

PASCO MURDER HAS A SEQUEL

Criminal Is Declared to Be Guilty.

Took the Life of a Swede for \$15 and Now Must Give His Own.

(Journal Special Service.) PASCO, Dec. 4.—For the first time in the history of this hotbed of crime a murderer has been brought to trial and convicted. Many men have mysteriously disappeared within the zone of the sand belt and many others have been hurt and died, but never before has a murderer been brought to justice. Oscar Bradshaw is the man who will be condemned to death for the killing of a fellow-being. His partner in crime, William Kellert, is on trial today. Last night the Bradshaw jury said "guilty."

A strange story, which relates the taking of one human life and will have its sequel in a black cap, the gallows and the end of another, was unfolded on the witness stand here. The sum of \$15 caused the death of Peter Nelson, a Swede. He had the money. Kellert and Bradshaw wanted it. To gain possession of it they took the lonely wanderer's life, and now, at the demand of the law, they must give theirs in return.

THE CRIME. The crime for which Bradshaw has been found guilty and Kellert is now on trial, occurred in July of the present year. Peter Nelson, a Swede laborer, was passing through Pasco on his way toward Spokane from Walla Walla. He had \$15 and a roll of blankets. Bradshaw and Kellert were employees of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and worked as switchmen in the Pasco yards. One of them approached Nelson and offered to lock him in a box-car so that he would be carried to Spokane for 50 cents, thus saving several dollars from the regular fare. The innocent Swede consented and was escorted to a car which he entered. The door was closed and locked. Ten minutes later the end door of the car opened and a man wriggled through. He carried a lantern and approached the Swede, demanding that he give up his money. Nelson resisted and was shot. An accomplice of the robber opened the door of the car from the outside and the assassin sneaked away.

AWFUL WOUND. The 33 caliber revolver bullet passed through Nelson's stomach, cutting the intestines in 17 places. Suffering terrible agony he crawled to the open door of the car and fell to the ground below. Then he worked his way toward the depot and was found by a watchman. Placed on a special train he was hurried to Walla Walla. Although medical aid was rendered and succeeded in prolonging his life until the following night, Nelson died in great agony. A deathbed declaration that the man who shot him had been working about the depot earlier in the evening directed suspicion toward Bradshaw, and when the latter suddenly disappeared this suspicion became a certainty. Sheriff Kees caught Bradshaw after a wild chase over the sage-brush country in the dead of night. This was after the man had walked 50 miles to Walla Walla. His accomplice was arrested in Pasco. The latter confessed.

Recently both men attempted to escape from the Walla Walla County jail by sawing through iron bars.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION BAD

Czarowitz's Poor Health Noticeable.

Result of Possible Demise Forecasted—Grand Duke Vladimir Next in Line.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says elaborate religious services were held there today in celebration of the birthday of the Czarowitz, who was born November 23, O. S. (December 6). The services included thanksgiving for the Czarowitz's progress toward recovery, although as a matter of fact, those in a position to know, declare that the heir presumptive to the throne is afflicted with tuberculosis, and that the disease has reached an advanced stage. The announcement was made last August that the Czarowitz was engaged to marry the second daughter of the Grand Duke Nicholas Ananastof of Mecklenburg-Schwering, the Duchess Cecile Augustine Marie. It is regarded as a significant fact that no date has been set for the union, nor have any preparations been made for the event. To put it plainly, the condition of the young Grand Duke is regarded as hopeless, and the ultimate of the Czarowitz should work a miracle. The pulmonary disorder with which he is suffering is complicated by a tendency to diabetes.

A DISEASED LOT. These diseases have worked frightful mischief among the collateral branches of the house of Romanoff and have already found shining marks in the ranks nearest the throne. With the demise of the Czarowitz and the Czar without a son, the diadem of the Romanoffs, the richest prize attainable by human ambition, would pass to the eldest uncle of the Czar, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is in his 60th year. Vladimir is in vigorous health, well educated, and an experienced administrator. He has traveled over Europe and much of Asia. He was greatly esteemed by the late Czar and enjoys the confidence of the Dowager Czarina, who is the most influential figure among the reactionary forces that control the Russian councils. She and Vladimir have had many differences as to Russia's Asiatic program, and there was a brief estrangement, but cordial relations have been resumed.

