HARD LUCK

Spokane Plays Game Ball But Is Defeated.

CAESAR IS A HOODOO

Good Ball Is a Feature of Yesterday's Playing in the Ball World.

Northwest League.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Portland, 7; Spokane, 4.
Seattle, 9; Tacoma, 4.
Butte, 4; Helena, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Seattle	46	30	.605
Butte	42	31	.575
Portland	38	37	.507
Helena	34	39	.466
Spokane	32	42	.432
Tacoma	31	44	.413

Spokane went up against the real thing in the first inning yesterday. Portland, by a combination of luck and circumstances, secured six runs. Three of these were simply a gift for which the Portland team need not hug itself in self felicitation.

Inspite of this handicap, Spokane did not do a thing but get to work and by fast clean and consistent work held the Webfooters down to one score in the next eight innings.

The visitors, wit hthe exception of a few minor errors, played ball first, last andall the time. After defeat was staring them in the face, in the shape of the big figure six on the score board, they were game and brought in four scores in four different innings.

Nothing can convince Manager Grim to the contrary, that the games lost by his team during the last two days, are due to the hoodooing presence of Julius Caesar. Just before the first game was called Grim in passing the bleachers, noticed the ebony colored Caesar, arrayed in shining tile and a barkeeper's white coat, and stated it was off, as Spokane could not win with Caesar and his warm makeup onthe grounds. Yesterday he again spied the shiny tile and face and was filled with gloom, and again they were lost.

Spokane had at least one enthusiastic rooter in the person of Joe McCabe, the big, jovial manager of the Hunt railway system at Walla Walla. He cheered every play of his idols from Eastern Washington, and as cheerfully roasted the playing of the locals and the decisions of the umpire. A. D. Charlton, who accompanied him, was in loyalty to home industry, a defender of the local team. Some of the decisions of Coglan made Mr. McCabe sea sick, and he would say to his companion in a voice filled with sorrow: "Oh, Adee, isn't this awful.

Kelly brought in the first score for the visitors. He had made ahi t for first and secured second on a passed ball. Reitz then made a two-bagger, which let in Kelly.

Muller sent a fly to Ferris and went out. Van Buren reached second on two bad throws. Anderson then got to first. It was then up to Zeigler, who was there with the goods and sent the ball soaring into the left field, which let in the two men on bases. Weed and Harris both made bases on short hits. Deisel then went to bat with the bases all occupied. Zeigler made an attempt to steal to the plate but was discovered in time for the ball to beat him to it. Zeigler wheeled without wasting any time and started back for third. For the next few moments there was some clever work by Ziegler in keeping clear of the men who were after his scalp. The ball finally hit him on the shoulder at close range and bounded toward the grand stand. Before the Spokane's realized where they were at, the bunch on the bases scored.

Deisel then sent a hit toward the right field fence and scored two bases. Shea then went to bat and Diesel got to third, and made a sneak to the plate, while Shea was going out on first. During the second and third innings neither side made a score.

In the fourth Donohue brought in a run. In the sixth Elsey made a score, and in the eighth another run was made by Reitz. Score:

PORTLAND.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Muller, l. f.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Van Buren, c. f.	2	2	0	3	0	0
Anderson, 2b	4	1	0	4	0	0
Ziegler, r. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Weed, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	0
Harris, 3b	3	1	0	4	3	3
Diesel, s. s.	3	1	2	1	6	0
Shea, c.	3	0	0	2	3	2
Werter, p.	3	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	30	7	5	27	13	5

SPOKANE.

