

SHE FLED HIS WIFE TO MARRY LEFT HIM

Chow Sheem Escaped From Slave House Weds Lim Yow.

WARRANT FOR BRIDE HIS WRONG IS GREAT

U. S. Marshal Pursuing the Pair Who Have Disappeared Mysteriously—Seeks to Deport Chow Sheem as an Illegal Resident.

In the parlor of the Chinese Rescue home, at 359 Fourteenth street, occupied by Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Holt, two Chinese were married last evening. Chow Sheem, the young Chinese girl who recently escaped from the slave house kept by Moy Bun at 223 Pine street, and sought refuge in the home, was married to Lim Yow, a young Chinaman who chooses to be known under the American name of Charlie L. Yee. Rev. Mr. Holt of the mission performed the ceremony. Following the ceremony both bride and groom mysteriously disappeared, and up to a late hour this afternoon federal officials armed with a warrant for the arrest of the girl have been unable to locate them. The warrant charges that the girl is an illegal resident of the country and the immigration department is anxious to deport her.

While it was originally supposed that the girl fled to the slave house to escape the barbarities that were inflicted upon her, it now becomes apparent that a romance was the primary incentive, and it was to frustrate a suspected elopement that the warrant was issued by the immigration department. Where the couple has fled is a question which perplexes the officials. Mrs. W. S. Holt, the matron of the home, appears to be the only persons that know, and Mrs. Holt is said to be out of the city. Rev. Mr. Holt admitted that he performed the ceremony, but when questioned by a deputy United States marshal denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the girl. He volunteered the information that his wife would return to the city late this evening, and that she would know where the couple had gone. In the marriage license, Chow Sheem's name is given as Sou Yo, but she has not been known by the latter name since she left her home in China. She was smuggled into the country under the name of Moy Yui Gum, and was given the name of Chow Sheem in the slave house.

Lim Yow, husband of the girl, is in a measure responsible for all her trouble. It was at his advice, it is asserted, that his sweetheart picked up sufficient courage to flee from the slave house. But in rescuing her from her Chinese persecutors, it now appears that the young man has encountered difficulties of an even more serious nature—which threaten an abrupt ending of the romance and deportation of his sweetheart. Kidnaped into slavery during childhood, according to her own story, and forced to a slave house in a foreign land, Chow Sheem had come to believe that there is no good in the world, and that America, particularly was the abode of revelry and crime. Then appeared Lim Yow, and she fell in love. Then young Lim Yow appealed to his rich and influential cousin, Lim Yuen, who suggested that the girl escape to the Chinese Rescue home. After the affair had blown over, and the pursuers given up the chase, it would be comparatively easy to arrange for the wedding, he said. But things did not go as were expected.

Threatened to Go to Law. Moy Bun threatened to force the girl to return to the slave house, by bringing forth her father and instituting habeas corpus proceedings. Moy Bun Sing of Seattle was claimed to be the father, and it looked as if the plot might succeed.

In anger and despair, Chow Sheem disowned the purported father, and at the same time gave information which would probably result in her deportation, and separation from her sweetheart. She had been smuggled into the country, she said, as the daughter of Moy Sam Sing, but that he was not her real father. She had been kidnaped and bought into slavery by Moy Bun. It was discovered that the smuggling which she charged occurred three years ago, and that the crime, if any was committed, was outlawed by the court.

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An Oregon Man Searches Four States for Un- dutiful Partner.

HIS WRONG IS GREAT

Accompanied by His Three Little Children, He Appears in San Francisco Looking for the Run-away Couple.

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Weary from a search of four states, but undaunted in his determination to find his deceiving wife, I. B. Small, a hotel man of Oswego, Or., arrived in this city late last night. He was at the hall of justice bright and early this morning to confer with the police. Small is not violent in his pursuit, but desires to find his recant spouse so that he can persuade her to abandon a man named John Grant, with whom Mrs. Small eloped from Portland some time ago. Small says he will do what he can for the woman for his children's sake. He says the man Grant will go to jail if he has to trail him to the end of the earth.