VLADIMIR POPULAR. Vladimir is very popular in Vienna and Paris. His manner is engaging and his handsome person is familiar to the boulevardiers. When visiting here he has always gone about the city in an unconventional way and is altogether more demure than any other member of the "royal family" of Russia. In a careful dispatch to his paper, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Politische Correspondenz of this city says: "Vladimir, while too strong a man to be dominated by the military party, has little sympathy with the political doctrines of Nicholas. He embodies the prudence of the Romanoffs. Like all Russian, he is full of craft. But his tendencies are toward the fulfillment of Russia's so-called traditional mission, and the imperial scepter would be wielded by him with no special deference to that wild principle of arbitration of which Nicholas is the most illustrious exponent."

ACRE STILL IS A CONTENTION

Bolivia and Brazil Are Quarreling.

A Pigmy Republic That, Though Crushed to Earth, Continues to Rise Again.

(Journal Special Service.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There are fresh rumors of marching upon Acre by Bolivian troops and it is admitted in state circles here that the possibility of actual warfare between Brazil and Bolivia as a consequence is not as remote as could be wished. Acre has been frequently spoken of in press dispatches and the idea of the ordinary person is very vague regarding its history and location. Acre was formed by the republic of Acre lies along the boundary line between the nations of Bolivia and Brazil. A number of American went into that section to engage in rubber business and finding the laws of Bolivia oppressive they revolted and set up a country of their own. Defeating a small army sent against them they elected a president and sent a duly authorized minister to the United States to seek recognition. On the very day he landed in Washington came an Associated Press account of the collapse of his country. The Bolivians had come back in too strong numbers.

OTHER TROUBLE. There have been several other revolts in Acre, and Bolivia and Brazil have become involved concerning the boundary. The territory in dispute where the Rio Acre crosses it cannot be more than four or five miles in width, and can be located only by the survey mark placed by the 19th century which was formally accepted by both countries and surveyed at that point in 1896. The town of Puerto Alonso, the capital of the once celebrated Acre Republic, is a Bolivian river port well within Bolivian territory. The contested strip of territory forms but a very small part of the revolted district. The Tefe line was determined by the exploration of the Rio Javary in 1874 by a mixed Brazilian and Peruvian commission under the command of Capt. Baron de Tefe, who located the source of that river at 7 deg. 01 min. 17.5 sec. south latitude and 74 deg. 08 min. 37.9 sec. west longitude. The accuracy of the location having been questioned, the survey of the boundary line was suspended in 1896, and the Brazilian Government had a new exploration of the Javary made in the following year by Capt. Cunha Gomes, and the Bolivians participated. Cunha Gomes found a new source of the river, which he located at 7 deg. 11 min. 48.10 sec. south latitude and 73 deg. 47 min. 44.5 sec. west longitude, showing a difference of 1.5 miles in latitude and nearly 20 miles in longitude. The eastern point of the line is at the junction of the Rio Beni with the Rio Madeira; the geographical position being 10 deg. 30 min. south latitude and 65 deg. 34 min. west longitude. The Tefe line, according to Brazilian computation, is 1,031.24 kilometers long, and the Rio Acre crosses it a little over one-third of its length. It is held that the wedge is very thin, and that at the Rio Acre it is hardly wide enough for two big sparsely populated countries to quarrel over.

After a long diplomatic controversy and after much trouble, the Brazilians were guilty of invading Bolivian territory and inciting a revolution there, Bolivia finally agreed in 1899 to a new survey of the Rio Javary. The Brazilian commission was under the direction of Dr. Brub, and the Bolivian the Rio de Janeiro Observatory, and according to recent report he has located the source of that river about half way between the latitudes given by Tefe and Cunha Gomes, and a little to the west of the latter. This divides the contested territory into two almost equal parts, which should be satisfactory to both parties.

THE DIPLOMATS. As Brazil is still dissatisfied and trouble still continues on the Rio Acre, it will be not seen that there are reasons other than territory for the conflict. These reasons are—revenue and jealousy. The Brazilian States of Amazonas and Para do not wish to lose the export duties on the rubber, which is the chief source of their revenue. The Brazilians, and the citizens, if not the government, of those two states are responsible for the revolutions that have occurred on the Acre, and for the opera. Some republic established there by the Spanish adventurer, Luis Galvez.

BRAZIL ACTIVE. The Brazilian Government, also, is secretly opposed to the development of Bolivian interests in the Amazon Valley, for that means a large increase of population there, and the opening of the river to the free use of the Amazon and its tributaries. Brazil does not wish to have the Amazon thrown open unreservedly to the commerce of the world, and to see a competitor. She has remonstrated in the past, but she has declared it open, but the declaration did not include all the tributaries, nor yet their whole navigable length. For example the Madeira was opened only to Brazil. The Jurua, of which the Acre is a tributary, whose free navigation is claimed by Peru, was likewise not included. The Wilmington incident is an illustration of Brazil's suspicion and jealousy, and the withdrawal of the new commercial treaty with Bolivia last May is another. This treaty was signed July 31, 1896, and grants Bolivia a free outlet to the sea for her commerce, but it was held up for nearly six years and was withdrawn because of a Bolivian concession to an Anglo-American syndicate for the development of territory on the upper waters of the Purus and Jurua. The true reason for all this is the secret, perhaps undefined, purpose of Brazilians to prevent Bolivian development in the Amazon Valley.