McLaughlin, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, s. s.	1	0	0	0	2	1
Howells, l. f.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Reitz, 2b	4	1	1	4	3	0
Elsey, c.	4	2	2	4	1	0
Donahue, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	1
McKevitt, r. f.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Ferris, l. f. and s.s.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Frary, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	2
Kostal, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	7	24	12	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Spokane	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Portland	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	—7

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Spokane, 1.
Bases on balls—Off Werner, 2; off Kostal, 1.
Hit by pitcher—Van Buren.
Struck out—By Werner, 1; by Kostal, 3.
Two-base hits—Ziegler, Diesel, Donahue, Elsey.
Sacrifice hits—Harris.
Stolen bases—Weed, Donahue, Anderson.
Double plays—Diesel to Weed; Reitz to Frary; Harris to Weed.
Passed ball—Elsey.
Left on bases—Portland, 2; Spokane, 4.
Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes.
Umpire—Colgan.
Attendance—1200.

SEATTLE-TACOMA.

TACTMA, Aug. 14.—The game of yesterday was captured by the visitors, with a score of 9-4. A number of errors were made by both sides.

BUTTE DEFEATS HELENA.

BUTTE, Aug. 14.—Helena was unable to get in a score in the game of yesterday. The game was a fast one with a score of 4-0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Louis	51	39	.567
Chicago	52	40	.565
Philadelphia	48	40	.545
Boston	52	44	.452
Washington	48	51	.485
Cleveland	46	50	.479
Detroit	39	51	.433
Baltimore	39	55	.415

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Philadelphia, 89; Detroit, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 5.
Boston, 9; Chicago, 0.
Baltimore, 14; Cleveland, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	68	23	.747
Brooklyn	55	43	.561
Boston	48	43	.527
Chicago	40	44	.476
Cincinnati	43	48	.473
St. Louis	44	53	.454
Philadelphia	37	58	.389
New York	31	62	.333

Boston, 8, 1; Pittsburg, 6, 6.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 4, 2; New York, 3, 4.

RACES AT BUTTE.

BUTTE, Aug. 14.—Results yesterday:

Five and one-half furlongs, selling—Mimo won, Gladys Bell second, Nabuco third; time, 1:11.

Tome mile and one furlong, selling—La-Borgia won, Kickumbob second, Indaea third; time, 1:59⅘.

Six furlongs, selling—Laureate won, Jerid second, Flamero third; time, 1:15⅘.

One mile and one-sixteenth, handicap—Wolhurst won, Tufts second, Ulloa third; time, 1:50½.

Six and one-half furlongs, selling—Alaria won, Agnica second, Sweet Caporal third; time, 1:23⅘.

Five furlongs, selling — Modder won, Cora Goetz second, Louise Hooker third; time, 1:02⅘.

One mile and one-eighth, hurdle handicap—Poorlands won, Mr. Rose, second, Phil Archibaldthird; time, 2:06.

LETTERCARRIERS WIN GAME.

A ball game composed of Portland letter carriers and railway mail clerks and a team of car boys played a game of ball at the street car company's grounds, Twenty-second and Savior streets, last evening. The score was 8 to 2, the letter carriers winning. During the game W. P. Lyman, of the carriers from station "C," broke his thumb.

A CARNIVAL ATTRACTION

THREE TYPES OF ORIENTAL DANCERS

In the Oriental Theatre of the Streets of Cairo, at the Elks' Carnival, will be seen three dancers who are stars in their several lines. They are La Queena, La Fatima and La Freida. La Queena is an Algerian and gives the rythmatic movements of what is commonly called muscle dancing, with a great deal of movement. La Fatima is a typical Turkish dancer, who has been seen at the Midways of all the great expositions, since the World's Fair at Chicago, which attracted her to this country. La Freida combines the movements of the dances of several Oriental countries, and in addition performs some wonderful feats of strength while dancing.

THE GOVERNOR ACTS

Monday, Sept. 1, Selected as Official Labor Day.

SALEM, Aug. 14.—Governor Geer celebrated his return from Crater Lake by issuing the first Labor Day proclamation ever issued in Oregon yesterday. The Governor having climbed the hills of Southern Oregon, and instilled with the mountain roads and hot weather, realized, as he never did before, that labor needed a holiday. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Legislature of Oregon has set apart the first Monday in September of each year as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day;

"Therefore I, T. T. Geer, Governor of said state, do hereby recommend that all places of business of whatsoever kind, as far as possible, be closed on Monday, September 1, 1902, and that the day be devoted to an observance of such exercises as may contribute to a better understanding between labor and capital, the great moving forces behind modern industrial development, and it is especially urged that employers co-operate with their employes in a mutual observance of the day in such manner as will fittingly recognize the reliance which each must place upon the other before the best results from both may be expected or attained.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed hereto. Done at the Capital, in the City of Salem, this 13th day of August, A. D., 1902.