In December, 1902, Grant worked on the railroad near Oswego and met Mrs. Small, who is a young, good-looking and quiet woman. She seemed to be hypnotized by Grant, and her infatuation led to many meetings with him and her subsequent disappearance. From Oswego the Small removed to Portland about six months ago. In August of this year the elopement took place.

Small traced the couple to The Dalles, and from there to Astoria and Seattle. After 25 nights and days of continuous search he located the erring ones at McMurray, Wash. Before he could reach that town, however, they had taken their departure, and then he lost all trace of them.

Small was informed that a couple answering their description had been seen in British Columbia. He visited the leading towns in the northern province, but failed to find a clue. He then searched Eastern Washington and Idaho.

Small next turned his steps toward Montana, and after making a thorough search of that state returned to Seattle and took a steamer to this city. Accompanying him on his remarkable pursuit are his three children—two boys and a girl.

Mr. Small plainly stated today that he had no intention of harming his wife in every feature. He looks to be a quiet man, and determination is expressed in his long journey, but declares that he will continue the search.

He is particularly anxious to find his wife so as to make a property settlement with her and then send the woman to her relatives at Gervais, Or. Small has sent out circulars describing the man and woman to all parts of the United States and Canada, and is now sending them to other parts of the world, offering a reward for any substantial information. He keeps his little children well dressed and is of excellent appearance himself.

MUST HANG FOR KILLING HIS WIFE

(Journal Special Service.) Helena, Dec. 24.—Louis H. Mott, the Missoula woodcutter, must hang, his appeal to the supreme court for a new trial having been decided against him by that tribunal today. Mott was charged with the murder of his wife in Missoula last spring. He was the proprietor of a laundry at the time and evidence showed that he shot his wife twice—once while she was in their room upstairs over the laundry and again as she was endeavoring to escape from him by running downstairs. He was convicted and sentenced to death, but his case was appealed, defendant's counsel basing his motion for a new trial upon the ground that he was not tried by an impartial jury. In that Juror Coleman when sworn as a juror, was biased and prejudiced against defendant, which was shown upon his voir dire examination and which neither defendant nor his counsel discovered until after the verdict of conviction was rendered.

SAN FRANCISCO IN HANDS OF BANDITS

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Four thugs started a tour of crime south of Market street last night and committed six crimes before they got through their work. The first crime was a holdup near Fourth street, when, with a revolver at his head, C. Guadalupe was made to give up all his money and valuables. The quartet then went down Third street to the Teamsters' Exchange, and while the proprietor was drawing beer, they opened the till and took out \$28. At Third and Brannan streets, a few blocks away, they at-



THE TURK—"EVERY TIME A BRICK IS THROWN I HAVE TO SALUTE A WARSHIP."

LIVES LOST IN A FRIGHTFUL WRECK

TRAIN ON THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILS INTO CAR LOADED WITH HEAVY BRIDGE TIMBERS WHICH WAS UNACCOUNTABLY LEFT ON THE TRACK—AWFUL ACCIDENT.

(Journal Special Service.) Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 24.—An appalling accident occurred about 5 o'clock last night on the Baltimore & Ohio railway two miles west of Dawson, a small village 40 miles from this city.

Sixty-five lives are reported lost this morning and the list may grow, as many are so seriously injured that their deaths are expected. The Eugene Limited, the fastest train running between here and New York, was speeding at a 60-mile-an-hour clip, when, turning a sharp curve, a car loaded with huge bridge timbers was seen on the track. Air brakes were applied so suddenly that passengers were thrown from their seats.

Then came an awful crash, a moment of silence, then shrieks and death groans. The engine had plowed into the obstruction and was demolished. The tender was thrown 100 feet to the side, two baggage cars and two day coaches were telescoped and the wrecked cars. The unfortunate passengers who had escaped death by not being mangled had their life burned out.

Then came the rescue work. Those persons not injured had occupied seats in the Pullman and sleeping coaches which were kept in the wrecked cars. They did what they could for the bruised and mangled survivors. Many were found pinned beneath trucks and others were covered with burning debris.

