. When it came to facing the deadly fire or charge, the colored soldier did not have the nerve of his white comrade. Perhaps he would have been more at home with a razor. The negro was every way less able than the white man to endure the exposures and hardships of military service. It was assumed by the surgeons and commanding officers that when a colored soldier died of disease, five others would die, so that a large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly on the sick list. There seemed to be a great difference in the stamina of the two races when put side by side of each other in a campaign. It may have been because of a lack of heart and hope in the colored man.

Moreover, contrary to general expectation at the breaking out of the war, the staying power of the Northern white man exceeded that of the Southern white soldier. In every battle extending over the second day, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Antietam, Gettysburg and other battles, with the odds in a number of instances against him the first day, the Northern soldier won on the second day. The Southern soldier was something long to be dreading in a charge or a pitched combat, but when it came to a dogged determination never to retreat, the man of the North exhibited superior staying power.

Of every 1000 men killed in battle of the Union Army, 21 were regulars, 31 colored, and 948 white volunteers.

these, 32 were artillerymen, 123 cavalry, with the enormous number of 848 infantrymen. Thus it will be seen that the poor infantryman not only had to foot it all the time, weary and often lame, but had to stop more than his share of Confederate bullets. This writer had a little experience in all these branches of the service—in infantry, cavalry and artillery—during the progress of the war, and can certify that the infantry columns had the hardest part of the contest.

It appears beyond dispute that desertion was characteristic of men from the larger cities. The average ratio of desertions among the white volunteers was 62 to 1000. In New York state it rose to 90, New Jersey 107, Connecticut 118, New Hampshire 117, while in the Western States the ratio of desertions was very low. The State of Maine had the lowest rate of deserters of any Eastern state, her men being mostly lumbermen, farmers and villagers, while with whole regiments from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, not a single desertion is recorded. Furthermore, the fact is revealed that desertion was a crime of foreign rather than native birth. But a small proportion of those who forsake their colors and slipped away were Americans. It is a notorious fact that the great mass of professional bounty-jumpers were Europeans. Manufacturing states like New Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey rank highest in desertions and bounty-jumpers, a result growing out of the fact that those states had a greater per cent of foreigners, who enlisted, many of them, for the bounty, repeating the process again and again.

It must, however, in justice, be stated that this foreign-born population did indeed produce a mass of faithful troops; but with these were mixed a vast number of adventurers unworthy of any credit to the republic and its love for the republic, and who enlisted only for the money.

Localities paying the largest bounties for volunteers are marked in the official records as having the largest proportion of desertions. The bounty was meant to be an inducement to enlist, but in its practical workings became an incentive to desert. Among the states with a high rate of desertions is California. This may be explained by the fact that a good proportion of the recruits to California were levied in the big cities of the East, and of adventurers collected from all quarters of the globe in San Francisco, "cutthroat" fellows.

But, when it came to desertion, the regular soldiers not only took the cake during our Civil War, but the whole cake since, reaching the appalling number of 245 men to every 1000, while the general average of desertions from the volunteer regiments was less than 62 to the 1000. The regulars had many noble men among them, but as a class they were, then, as now, far inferior in character to the volunteer native-born men.

This local pride and state patriotism poured into the companies and regiments, many of them made up in agricultural localities—the best blood in the world.

I do not know how others may feel, but I do not think the fellow who sneaked away, deserting his comrades and the flag, when the awful struggle was on at Shiloh or Gettysburg, should now be allowed from the Government a pension. Such perfidy should not be rewarded.

But, thank God, the horrible war is over.

Now the little bird comes from the South, and builds its nest in the cannon's mouth; and nothing is heard from the big gun's throat. But the twittering wren, or the bluebird's note.

C. E. CLINE.

'SLIPPERY JACK' IN TOILS

Aged and Resourceful English Criminal Faces Court.

LONDON, May 18.—For sheer resourcefulness the conduct of an aged seaman named William Hunt is hard to beat. Hunt stood in the dock at Newington sessions charged with stealing a boat.

The prisoner is 61, and is known among his acquaintances as "Slippery Jack," a description which proves to have been singularly appropriate. Hunt's specialty appears to have been boarding ships at night in a nude condition and robbing cabins; and he took the precaution of greasing his limbs. A constable who tried to hold him one of his expeditions had the mortification of seeing his captive slip out of his grasp and make his escape.

After being liberated from prison some time ago he was sent to the Salvation Army at Manchester. He was caught returning to London in an express train without a ticket, and he jumped out of the carriage. As a result of his injuries he was unconscious three days.