T. T. GEER, Governor.

DON'T KNOW.

Referring to Councilman Bentley's resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Common Council of the City of Portland, That leave be granted, and is hereby requested of the County Court of Multnomah County, to substitute in place of the easterly span of the Madison-street bridge, a piling roadway of such form and design as may be approved by the City Engineer of the City of Portland, such roadway to be constructed solely at the expense of Multnomah County."

Commissioner Barnes says: "We don't know what we will do about it. We will wait until the city gets through with the roadway and then we'll see. We have not discussed the matter very much as yet."

WAR VETERANS WILL GATHER

Summers to Be Senior Vice-Commander---Will Meet in Portland in 1905.

General O. O. Summers has received a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Spanish-American War Veterans, requesting him to attend the national encampment of that body, which will be held at Indianapolis on September 22, 23 and 24. The letter also states that it is the wish of many of the members of the organization that he allow his name to be mentioned as a candidate for the officer of senior vice-commander of the organization.

If General Summers allows his name to be mentioned in connection with the vice-commandership, he will undoubtedly be the next commander-in-chief of the national body. As this organization is second only to the G. A. R., this would be an honor to Oregon. General Summers will attend the encampment and will work to have the 1905 encampment in Portland. This would bring 5000 men to Portland, and naturally would be very beneficial.

The business of this session will include the matter of the consolidation of the Spanish-American War Veterans and Spanish-American Veterans. President Roosevelt has signified his intention of being present at this encampment.

The Department of Oregon of the Spanish-American War Veterans consists of eight camps, of which three are in Portland, and one each in Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Corvallis and Eugene.

A VERY PRETTY WEDDING.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Springer, Howe's addition, Mr. Chas. E. Honey and Mrs. Emma N. Smith were united in holy weddlock at 8 p. m., August 11, 1902. The wedding was unique in that the ceremony was performed in a tent, nearly and tastily decorated with Oregon grape, flowers, etc. The following near friends were present: Mr. Harry Parkeson, groomman, Miss Myrtle Lewis, bridesmaid, Mr. and Mrs. Metca, Mrs. Mary Starr, Mr. Earnest Forbes, Mr. James Forbes, Mr. Arthur Forbes, Mr. George Forbes. The bride was dressed in mouselin de sole and the bridesmaid in soft-clinging pink mouselin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. J. Green, pastor of the Memorial Evangelical church. After congratulations, etc., were over, a number of very pretty and inspiring hymns were sung to an accompaniment of sweet music on two guitars, played by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Springer. At 9:30 p. m. Mr. Chas. Haney and wife and guests were invited to partake of refreshments bountifully spread upon the festal board.

Bright Money.

"Everybody likes bright money," said the cashier in an uptown restaurant to a friend and customer, who, picking up a handsome new quarter from the change the cashier had just given him, had said: "My, that's a bright one."

"It's pretty to look at," the cashier went on, as the customer lighted a cigar, "and plenty of people would save it, for a time, anyway. They single out all the bright coins they get and put them away till they get busted and then away they go.

"I know men—I guess we all do, for that matter—who give all the bright money they get to their wives; when they get a bright dime or quarter or half they don't pass it out, but carry it home and their wives treasure it up till some little household emergency arises, a milk bill comes in at an unexpected time, or something of that sort, and sweeps away the collection. Hm-m! I guess the man that gives all the bright money he gets to his wife doesn't lose much by it.