The night was dark and cold and work- ers were greatly handicapped in the efforts of rescue. The accident was reported to Connellsville, nine miles away, and immediately a relief train was dispatched to the fearful scene. Every available physician and nurse was aboard.

Those injured were taken into relief coaches and carried back to the hospital at Connellsville. Thomas J. Baum, the baggage-master of the wrecked train, escaped with frightful bruises, notwithstanding which he walked half a mile down the track and signalled the westbound train, which would have otherwise collided on the curve as the fast train had done. His act was a brave one.

This morning at 8 o'clock 65 bodies are lying in the morgue at Connellsville. Work of identification goes slowly, so badly mangled and burned are the remains.

Most of those killed and seriously injured were immigrants. The few not hurt among them began robbing their dead and maimed companions so soon as they could get to them.

An official statement as to the true cause of the accident, or rather why the train was allowed to stand upon the track when the approach of the limited was known, has not yet been given out and will not be until a thorough investigation is made.

Four arrests were made at Dawson this morning of persons charged with robbing the dead. Two are white men and two colored.

Connellsville, Pa., Dec. 24.—The latest estimate of the deaths in the Baltimore & Ohio wreck last night, place the number killed at 70, with only 20 identified. At noon it was ascertained that there are 68 deaths with three dying in the hospitals. Of these 59 are identified. It now appears that there were fewer foreigners in the wreck than at first supposed. Numbers of victims will never be identified as they are burned beyond recognition. The injured are being attended by a score of doctors from nearby points. Business in Connellsville is entirely suspended.

GREAT WORK OF THE LAWMAKERS

Not in Years Has so Good a Record Been Made by Members of the Oregon Legislature—Adjourns Near Midnight.

(Journal Special Service.) Salem, Or., Dec. 24.—Thirty-four bills are in the hands of Governor Chamberlain waiting for his action. They are the result of three days work of the legislature in extra session, called for the purpose of repealing the inoperative Phelps law. This was done by the law-makers without hesitancy.

Another great matter of importance to the state of Oregon was that of passing of the bill for the appropriation of \$100,000 for securing a right of way for the proposed Celilo canal.

The great majority of the 34 bills before the governor are of minor importance, and in speaking of the same this morning the chief executive of the state said: "In a general way, from reports published in newspapers, there are no measures likely to meet my disapproval, to such an extent as to warrant me in exercising the veto power, but I have not yet examined all the bills passed, and cannot speak for all of them. Critical examinations of them may induce me to change my mind and compel me to veto some which might possibly contain certain provisions that now I know nothing about."

(Journal Special Service.) Salem, Or., Dec. 24.—The special session of the legislature closed at 11:30 o'clock last night. It was the shortest and least expensive in the history of the state. Both houses called a recess several hours earlier and most of the members left the capitol. Speaker Harris of the house and Chief Clerk Morehead of the senate remained as a formality to officiate at the windup. The Phelps law was repealed and the old tax law re-enacted. The other bill passed of great importance was for the Celilo-right of way appropriation of \$100,000. Outside of these bills about a dozen of less consequence were passed.

Flat Salary and Gambling. As predicted by The Journal, the gambling measure was choked without being brought up in the senate. The flat salary bill, which was vigorously discussed at the morning session of the senate, was again taken up in the evening and killed after a period of oratory.

The railway legislation to adjust traffic met with defeat in the house.

Chance for Pot Hunters. Senator Carter of Jackson county introduced a bill in the senate for the protection of elk. It was not passed. The bill recommended that the closed season be from September 15 to November 1 and to increase the penalty from a maximum fine of \$500 to one year's imprisonment. Smith of Multnomah county supported the measure and declared that the pot hunters who were responsible for the killing of game be placed in jail if they violated it for the purpose of sport or pelts. He said anyone who would destroy game out of season was a hyena and a low down loafer, and that no punishment was too severe to deter them from their dastardly practices.