Hunt said his life has been a miserable failure and degradation. He borrowed the boat with the intention of getting upon a foreign-bound steamer.

Mr. Wallace said Hunt had spent 42 years in prison. He is doomed to four more.

SETS TYPE BY WIRELESS

DANISH INVENTOR ALSO TRANSMITS PHOTOGRAPHS.

Hans Knudsen Proves Marvelous Possibility of Electric Waves by Experiments in London.

LONDON, May 23.—(Special.)—The approaching sale of the late Lady Conyngham's collection of old plate, Sevres and other china, and old French and English furniture, is particularly interesting, because many of the best "lots" came originally from Windsor Castle, having been given by George IV to the Lady Conyngham, who was his Egeria during the last ten years of his life.

She received presents of immense value from her infatuated sovereign, and Charles Greville relates that during the King's last illness loaded wagons were sent away from Windsor Castle every night. The remainder of the late Lady Conyngham's objects d'art came to her from her father, the fourth Earl of Harrington, who owned a large and splendid collection, both at Blisworth Castle, Derbyshire, and at his house in London.

These waves were in turn caught on a receiving plate in an adjoining room through a wall, or with the door opened, and communicated to a receiving instrument, which traced out the picture on a smoked glass plate. From this plate pictures were printed on sensitized paper. Among the photographs sent were those of the King and Queen and the Kaiser.

Interviewed after the demonstration, Mr. Knudsen said: "This instrument has never been publicly demonstrated before. I claim that wherever Marconi can send messages I can send pictures. I can send pictures by any wireless system now in use. I do not claim perfection for the machine at present, but, in my opinion, it is sufficiently advanced to show that it is quite practical to send pictures by wireless waves."

"It is only a question of time when the police will be able to flash pictures of criminals and finger prints all over the kingdom, and even to the continent and to America."

"But I have another invention to which I attach more importance, and I can publicly demonstrate it within a few weeks. I refer to my invention for setting type by wireless waves. By this I can, I claim, set type in Paris on an ordinary linotype machine by wireless waves directed from London or any other point."

The Star Brewery's famous Hop Gold beer is unexcelled in all respects and is highly recommended for its strength and health-giving qualities. Orders for bottled beer receive prompt attention. Phone East 46, Home phone B1146.

DANCES HERSELF TO DEATH

MANIA OF FRENCH GIRL Baffles the Doctors.

Translates All Sentiments Into Rhythmic Motion and Finally Falls Victim to Mania.

PARIS, May 23.—(Special.)—A passion for dancing has led to the death of a girl named Valentine Taravel, belonging to a wealthy family in the south of France. She began to dance at the age of four. All through, dancing was her chief interest in life, and she grew to translate her every sentiment by rhythmic movements of the body.

The other night the girl rose, and, going to an attic, began waiting and continued to dance for hours. Towards 3 o'clock in the morning the servants were aroused by a loud noise in the attic. The girl was found dead on the floor, having literally danced herself to death, syncope following her tremendous exertions.

Swell tan shoes at Rosenthal's.

Large ornamental cheek draft.

Behind this and until an extension is made, the fire box is provided for extra long wood.

Push feed door for coal. Always equal distribution of fuel at full length of fire box.

Combination and draft full length of fire box. Convenient for stirring up fire with poker.

Duplex grate for wood or coal. Easily removed.

Drop feed door, particularly convenient when burning wood.

Open door steel lined thus preventing the metal from turning dark from heat.

Laurel covers heat quickly and are strongly braced in spoke-like fashion.

Smooth perfectly level oven bottom. Strongly hoop-braced from below.

Range body one piece, highest grade polished steel.

Air space between oven bottom flue and the floor.

Open door balanced by spring neatly capped over and away from heat which might open it.

Opposite this point the clean out door is located and gives access to both flues under cover as well as back flue. Range door is taken to make range.

White aluminized oven shelf and oven door lining.

Bottom of oven flue strongly braced and protected with thick asbestos board.

Distillation strip under oven, making two flues. Insures an equal distribution of heat under entire oven bottom. Another exclusive Laurel feature.

Warning oven—Extra large and heavy, richly ornamented and protected with sheet asbestos.