"But we all like bright money, old and young; are the children not all mightily pleased to get a bright cent? And, speaking of bright cents, makes me think of a collector I know who never gives out any other kind of change. Every month before he starts on his rounds collecting he gets ten dollars' worth of new cents from the bank and when he has occasion to make change with pennies in it he gives out those bright ones; the dull ones he takes in he keeps in his pocket.

"Business men sometimes give out in change bright silver only as an advertisement. I used to know a storekeeper up Third avenue who did this. No matter how much or how little you bought there, whatever silver change was coming you got in bright silver."—New York Press.

Hidden Treasure.

The greatest discovery of hidden gold made in the nineteenth century took place in December, 1882, in an old house in the Rue Vielle de Temple, Paris. Upon its demolition a copper jar was found in one of the walls. It contained 7882 gold coins, worth nearly $30,000 as bullion, but to the collector their value was untold, for they belonged, numismatically, to the rarest reigns of France. In other parts of the house were found 1000 coins of Jean le Bon, 6199 of Charles V., and over 500 pieces of other mints, the latter being alone valued at $50,000.

In February of the same year a discovery of great antiquarian interest was made at Vufarfre, Sweden, when a number of antique silver bowls were brought to light. They proved to be excellent examples of 12th and 13th century work, and were covered with quaint inscriptions.

Recently in North Wales several valuable silver urns, gold rings, armlets and spoons, dating from about the year 1600, were discovered.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

On the fence: Crooks, duelists and mugwumps.

When stageflies bite their victims seldom recover.

When the world gets pimples we read of earthquake shocks.

The trouble with Croker's pretensions to the life of an English gentleman is that they "Want age."

NOME BEACHES

Are Now Worked Systematically and by Modern Methods.

YIELDS BETTER THAN EVER

Pocdets Are Rich, and Esquimaux Dirty but Honest.

A. E. Craig and E. H. Athey, who came down from Nome last week, are of the opinion that more gold will be taken out this year than ever before. They are not at all extravagant in their claims, but it is easily seen that they are satisfied with conditions and have full faith in the Alaskan gold fields.

They report a large exodus from the district, but say that an almost equal number is going in. Mr. Athey has been in the district for about three years, and went from Washington with the geological survey party. Mr. Craig is also a pioneer of the camp, and is a native of New York. The two have been working a placer claim on Otter creek for the past year, and report good success.

"While the beaches are worked out, as far as rocking is concerned," they said, "new and improved machinery is being installed which will save a large part of the gold lost in the primitive rockers. The district is more and more taking on an air of permanency and good strikes are being made in gratifying numbers. The creeks are now being worked in a systematic manner, supplies are cheap, and, altogether, affairs at Nome, though they have not the boom air of a few years ago, are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The undesirable class is being weeded out and Nome City, which is now incorporated, is as quiet and well behaved town as one would care to see.

ABOUT 20,000 PEOPLE IN CAMP.

"There are now around and about Nome City, including the population of that city and those who make it their headquarters, about 20,000 peole. Work is plentiful and men are in demand. Wages are not as high as they once were, but supplies are cheap and labor conditions are in a much better shape than at any previous time.

"Pay dirt is being found in quantities on Otter, Dexter and Ophir creeks. The bench lands are also being worked profitably. The recent excitement has been at Candle creek, where fabulous amounts of gold were said to have been discovered. Our claim on Otter creek is paying about $3 per day to the man, but on the next two above us they are taking out $25 a day each. The dirt is easily handled. In the winter time it is thawed and banked up, and when the water begins to run, about the first of July, it is sluiced and bedrock cleaned. The bed rock lies about 20 feet below the surface, and here, of course, the best values are to be found. A system of drainage is necessary, for if the dirt sluiced is damp some of the gold is apt to be lost. Altogether, mining in Nome has to be conducted on scientific principles, and the gold obtained is not gotten through mere luck.

IS A POCKET PROPOSITION.

"The gold in the district lies in pockets and is very uncertain. Pay dirt plays out at unexpected intervals and is found where ont expected. Two men made a strike directly on the top of one of the foothills that was one of the best-paying propositions discovered in the camp. Pocket hunters are coming into the country and are making good finds. The quartz sources of the placer gold have not been discovered, but they are sure to be someday. The mountains have been but little prospected, and a vast, undeveloped field awaits the quartz miner.