Delinquent Tax Law. Senate bill No. 22, by Carter of Jackson county, to amend section 3.122 of the code, was passed. In the disposing of land for delinquent taxes, each parcel shall be sold to the person who offers to pay the taxes, costs and accruing penalties thereon, and takes a certificate at the lowest rate of interest provided, however, the maximum rate shall not exceed 10 per cent. The old law did not provide for a maximum rate, with the result that exorbitant prices were charged.

Gambler's Lobby. When the bill making gambling a felony was introduced in the house and nearly passed, the sporting men in Portland were notified by Larry Sullivan, who was on the ground, with the result that Eugene Blazier, Fred Fritz, Harvey Dale and John Thomas came to Salem at once, and it was general talk that a "sack" would figure principally in squelching the bill before the senate.

Senate Routine. S. B. 26, Mulkey—Granting life diplomas to certain persons entitled to them under laws in force in 1899; passed. S. B. 15, Carter—To amend the game laws; lost. S. R. Rand—To pay clerks for extra time; adopted.

S. B. 25, Malarkey—To raise salaries of circuit judges in Multnomah from \$3,000 to \$4,000; passed. The report of the committee on salaries and mileage, showing a total of \$1,252.70 due the senators, was adopted. Senator Booth declined to accept either salary or mileage.

S. B. 42—To appropriate money for express for this legislative assembly; passed. S. J. R. Brownell—to propose an amendment to the constitution providing that the right of suffrage shall not be denied to any person on account of sex; adopted.

H. B. 41, Edwards—To prohibit killing of Chinese pheasants until 1906; passed. H. B. 30, Kay—To place state officers on flat salaries; failed to pass. S. R. 6 and 7, Miller—Thanking the president and clerks for their efficient services during the session; adopted by a rising vote.

Senate concurred in the house amendment to S. B. 18, relating to notices of city and school district tax levies. S. B. 20, Brownell—to provide that road supervisors shall be elected by the people; passed. S. B. 21, Marsters—to appropriate \$2,500 for equipment of barracks for Soldiers' home at Roseburg; passed. S. B. 22, Carter—to amend section 3.122 of code so as to limit the rate of interest on tax sale certificates to 10 per cent; passed.

The judiciary committee reported a substitute bill for S. B. 11, by Brownell, providing that no assignee of a claim for fees paid to a county officer shall maintain a suit to recover the same, and the substitute was passed. S. B. 8, Wade—to provide for deputy district attorneys in the Eighth judicial district; passed. Senate joint resolution, requesting the governor to secure and report to the next legislature the amount of salary and fees received by the different state officers, was laid on the table. S. B. 27, Wehrung—Substitute for S. B. 24, amending section 5.020 of the code, relating to condemnation of water rights; passed. S. B. 25, Tuttle—to amend charter of Seaside; passed.

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HIGHEST COTTON SINCE CIVIL WAR

QUOTATIONS REACH \$33.1 TODAY AND EXPORTS BECOME BRIGHTER AND RISE TO COVER—BROKERS PREDICT STILL FURTHER ADVANCES IN MARKET.

(Journal Special Service.) New York, Dec. 24.—The price of cotton today went to \$33.1—the highest price since the war of the rebellion. Many of the brokers are predicting that the price will go to \$34. Cotton prices have of late been showing some sensational advances but the rise in the market today frightened the shorts and many of them were forced to cover. The cause of the rise is the smallness of receipts during the past week and the supposed shortage in the coming crop.

Postal Inspectors After a Senator. Washington Bureau of The Journal. Washington, Dec. 24.—Postoffice inspectors are investigating the charges that Senator Warren of Wyoming is lessee of the postoffice quarters at Cheyenne, his home town. The statutes prohibit any member of congress from directly or indirectly enjoying any contract entered into in behalf of the United States, and provides that such contracts become void. It has been disclosed that Beavers made a general practice of entering into such contracts with members of congress, but inasmuch as it could not be shown that any loss resulted to the government, it was ordered that all such contracts, when discovered, should be canceled.

Colombia Appeals for Consideration. (Journal Special Service.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—The brief setting forth Colombia's position in reference to the recognition of Panama by the United States is now in the hands of Secretary Hay. It was presented to him personally last night by Reyes. It is an elaborate document, on which General Reyes and Herran spent three weeks preparing, assisted by Wayne MacVeagh. It is a dignified protest and appeals for the reconsideration of the recognition extended to the new republic.

