FOUR HORSES KILLED BY SUDDEN LANDSLIP

Recent Rains Loosen Earth and Precipitate Barn and Contents Into Yawning Canyon.

William Miller, a Teamster, Hurled From Slumber Through Space But Escaped Serious Injury.

By the sudden precipitation of a barn one mile west of the Gambrinus Brewery at 11:30 o'clock last night four horses, aggregating a value of $800, were hurled to death 200 feet down a steep bluff, and William Miller, who was asleep in the barn, miraculously escaped instant death. When able to extricate himself from the tangled mass he was 150 feet from where he went to sleep, but suffered only a few slight bruises.

The scene of the landslide is on the Barnes road, which leads up the rough and deep canyon beyond the western end of Washington street. The damaged barn is the property of Frainey & Keating, proprietors of a stone quarry near by. It was built 12 years ago, but Mr. Frainey stated this morning that it was sufficiently strong to hold far more weight than rested on it last night, and attributes its demolition to the loosening of the soil beneath its foundation by softening of the earth, due to recent rains. Today the barn with its contents of hay, grain and horses lies scattered down the hillside, a complete wreck. It was valued at $1,500.

Like Heavy Cannonading.

Last night at 11:30 o'clock a terrible noise like the booming of artillery was heard through the canyon. But little attention was given it, because many times heavy blasts have been fired at various hours of the night in the stone quarry. But William Miller, the sleeping teamster who was hurled through space and landed 150 feet below his resting place of a moment before, fully realized what had happened. By what appears to have been almost a miracle Miller was not imprisoned and was able to rise up quickly and spread the alarm. He knew that the horses occupying the barn were buried beneath a mass of debris, and were probably dead or dying. As soon as possible he ran to the Gambrinus Brewery and notified his employer, returning at once to the work of rescue.

In the meantime men occupying rooms in a nearby boarding house got up and began tearing away the timbers to release the struggling horses. As soon as Mr. Frainey arrived he dispatched a man to request Fire Chief Campbell to send some men to aid in the work. The chief sent men from truck No. 3 and hose No. 6 in charge of District Engineer Young. With ropes and main strength the workers succeeded in rescuing three of the seven horses. Four died before they could be taken from under the mass of debris.

Mr. Frainey's Statement.

"There is but one way the accident could have occurred,' said James Frainey to The Journal this morning. 'The recent rains caused the soil to loosen underneath the barn and of course it was sure to slide sooner or later. I am very glad Mr. Miller escaped death, and I am also very grateful to the firemen for their aid. The loss of the four horses is pretty heavy, as I had no accident insurance on them or the barn. I had fire insurance on both. I will rebuild at once."

SALVATION ARMY IS DOING WELL

Booth-Tucker Pleased With Outlook.

Left for San Francisco After Discussing Work With Portland Followers.

Every moment of Commander Booth-Tucker's time yesterday was taken up. It was his busy day. His energy would put to shame that of most young men of 25. The work outlined by him to his followers was important and perfect to the smallest detail and much good will without doubt result from his brief stop in Portland.

In an interview he said: "The outlook for the Salvation Army in the whole world is at present in better shape than it has been since it came into existence. Arrangements have now been completed for a rescue home to be erected in New York at an expense of $70,000 and another in Brooklyn to cost $30,000.

"In our workingmen's hotel in New York," said Commander Tucker, "we have elevator, electric lights, shower baths and all modern conveniences. A charge of 15 cents per bed is made and from this a small profit is obtained. We have smaller and less pretentious hotels, where only a charge of 10 cents is made, but all are kept neat and clean. A man with no money at all is taken to our industrial home, where he is given work for his keeping.

"Our colonization experiments have met with such happy results that it gives me great pleasure in rehearsing them. We secured 2,000 acres of barren land in Eastern Colorado for which we paid $20 to $30 per acre. Its being tributary to an irrigation ditch was apparently its only redeeming feature. Today you should see the land and the happy, contented people who are engaged in business concerns there. Our colony is composed mostly of farmers who drifted into cities and found no occupation. We took them to our colony called Amity, in Colorado, sold them the land on the installment plan, giving them 10 years in which to complete the payments. Today the land is worth from $150 to $200 per acre, nearly 10 times as much as when we first purchased it.

"Our colonization scheme is a success while others have failed. We do not take one prosperous farmer from one locality to put him into what seems a better one, we take the man who through unfortunate circumstances has nothing at all and put him in a position to do for himself."