"One can become accustomed to living in Alaska in spite of the seeming discomforts. The cold last winter was unusually severe, and at one time, where we were encamped, the thermometer went down to 54 degrees below zero and stayed there for a number of hours. At Nome City coal is burned. Mail is gotten in overland three or four times a year during the winter, but the service is very poor. Provisions are cheap, and after the first winter spent there a person becomes accustomed to the situation.

ESQUIMAUX AN INTERESTING LOT.

"The Esquimaux, who are the dirtiest race that ever lived, and likewise the most honest, subsist almost entirely during the winter on frozen tomcod and raw seal meat. They are a peaceful people, perfectly trustworthy and hospitable, but so filthy that they are fairly revolting. Nearly all the women chew tobacco; when tired chewing they always place the quid over their ear. The juice then percolates down the side of their faces and necks, and never removed unless accidentally scraped off.

"Hundreds of people have been disappointed and have gone broke at Nome, but despite that fact it is one of the great gold camps of the world."

Mr. Athey and Mr. Craig will be in the city about ten days.

About Titled People.

Nearing his 70th birthday, King George of Saxony comes late in life to a throne, and probably feels indifferent to increase of state if not of responsibility. His children, however, who are now the sons and daughters of a sovereign, may better appreciate a rise in rank. These Saxon highnesses, though of little importance politically, can boast very high family connection. One of King George's daughters, Maria Josepha, is the wife of the Archduke Otto of Austria, with a son who may one day become an emperor.

At present Archduchess Otto is "leading lady" at the Austrian court—the Empress Elizabeth being dead, the widowed Crown Princess Stephanie having married again, outside the imperial circle, and the wife of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand not being recognized as an archduchess. The King of Saxony's eldest son, Prince Frederic Augustus is married to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and His Majesty's sister, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, is the mother of Queen Margherita of Italy and grandmother of King Victor Emmanuel III.

Up-to-date

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A. & C. FELDENHEIMER

Corner Third and Washington Streets — Portland, Oregon

HOW THE WILY COYOTE IS CAUGHT BY A TRAPPER IN EASTERN OREGON

Lake County, Oregon, claims the best trapper in the Pacific Northwest. Prior to the passage of the coyote bounty law, he had made a success in trapping and after the passage of the law he reaped a harvest.

When the law first passed the rush to the "desert" in the interior of the state was something similar to the Klondike, and there were about as many disappointed persons returning a few weeks later in proportion to the number engaged in the business as there were disappointed Klondikers.

The Lake County trapper's name is Hammersley. He was born and reared in Lake County and had been engaged in trapping ever since he was large enough to spring a trap. Before he was 21 years old he had caught thousands of coyotes and hundreds of marten and wildcats, and had caught a few mountain lions. He had been engaged in the business from love and from profit, and many times he had gone alone into the canyons of the mountains bordering the desert in early fall and had not been seen until the following spring, when he appeared with a large number of valuable hides and furs as a result of his winter's work. These he sold in San Francisco and New York at good prices and managed to make a good living in this way.

His reputation grew until the sheepmen employed him on an annual salary to trap for coyotes. He was engaged in this when the bounty law went into effect, and then began working for himself.

When the law first went into effect and the rush was made to the desert by amateurs it made the experienced trapper smile to hear them talk about what they could do. Gamblers and hangers-on generally about the interior towns joined in the rush, and there were a number of professional men who went just to take a profitable outing. Still, they were all telling what they could do. Some of the parties consisting of four and five men returned after a month's outing with three to five "scalps," which had cost them several hundred dollars in the way of supplies, consisting of ammunition, guns, provisions, camping outfits, etc., not counting the time they had put in and the hardships they had undergone. Hammersley cleaned up $300 the first month, and he reaped a harvest as long as the coyotes were plentiful.