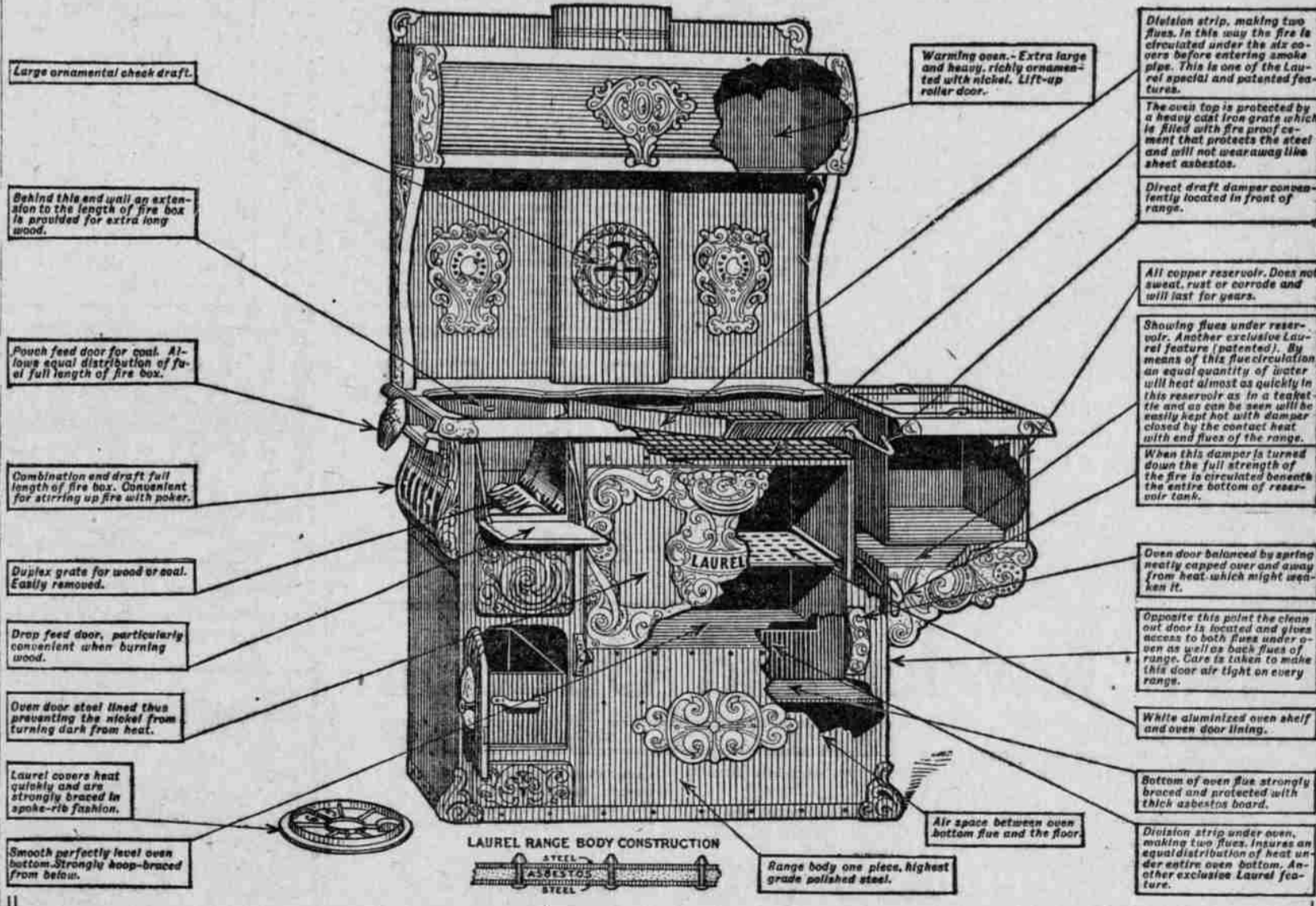
The oven top is protected by a heavy cast iron grating which is fitted with fire proof cement that protects the steel and will not wear away like sheet asbestos.

Direct draft damper conveniently located in front of range.

All copper reservoir. Does not rust or corrode and will last for years.

Showing flue under reservoir. Another exclusive Laurel feature (patented). By means of this flue circulation an equal quantity of water will heat almost as quickly in this reservoir as in a test-tube and as you see under cover is kept hot with damper closed by the contact heat with end flues of the range.

When this damper is turned down the full strength of the fire is circulated beneath the steel bottom of reservoir tank.



To intelligent and economical Range Buyers this explanation of the virtues of the Celebrated Laurel Two-Flue Constructed Range will forcibly appeal.

Price Without Reservoir \$45 Terms, \$1.00 WEEKLY

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