Mr. Booth-Tucker was the guest of Judge M. C. George while in Portland. He and his party left early this morning for San Francisco. From there they will return to New York.

STUDENT IS INJURED.

(Journal Special Service.)

CORVALLIS, April 30.—At noon today a desperate surgical operation was performed on a college sophomore who was injured last night while running high hurdles on the athletic field. The injured boy is Earl Rawson, aged 18, residing at Vancouver, Wash. In jumping a hurdle he tipped it over and fell heavily on a leg of the appliance. It penetrated the rectum several inches. At first the case was not considered serious, but at noon the pulse was 140 and the suffering was intense. The case is critical.

COLD STORAGE EXPERIMENTS

Government Appropriates Money to Conduct Tests.

A series of experiments has been inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which will be of much benefit, it is anticipated, to fruit shippers and handlers. The cold storage of citrus fruits, particularly of lemons, with a view to holding the crop some months and marketing it when the supply is scant, prices higher and the demand greater, is to be made the subject of thorough tests. The work is to be carried on by the Division of Pomology under the immediate direction of Assistant Pomologist William A. Taylor.

For some time experiments have been going on in refrigeration, but until now, apples, pears and peaches, particularly the Eastern varieties, have been the only subjects of study. The results were so successful that a special appropriation to continue the experiments was made by the last Congress. Now the department has broadened its experiments to include plums, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cherries, gooseberries and lemons.

Speaking of experiments with lemons, Mr. Taylor is quoted as saying: It is the popular belief that the lemon cannot be preserved in cold storage for any length of time. Commercial experiments have in a number of instances resulted in expensive failures.

Failure Due to Ignorance.

Our experiments with other fruits, and particularly with peaches, have convinced us that the failures were due to ignorance of the needful conditions. We believe lemons can be stored for periods of from four to six months and if we can show how to do it we will perform a great service to the industry. We have, therefore, sent an agent to Chicago where storage will be secured, and have secured the co-operation of railroad companies and of certain California interests.

In accordance with our practice, we must prevent the parties from loss and take full supervision of the subject of the experiment. Peaches, apples and pears have been shipped to European markets under the auspices of the department, and have brought good profits. Of late the department has become interested in the foreign exportation of California oranges. It is believed that certain varieties can be put into London, Paris, Brussels and Berlin at a fine profit, but refrigeration must be studied.

In its experiments the department follows the fruit from its orchard environment to the consumer. Irrigation is one of the many factors which is found to enter into the problem of preservation. In the case of lemons, for instance, it may be found necessary to modify certain practices of the irrigationists.

DIMMICK SENTENCED.

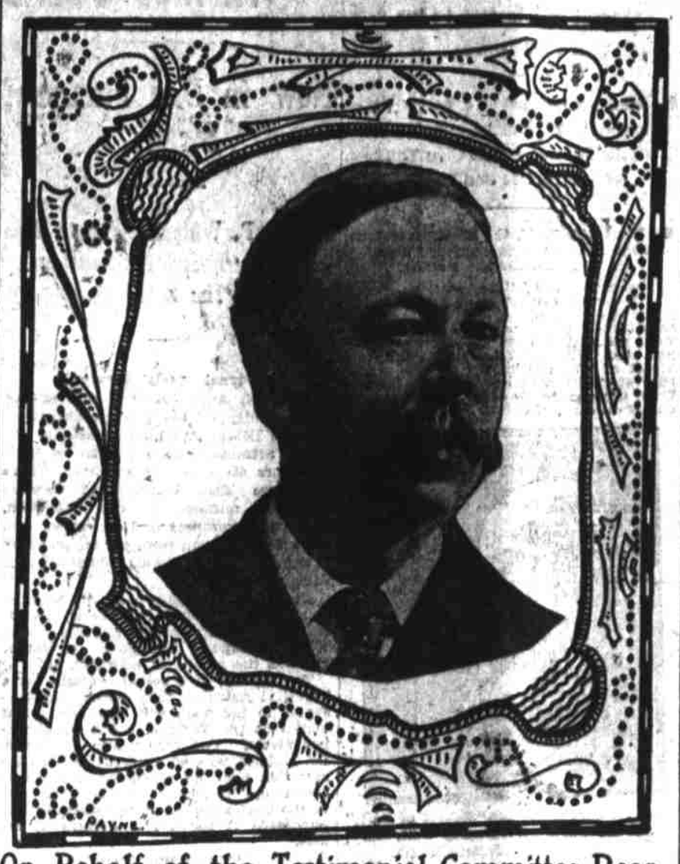
(Journal Special Service.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—After spending years in an effort to locate $30,000 stolen from the government, officials finally succeeded in having sentence passed on Walter Dimmick for the theft. The court listened for a day and a half to arguments for a new trial, which were denied. Dimmick was sentenced to five years in San Quentin, the maximum penalty. With previous sentences Dimmick will serve nine years, but with credits he can reduce this to about six years. Dimmick's attorney, Collins, filed a writ of error and will take the case to the Supreme Court.