In an interview the trapper gave out some very valuable information to his discouraged competitors, for he knew that they would never seriously interfere with his trade. In baiting a trap it was customary with the inexperienced to place the bait on a plate located centrally in the "jaws" of the trap when opened, so that when the coyote should begin to gnaw at the bait he would set the trap off and get caught by the nose.

But the amateurs found that they did not catch any coyotes. The only ones they procured were those poisoned. Under the trapper's rules, he did not bait any traps. He had done this in early trapping and found that he did not succeed. He would bait his traps thus, conconceal all but the bait under the loose earth or under the grass or trash, and upon his return he would find that there was neither bait nor coyote. But he found that the ground had been carefully examined by the suspicious coyote first, as he found that he had walked around the bait for a long time until he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the situation and had surmised the danger. Then he had cautiously begun digging from a distant point, removing the soil for several inches in depth as he came, and when he reached the trap he would, after uncovering it, cautiously remove the morsel left there for him from the under side, doing it so carefully as never to throw the trap.

The trapper was engaged in the business because he prided in it and expected a livelihood from it. He had had no such trouble in catching other animals and he did not see why he should not catch the coyote in traps. He kept trying with like results until he finally formed a plan to outwit Mr. Coyote. He drove a stake in the ground and tied the bait to this, covering it as he had the trap with trash or grass. Then he concealed several traps in a circuit of a few feet from the bait and covered these over lightly. When the coyote came he began his usual "promenade" around the bait, but he did not make many trips before he had stepped into one of the concealed traps and it had him fast by the leg.

He then adopted this rule in coyote trapping and has since made the greatest success of any person in that section of country. While the state pays him $2 for each scalp he sells the hides for a good price besides, and by this means reaps a rich harvest from the industry.

He Has Steamboat Heart.

William J. Chandler, 50 years old, of Springfield, Ill., for more than a year a patient at the City Hospital in St. Louis, is suffering from what is termed "steamboat heart." The palpitations of the organ sound like the chug, chug of a steamboat, and at times keeps him awake.

Chandler for many years was employed on Missouri River steamers, and has a son living at 1117 Chestnut street, who is second mate on the Chester. While on a river trip with his son a few years ago he suffered much from rheumatism, and City Hospital physician thinks that this was responsible for the thickening of the water walls of the heart, which retards the action of the organ.

When Chandler entered the hospital a year ago he suffered almost constantly and was kept awake at night by the beating of his heart. The hospital physicians have experimented on him and he is much improved, and when he is able to be up is employed as detail in one of the wards.

Dr. Neifert, superintendent of the City Hospital, in explaining this curious case, said:

"Chandler's case is one of the most interesting that has come under my attention. I have known of strange freaks of the heart, but this is the strangest I have known.

"At times you can distinctly hear the chug, chug of the engines of a steamboat, and you almost become seasick listening, imagining you can feel a ship rocking under you as it goes up and down over the waves."

Improves Telephone.

Local electricians and persons interested in electrical science are very much interested in a recent invention which has been tried experimentally on the government telephone lines in Sweden. The object of the invention is to ascertain whether or not the operator, or any other person, is listening when subscribers are engaged in conversation over the 'phone. Bridged across the subscriber's line and connected with it by a double-pole switch is a current detector whose middle point is earthed through the "busy" test apparatus in the ordinary manner. When the operator switches in her listening key a current is sent over both lines in parallel, through the subscriber's indicator and to earth, so that when this occurs the subscriber is certain that the operator is on the line by watching the movement of a small needle on an indicator attached on the 'phone. The current set in motion by the operator cutting in connects with this needle and sends it around to a red segment on the indicator. The other portion of the indicator is white and when the needle whirls around to the red the subscriber has proof positive that some one is listening to the conversation.—Washington Post.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Desperate Suitor—Sir, I have reached that stage where I can no longer live without your daughter.

Heartless Parent—Well, I don't consider suicide a crime, young man, but you mustn't hang around here.—Chicago

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Fourth Carload of GAS RANGES

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