Regulator Line. Regulator line steamers from Oak-street dock at 7 a. m. Best and fastest line of steamers for "The Dalles, Lyle, Hood River, White Salmon, St. Marinas Hot Springs, Cascade Locks, Moffet's Hot Springs, and all Middle Columbia River and Ellettsville Valley points." Take this line add get to your destination from one to four days ahead of other lines. The time of the O. R. & N.'s "Chicago-Portland Special," which leaves Portland every morning at 9 o'clock, is 70 hours. Save a working day by this route. Inquire city ticket office, Third and Washington.

QUE'S STRANGE REVEALED MUCH TO CIBERIA

Girl Played Ghost to It Is Transforming the Whole Country.

A Hillsboro Romance That Assumed Psychic Proportions and Resulted Disastrous.

A Hillsboro, Ore., dispatch to the St. Paul Daily News says: Another ghost story, thrilling in the extreme, has come to light, this time the vicinity of Cedar Mill, this county, being the scene of the operations of the unwelcome guest. For two weeks past the home of William King, a farmer, has been besieged by what was supposed to be a ghost or other supernatural being. Appeals were thrown against the windows and pieces of wood against the doors. A systematic search failed to disclose who or what caused the disturbances. King one evening dressed himself in female attire and went out upon the porch, hoping to catch the wary ghost. He had no sooner approached a tub of water than a large piece of wood, which seemed to come from above, fell in the tub, completely drenching him. He returned to the house more mystified than ever, and on the following morning told his annoyances to his neighbor, Sheriff Brown, who was appealed to, and in company with E. J. Lyons of this city went to the scene of the trouble late one evening last week and watched for developments. Nothing occurred while the sheriff was on the ground, and that officer declared that it was his opinion the trouble rested with some member of the family. The cause of the disturbance, which had by this time become a nightmare to the whole community, was discovered by John King, a brother of William, about 22 years of age, the following day, when he visited the premises unknown to the family of William King. He caught Miss Jessie Severall, a 14-year-old girl, who was staying at the home of William King, in the act of throwing apples at the house, and when he charged her with being the guilty party she broke down and made a clean confession.

STRANGE CONDUCT. An far as can be ascertained, for the matter lies on the ground, as possible since the discovery, Jennie had become infatuated with John King. She had been at the home of William King for about two months, having come there from the Catholic school in or near Searsville, King's father, William King, in the act of throwing apples at the house, and when he charged her with being the guilty party she broke down and made a clean confession.

MANY VESSELS TO USE CRUDE OIL. Ballin Says That Council Should Grant Franchise. Fred A. Ballin, the marine architect, has made application to the Treasury Department at various times recently for the privilege of having oil plants installed on about a dozen river steamers, and for nearly all of them, permission was granted. In speaking of oil as a fuel, he says: "The results obtained so far with the installation of an oil plant on the Vulcan cannot be considered as a criterion for the other vessels. The tank is already built and can be set up in a few weeks. Vessel owners and many others are interested in having something done by the Council to induce the Standard and other companies to lay in an ample supply of crude oil, because the present cost of cord wood is entirely too high."

POULTRY SHOW. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4.—The mewling of cats mingled with the loud crowing of cocks and the soft cooing of doves are the discordant sounds that greeted the ears of the many visitors thronging the Gray's Armory today. The occasion was the opening of the 6th poultry and cat show, for which preparations have been going on for several months past. The show is in all respects the largest and most notable affairs of its kind ever held in this city. The times number several thousand and embrace all varieties of domestic fowls, together with a choice assortment of high-class felines. The signing of exhibits commenced this morning and will continue until the show closes the last of the week.

PROHIBITION. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 4.—Upon the referendum vote that is being taken today in Ontario will depend the fate of the prohibition law in the province. The various temperance organizations, aided by the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, waged an active campaign and hopes are expressed that as a result of the balloting every bar room in Ontario will be forced to close its doors.