ROBSON FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stuart Robson will be buried tomorrow at Gohassett, Mass., in the same cemetery with Lawrence Barrett. He was a steadfast follower of Ingersoll and there will be no religious ceremonies.

GOVERNOR WRITES TO THE ADMIRAL



On Behalf of the Testimonial Committee Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark Receives a Communication.

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, April 30.—Colonel R. W. Mitchell and associates of the Lewis and Clark Testimonial Committee, appointed to present a sword to Admiral Charles E. Clark, recently asked Governor Chamberlain to write the letter of presentation on behalf of the state, and the state's executive yesterday prepared the letter and forwarded the same to the committee, to be sent with the sword to Admiral Clark. The Governor's letter of presentation, as sent, is as follows:

"Executive Department, State of Oregon.

"SALEM, April 29, 1903.—Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.: Sir—At the request of the Testimonial Committee, appointed by the Mayor of the City of Portland, I have the honor, as Governor of the State of Oregon, to tender you a sword commemorative of your distinguished and unparalleled achievements.

"The Atlantic States have in history their John Paul Jones, Perry and Decatur, but we of the Pacific Coast glory in you as our 'Clark of the Oregon.' In the struggle for independence, in the war of 1812, in maintaining the Union, in liberating Cuba from the tryanny of Spain, and in extending American civilization, the part performed by the navy has added luster to the national arms. Bravery and daring in action, ingenuity and skill in seamanship are all admirably combined in the heroes of the American navy, whose names illumine the pages of our country's history. You, as one of them, have achieved distinguished honor in your profession, and it is a very pleasant duty to present to you on behalf of said committee and on behalf of the people of the whole state, this sword as a slight testimonial of the love and esteem in which you are held by the whole state. It is tendered to you by a grateful people, embracing all classes and shades of political opinion, and trust you will receive it as an expression of gratitude for your distinguished services to the nation and in appreciation of you as a man and an officer.

"I have the honor to remain, yours respectfully,

"GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.
"Governor."

AFTERNOON TEA AT BABY'S HOME

Annual May Festival Will Be Enjoyed by Large Crowd.

The anual May tea to be held at the Baby's Home next Saturday afternoon will be attended by the representative society and charitably inclined of Portland. This annual affair is always looked forward to with an interest that could be inspired in no other institution. Light refreshments will be served during the afternoon and real home made candy will be found to tempt the lover of sweets.

The officers of the Baby's Home are Mrs. C. E. Sitton, president; Mrs. E. F. Riley, vice-president; Mr. F. S. Akin, secretary, and Mr. A. L. Keenan, treasurer.

The directors are Mrs. O. M. Scott, Mrs. Hannah Robertson, Mrs. E. S. Bensen and Mrs. M. R. Cox.

HOWARD GUILTY FOR THIRD TIME

The Jury Recommends Life Imprisonment.

(Journal Special Service.)

FRANKFORT, April 30.—The jury in the Howard case at noon today returned a verdict of guilty and fixes the punishment of the prisoner at imprisonment for life. This makes the third time that Howard has been found guilty of complicity in the Goebel assassination. His sentence at the end of the first trial was to be hanged, but he secured another trial, and after his second conviction again obtained a re-hearing. The verdict of the jury today was a decided surprise to friends of the prisoner, who had expected a far more lenient decision.

The jury came in at an early hour this morning and announced inability to agree, but the court refused to discharge them and sent them back with further instructions.

STRIKE IN SEATTLE TOMORROW

SEATTLE, April 30—One of the largest strikes in the history of the city will begin tomorrow morning, when all the men in the employ of all breweries in the city will walk out.

The men affected are those employed in any and all capacities in local breweries. The grievance of the workmen is that the breweries refuse to recognize the union of the brewery workmen. All hotels and saloons in the city were notified this afternoon by the breweries to lay in a sufficient supply of beer to last several weeks, as the breweries will be forced to shut down tomorrow. The fight promises to be long and bitter, as the grievance of the men is of long standing. Business men fear that owing to the present strained relations between employers and the men in all branches of labor in the city a general strike may be precipitated.