Contradictions in the Fair Will Case. (Journal Special Service.) Paris, Dec. 24.—At a special sitting in the Fair will case at Facyscur today, Dr. Perriqua who testified at Paris that Mrs. Fair survived her husband was severely cross-examined. The witness generalized, hesitated, and finally contradicted himself, thus seriously damaging his previous evidence.

Harrowing Details Will be Presented. (Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 24.—If the district attorney is on the right trail, he will put before the grand jury the harrowing details of the murder of Mabel Bechtel. The officials say that he will present evidence to show that the girl's entire family had a hand in her taking off. Here is the story of the murder as the police build it up: Mabel was engaged to a man named Elstein, of whom the family approved, but was much in the company of a rival

MAY DENY FAIR RATES

A. L. Craig Tells the Railways' Plan of Campaign Against Brokers.

"NO MORE EXCURSIONS"

Special Fares for Lewis & Clark and St. Louis Expositions May Be Refused Unless States Forbid by Law So-called "Scalping."

The railroads of the country may refuse to grant special rates to the St. Louis or the Lewis and Clark expositions and their concessions will be determined by the attitude of the states of Missouri and Oregon towards ticket brokers.

A. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, this morning made the above statement when asked about exposition rates.

"The railroads at St. Louis seem to have taken a firm stand on this matter," said Mr. Craig, "and though the question will be considered at the meeting of the passenger men next month, I doubt if the railroads will make any concessions to travel to St. Louis if the ticket broker is permitted to flourish."

Some Thing in Oregon. "The people of Oregon are up against the same proposition and the railroads can hardly be expected to work in every way possible for the welfare of the local fair if they are to be robbed. Why should the Northern Pacific, that has already all the business from the Missouri and Oregon towards ticket brokers, be the only one to be robbed?"

"We are working on individual cases chiefly and have several brokers behind the bars, but conviction is hard to secure. In Chicago we discovered a fellow who pled his work of changing ticket dates, altering names and pasting up punch marks in vail. Of course in such a case no eye-witnesses could be summoned and though there was all the circumstantial evidence needed to hang a man there was no conviction. At present a big fight is being carried on in a Pennsylvania city against a broker, who has been indicted on numerous charges of ticket forgery. The convicting of individuals is slow work and state measures are needed, but when we get them the defense is made that the state cannot interfere with brokers selling tickets to other states since this lies in the realms of interstate commerce laws, and again we meet a stone wall."

Failure of National Law. "We tried to get a national law and finally did get such a measure through the house of representatives, but it was delayed in its passage until so near the end of the session that it never came before the senate. In the house are numerous representatives who make a popular play by opposing any act that enables a corporation to protect itself from wholesale theft, and these always are obstructionists."

"I don't know what measures can be taken to effectively stop this brokers' work. In Canada it is prohibited, but legislation comes slowly and popular sentiment seems to be with the broker in many cases in this country. The railroads will certainly refuse to give special rates and large concessions to public enterprises if they must doubly lose, both in the cutting of rates to their regular patrons and by the manipulation of the broker. The refusal to grant special rates, however, is a club that will arouse much popular disapproval and hard feeling and the roads hesitate to use it, but the time seems to have come to make a stand."

Took to Boats in Night Clothing. (Journal Special Service.) Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 24.—The steamer Erastus Corning, plying between New Haven and New York, ran on Copsps early this morning. Thirty passengers took to boats. They were mostly clad in night garments. The steamer sank almost instantly. One of the boats containing four women and two men is missing.

Named Weisenberger and had lately accompanied him to Philadelphia. Her brother, a man of low intelligence, remonstrated with her. The night she was killed she came home from a visit with Volanberg and found them waiting for her. She confessed to them where she had been, and with whom. A quarrel followed and he seized a hatchet. There was a short struggle, the hatchet came down on the girl's skull and crashed through it like an eggshell. The family then tried to conceal the crime.