BOTH WANT OFFICE. DENVER, Dec. 4.—There is trouble over the occupancy of the office of sheriff in the City and County of Denver. Sheriff Scriver of Arapahoe County is in charge now and is resisting the proposed tenure of Chief of Police Armstrong.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Five years have elapsed since the Trans-Siberian Railroad was opened for a sufficient distance across the wild and isolated plains of Siberia to affect the economic aspects of that country. Most of the results have from time to time been indicated in these columns; it will be interesting now to summarize some of the conclusions deduced from an able analysis of the effects thus far of the railroad upon the development of Siberia. This analysis has just appeared in La Revue Economique Russe, whose facilities for studying the whole question give more than ordinary value to the broad generalizations based upon the data collected.

In the first place, the development of the past five years would have reached still greater proportions if the times had been normal; but Siberia's trade, prosperity and growth have been unfavorably affected to some extent by the unsettled political conditions in China and Manchuria and by the two bad crop years of 1900 and 1901. Still, as every one knows, the immigration has been enormous; and the effects of this impounding upon agriculture and the towns have not hitherto been very clearly shown. A large number of the Russian farmers who removed to Siberia, having some knowledge of modern agricultural methods, introduced systems of farming that are less rudimentary than those practiced by the Siberian, besides bringing in new methods, they are giving much more attention than the Siberian farmers have ever done to the raising of cereals for export.

On the other hand, a large part of the immigrants have settled in the towns. The growth of the urban population, and particularly of the towns on the railroad line, where it crosses the rivers, has been one of the most marked results of the building of the road. The road has ruined most of the fairs formerly held for the exchange of commodities. No doubt the proportion has crossed the importance of the towns as permanent business centers. Omsk, for example, was dead and seemingly beyond hope of resurrection; but now its population has doubled and it has become a very active business center. The sun has already told of the enormous expansion of butter production and export in the past five years; but cattle raising in Siberia will not begin to reach the limit of its possibilities until many millions of dollars' worth of beef cattle find their way to the markets of Europe.

The railroad as yet shows little indications of an increase in this trade. It has modernized the methods of making and exporting, but from 1888 to 1900 only 38,000 cattle and 15,000 horses were sent over the road into European Russia. The railroad has exercised an extremely favorable influence upon the development of the mining industry. It is impossible, until the road was built, to transport the perfected mining machinery of today to the gold mines of the Altai and Balka, to the mining district tributary to Irkutsk or to the auriferous regions of the Amur. All these districts are now supplied with considerable quantities of the best modern machinery.

DEMAND FOR COAL. The railroad has actually created the coal industry. The mining of coal is indispensable to the future development of manufacturing. The search for resources of this fuel began with the first studies for the building of the railroad, and the day of considerable production coincided with that of the opening of most of Southern Siberia by the completion of the road. Very great coal fields of the country are today in process of development. One of them lies along the upper Artysh; another is in the province of Tomsk, near the village of Soudzhenka; another is in the province of Irkutsk, near the village of Chiremkovho. The trinitates of the locomotives are fed today with Siberian coal. The development of coal mining is continually increasing, and it will be produced in export quantities here on.

A TRANSFORMATION. Thus the railroad is completely transforming the mining business. For a long time two thirds of the contribution of Russia to the gold output has come from Siberia, though nearly all the mining was confined to washing placer gravel. Now the extensive quartz veins are beginning to be worked, and the mining of gold is expected to develop in a proportion more nearly commensurate with the resources of this metal. Some of the old industries, on the other hand, have been very unfavorably affected by the grand, new facility for transportation. The rudimentary workshops of the old era are closing because they are unable to compete with the European manufacturers that are now so easily brought into the country. The iron industry is an example. A Governor-General of Siberia said, 20 years ago, that gold mining, the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of iron were the only industries of Siberia. It is easy to see the reason why all the rude and primitive establishments for iron smelting have been ruined by the railroad; they have simply been brought into competition with similar establishments in the Ural and have been unable to stand it. All the blast furnaces and iron shops along the Angara River have been closed. Of course, after the introduction of improved processes and appliances, the iron industry of the country may be expected to revive.

BACKWARD COUNTRY. We may look upon the Trans-Siberian Railroad as a great modern instrument of progress suddenly thrown into a very primitive country. The inevitable effect is to destroy the old things and to create the modern systems of industries which the railroad presents. We have often heard of the steamboats on Siberian rivers. Their owners are now finding it necessary to tie up the old boats and put new ones in their places; to cut their freight rates and make other changes in order to hold their trade. It is the same with many of the other old industries. In spite of the large freightage that passes over the line, the expenses of the railroad in 1900 exceeded the receipts by about 2,000,000 rubles. The government,

Christmas is Almost Here. Make your elderly lady or gentleman friends happy by presenting them with a good pair of gold spectacles or eyeglasses. We will fit the lenses after Christmas. Doucilla prescriptions filled. A. & C. Feldenheimer. Manufacturing Jewelers and Opticians, Corner Third and Washington Streets.