LOG ROLLING AT WALLA WALLA

Woodmen of the World Come Together May 1 and 2.

(Journal Special Service.)

WALLA WALLA, April 30.—Every passenger train into Walla Walla today has been loaded to the trucks with people from almost every part of the Northwest, who are coming here to witness the grand log-rolling of the Woodmen of the World. Tomorrow special trains taking in the majority of the towns of Southeastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Northern Idaho will empty their crowds into this city. A most conservative estimate of the number of visitors in the Garden City, May 1 and 2, places it at 5,000.

The celebration is part of the movement recently inaugurated by the Woodmen of the World for the purpose of securing 100,000 new members and a million dollars as a reserve fund.

Walla Walla Camp, No 96, has reached its goal, 349 new members, and all other camps of the order in the vicinity of Walla Walla have greatly increased their membership as a result of the movement begun about two years ago.

Details of the arrangement of the mammoth parade will be completed tonight. It will be one of the most elaborate ever projected by a fraternal order in the Northwest.

Eight hundred plates will be laid tomorrow night in Armory Hall for a banquet, at which the most prominent men in Washington will speak. A majority of the grand officers of the Woodmen of the World will also be present. Head Consul Falkenberg, whose headquarters are in Denver, Col., will not be able to attend, owing to the illness of his wife.

The second day of the celebration will be given over to the stockmen of the Inland Empire. In the morning a long parade of blooded stock will take place. A large number of prizes will be awarded to the owners of the best animals.

Walla Walla business houses are handsomely decorated for Friday and Saturday in the colors and emblems of the Woodmen of the World.

EXLPORER DE CHAILLU DEAD

(Journal Special Service.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Paul de Chaillu, famous explorer and writer, died at midnight, the result of a partial stroke of paralysis received yesterday. De Crailly was the author of a number of interesting books on Africa and made many trips into the wilds of the Dark Continent.

HEARING FAMOUS CASE.

(Journal Special Service.)

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—The hearing for a petition of habeas corpus in the case of young Moses Fowler Chase began this morning in the Federal Court room.

The array of legal talent was too great to permit of hearing the petition in chambers. The arguments so far are on legal grounds rather than on the sanity of the young millionaire.

REMARKS OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

It cannot be denied that the conditions plainly pointed to cautious and deliberate negotiations as the way of prudence and safety. It very soon became apparent, however, that delay and too much deliberation, did not suit the temper and spirit of sturdy Americans chafing under a sense of wrong and convinced that they were entitled to prompt assistance. The inhabitants of our territory bounding on the east side of the Mississippi, in a memorial addressed to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, after reciting their discouraging condition and expressing their faith in the Government's disposition to extend the necessary aid, closed their memorial with these significant words: "And so far as may depend on ourselves, we tender to our country, our lives and fortunes in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary to vindicate the honor and protect the interests of the United States." The settlers in the "States west of the Alleghany Mountains" also in a memorial to the Government clearly indicating their impatience and readiness for extreme action, declared that prompt and decisive measures were necessary, and referred to the maxim that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, as being particularly applicable to their situation. They concluded their statement with these solemn words: "Without interfering in the measures that have been adopted to bring about the amicable arrangement of a difference which has grown out of the gratuitous violation of a solemn treaty, the desire that the United States may explicitly understand that their condition is critical; that the delay of only a single season would be ruinous to their country; and that an imperious necessity may consequently oblige them, if they receive no aid, to adopt themselves, the measures that may appear to them calculated to protect their commerce—even though those measures should produce consequences unfavorable to the harmony of the Confederacy."

These representations emphasized the apprehension of those charged with Governmental affairs, that the course of deliberate caution and waiting, which up to that time had appeared to be the only one permissible, might be insufficient to meet the situation; and that whatever the result might be, a more pronounced position, and more urgent action should be entered upon. President Jefferso wrote to a friend on the 1st of February, 1803: "Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay; as to our course, and the use of the Mississippi so indispensible, that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative already at the French capital, in an attempt to obtain a concession that would cure the difficulty and in a communication to him, after referring to the excitement caused by the withdrawal of the right of deposit, he thus characterized the condition which he believed confronted the Nation: "On the event of this mission depend the future destinies of this Republic. If we cannot by a purchase of the country insure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then as war cannot be distant, it behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course—though not hastening it."

I have not recited these details for the purpose of claiming that this accelerated speed and advanced position on the part of our Government had any important effect in hastening final results. I have thought it not amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that a century ago he people of this country were not seeking to gain Governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretence, but were apt to plainly present their wants or grievances, and to openly demand such consideration and care from the General Government, as was their due under the mandate of popular rule, and that in making their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those invested with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which enjoins that for the people's obedience and support of government, there shall be given in exchange, by the government to the people, defence of their personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and labor. It may also be well to note the efficacy of the people's call upon the Government in those early days, and how quickly the response came—not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice, not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense of the many—but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another nation from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt determination to relieve their distress even if the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

Another incident which it seems to me we may recall today with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the conduct of the President when the treaty of 1803 had been formulated and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well known, originally quite firm in his belief that the Constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension of our limits by purchase as the treaty for the acquisition of the Louisiana territory contemplated. Holding this opinion and at the same time confronted with the clear conviction that the treaty with all its stupendous advantages, could not be allowed to fall without positive peril, if not to our national life, at least to its mist vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritive intimation that any delay in final action on the treaty might open the way to a recession on the part of France. In these circumstances not daring to risk the delay of an amendment to the Constitution prior to such final action he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the Senate and compassing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent Constitutional amendment.

In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this Constitutional question by every branch of the Government against Mr. Jefferson's original opinion and in favor of the Nation's power to acquire territory as was done unde rthe treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring territory, but of distant islands of the sea separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be inclined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the acquisition of lands, not only next adjacent to us, but indispensably necessary to our peace and development.

There were wise men near our President in 1803, who differed with him touching the Nation's power to acquire new territory under the original provisions of the Constitution; and these men did not fail to make known their dissent. Moreover in the Senate to which the treaty was submitted for confirmation, there was an able discussion of its Constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was emphatically declared, when out of 31 votes, 24 were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the Constitution was afterwards presented to Congress, but its first appearance was its last. It does not appear that the President interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction.

While in this day and generation we may wonder at the doubts which so perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at his estimate of the limitations of our fundamental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been allowed to control his action we might have lost the greatest national opportunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the Constitution, we cannot fail at the same time to be profoundly grateful that these doubts and this estimate were those of a man sincere enough and patriotic enough to listen to wise and able counsellors and to give his country the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment.

Thomas Jefferson never furnished better evidence of his greatness than when just before the submission of the treaty to the Senate, he wrote to a distinguished Senator who differed with him on this question: "I confess that I think it important in the present case to set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainly I shall acquiesce with satisfaction—confident that the good sense of our country will correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects."

A recent writer on American Diplomacy, who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good reason for our gratitude today, when, in referring to this subject, he wrote: "It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of affairs a man of such broad views of our country's future. A less able President with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the unconstitutionality of the measure would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the fundamental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the opportunity to open up the continent to the expansion of American Democracy and free institutions."

We are glad at this hour that Jefferson was wrong in his adverse construction of the constitution, and glad that he was liberal minded enough to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here, long enough to contrast in our thoughts the careful and reverent manner in which the restrictions of our fundamental law were scrutinized a hundred years ago, with the tendency often seen in later times to flippantly attempt the adjustment of our constitution to the purposes of interest and convenience?

In conclusion, I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lead us to humble recognition of the Providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a People our course has been marked by occurrences and incidents, so striking, so significant and so constant, that only superstitious dullness or intellectual blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance.

In the midst of our rejoicing today, it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the great event we celebrate, which impressively illustrate the interposition of Divine Providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith, the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming a hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and dispirited representatives, and exclaimed: "I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony without reserve."

It was only nineteen days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain comprised within the Louisiana Purchase was concluded.

This astonishing change in our prospects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the very moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development, which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in San Domingo delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task, were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their re-enslavement, and they suffered so terrible from climate conditions and deadly fever, that after the sacrifice of twenty-five thousand soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment, and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing his designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected unyielding and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of San Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that vied with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana territory? All these things so remote and so far out of sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decrees of God, to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our nation extension and development beyond the dreams of our fathers.

Thus we may well recall in these surroundings, the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfillment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways, for the blessing of our nation.

We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that every one within its citizenship should be clean-minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God.

ROSE COGHLAN WANTS DIVORCE

(Journal Special Service.)

HELENA, Mont., April 30.—Mrs. Rosamond Marie Sullivan, known to the theatrical world as Rose Coghlan, commenced an action in the District Court today for a divorce from her husband, John T. Sullivan, formerly one of the best known actors in the country, but now a leading member of the turf.