TRIED TO MAKE UNION MEN OUT. Strong Testimony Given Against Coal Barons. Andrew Matty Valuable Witness for Miners Before Strike Commission at Scranton. NEARLY \$60,000 CUSTOM RECEIPTS Business During Past Month Far Exceeds Previous Years. The local custom house report for the month of November shows a marked increase in receipts over that of the same month for any previous year. The receipts were \$54,941.89, while the same for November, 1901, were \$37,714.59, an increase of \$17,227.30. A comparative statement of amount of custom house business for the month of November for the past six years is as follows: 1902 \$54,941.89 1901 37,714.59 1900 41,360.01 1900 41,360.01 1900 41,360.01 1902 56,941.59 The customs officials are confident that at the end of the present fiscal year on June 30, 1903, the total receipts will exceed last year by over \$100,000. The receipts of the custom house vary materially each year, as the following statement for the past 11 years shows: 1897 \$60,869.54 1898 43,689.97 1899 256,783.05 1900 236,849.28 1897 28,705.49 1898 250,150.61 1899 376,927.11 1900 695,076.88 1901 645,839.82 1902 725,401.71 The above is for each fiscal year, ending June 30. At the end of the next fiscal year the total will probably be about \$90,000, as this year's business was phenomenally good. No doubt the increase of the receipts is due to the large trade that is being built up between this port and the Orient. The principal products exported from Portland are grain, lumber and canned goods. The Electricians met last night and received two applications for membership and initiated a new candidate. The Portland Gas Company has been placed on the unfair list and effort is being made by the union to induce the patrons of the firm to use electricity instead of gas. Election of officers will be held December 31, and the following nominees were chosen last night: For president, H. G. Green; secretary, Charles Potter; financial secretary, George Newberger. The labor leaders and a great many of the officials of the various unions are attending court today, the attraction being the drydock case, which has been resumed after its postponement of several days.

CAPTAIN VEYSEY TO PILLAR ROCK. Will Examine Damage Done to British Ship Bidston Hill. The British ship Bidston Hill, which struck a rock and stove a hole in her bottom near Pillar Rock yesterday afternoon, is now safely at anchor there. She is heavily loaded with railway iron and cement from Antwerp. Her forward compartment is filled with water, but the engine room is not damaged. Captain Veysey, Lloyd's surveyor, with two divers and a large wrecking pump, left last evening for the scene of the accident. It is believed that temporary repairs can be easily made to the hull, and that the vessel will be towed up to Portland in a few days. RECORDS BROKEN. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 4.—All records in the history of furnace building will have been broken by the Carnegie Steel Company tomorrow, which is the day set for the blowing in of the new "J" furnace with the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock. Work on the furnace was started less than three months ago. After it was learned by the company that none of the contracting firms would build furnaces would undertake the task in the time desired, it was concluded to establish a precedent and have the company's own workmen construct it. The success of the venture, it is said, will result in the United States Steel Corporation building all its furnaces with its own men. MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSKO. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—The Kosciusko Monument Association announced today the close of the competition for designs for the handsome monument which it is proposed to erect in honor of the illustrious Polish patriot. It is intended to expend \$15,000 upon the monument. PORTLAND-CHICAGO. Seventy hours is the time of the O. R. & N. "Chicago-Portland Special" from Portland to Chicago, leaving every morning at 9 o'clock. Inquire city ticket office, Third and Washington.

LABOR NEWS. The Retail Clerks have changed their weekly meeting nights from Wednesday to Friday, and have also secured a new hall, which is on Washington street. They will meet there for the first time tomorrow night. The most important thing on the program is the election of officers, and a good attendance is expected. At the meeting of the Carpenters' Union last night the nomination of C. Bomberger for the proposed office of State Labor Commissioner was endorsed. The semi-annual election of officers of the union will occur next week and the following nominations were made last night: For president, Campbell, Ziegler and French; vice-president, McDonald; secretary, Klyan and Lewton; financial secretary, Hollman; trustee, Carroll. The Electricians met last night and received two applications for membership and initiated a new candidate. The Portland Gas Company has been placed on the unfair list and effort is being made by the union to induce the patrons of the firm to use electricity instead of gas. Election of officers will be held December 31, and the following nominees were chosen last night: For president, H. G. Green; secretary, Charles Potter; financial secretary, George Newberger. The labor leaders and a great many of the officials of the various unions are attending court today, the attraction being the drydock case, which has been resumed after its postponement of several days.

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