Desertion is the cause alleged. Sullivan is now in Washington. Mrs. Sullivan says she wants to resume her maiden name; that she has not lived with her husband for five years, and will never marry again. She has large live stock interests near here, and after completing her stage career, will settle down to ranch life.

GREEKS ATTACK TRAIN.

LOS ANGELES, April 30.—Fifty armed Greeks held up a Southern Pacific freight at Indio last night and demanded transportation to Los Angeles. There was a fierce fight with the trainmen. The latter were driven into the depot.

A posse from San Bernardino dispersed the Greeks.

CHARGES UNPROVED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The report of the House bribery committee, which will be presented this afternoon, will find that the charges of bribery made by Speaker Miller against Editor Hinmann have not been proved and are unjustified.

MURDERER CONFESSES.

(Journal Special Service.)

RIVERSIDE, April 30.—From statements made today by F. W. Fisher, the wife-murderer, it appears he had three wives besides the one he killed, and made away with two of the three. He will be sentenced this afternoon.

YOUNG LOVERS' TROUBLE

Forced Promise of Marriage at Point of Revolver.

Romantic Love Story of Young People Briefly Told.

For leveling a revolver at Miss Myrtle Smalley and threatening to murder her on the spot if she refused to marry him, William A. Thompson, formerly a soldier in the Philippines, was this morning arraigned before Judge Hogue in the Municipal Court on a charge of threatening to kill. After hearing testimony concerning the strange case, the court bound the defendant over to appear before the grand jury.

Behind the peculiar case there lies a romantic love story. Before the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, and the war which followed, Myrtle Smalley and William A. Thompson met and fell in love. They lived near neighbors on Union street, and were much in each other's company. Finally they became engaged, and the announcement of the approaching nuptials was made. Everything was happiness, and never were sweethearts apparently more contented.

Leaves Love For War.

It was two months prior to the wedding date when the news that war had been declared with Spain was flashed from Washington, and William A. Thompson, possessed with martial ardor, vowed to leave his sweetheart, friends and all behind and fight for his country in the far-away Philippines.

When Myrtle Smalley next received her handsome young lover he told her of his new resolve. She begged him not to leave her, and wept bitter tears over his stubborn determination. But in vain were her tears and pleadings, for William A. Thompson went to war. By going he voluntarily broke the engagement with his beautiful sweetheart, for she plainly told him that if he went she would never be his wife.

Leaving Portland with the Oregon Volunteers, Thompson remained in the Philippines 11 months, fighting with honor and bravery against the enemy.

Sweethearts Meet Again.

When the war had reached such a point that the services of the Oregon Volunteers were no longer needed, and they were ordered home, young Thompson accompanied them. When the steamer bearing the gallant fighters hove in sight off San Francisco harbor Myrtle Smalley was an anxious watcher on the wharf. When the great ship at length lay alongside and the boys in blue filed by the sweethearts of former days met again face to face.

After having been mustered out he sought the company of his former sweetheart, and shortly afterwards they again became engaged. But as the course of true love is said to never run smoothly, so it was to be in this instance. Troubles came thick and fast, and a separation occurred, the engagement again being broken.

William A. Thompson and Myrtle Smalley again drifted apart, but the former states that he never for a moment forgot the girl who had twice promised to become his wife. She traveled for a long time, but finally returned to her Portland home at 549 Union street. Thompson was also in the city, working as a street car conductor. Learning of her presence he sought her out, and at the first opportunity met her in a lonely side street, and by holding a revolver at her head, again succeeded in obtaining from her a promise of marriage. She invited him to her home, and they walked in that direction. When she reached the gate in front, she broke away from Thompson and fled into her home. He ran away, but was arrested later on a warrant charging him with threatening to kill.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

(Journal Special Service.)

MEDFORD, Ore., April 30.—A. Walker, a farmer, living three miles west of Medford, while going home from town last evening, was shot through the lung with a bullet from a pistol carried in his side pocket. Walker stooped over and the pistol dropped and was discharged. The bullet came out at his shoulder. He will probably die.

SHAMROCK III. STEPPED.

(Journal Special Service.)

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch from Greenock says that the new mast of Shamrock III was stepped today and the workmen are now strengthening her rigging screws.

CONGER MAY BE FIRED.

(Journal Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Minister Conger's removal or transfer from Pekin may be the outcome of the Manchurian episode. Count Cassini has quietly pointed out to Secretary Hay that Conger is the only foreign representative at the Chinese capital who was informed of Russia's demands on Manchuria.

FOR GUARANTEED TITLES

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