

JEALOUS WIFE FIRES TWO DEADLY BULLETS

Mrs. Thomas J. Dodgson, of Salt Lake, Upbraids Her Husband and Slays Him on Public Street.

URNS PISTOL ON HERSELF AND FALLS DYING BY HIS SIDE

Couple Had Separated Three Weeks Ago and Man Was Killed Because He Refused to Live With Wife.

Insane from jealousy and because of the refusal of her husband, Thomas J. Dodgson, to live with her after a separation lasting about three weeks, Gertrude Dodgson shot him down from the Northern Hotel, Twelfth and Northrup streets, at 11:20 o'clock this morning. She then turned the revolver on herself and inflicted a wound from which she died 45 minutes later.

The double tragedy was witnessed by two persons, Mrs. P. Hart and her son, Dan Hart, living at 465 Northrup street, who were standing on the front porch. They say that the Dodgson couple do not live at the hotel, but that the husband is in the lead in front of the hotel he turned off and sauntered toward the steps leading up to the porch, as if to avoid his wife.

Death was almost instantaneous. Dodgson moved only slightly for a few moments as he lay on the ground. When the bullet struck him he had his hands in his trousers pockets, and had a toothpick between his lips. They were still there when he was picked up dead.

No Doctor Was Called. The neighborhood was convulsed with excitement after the shooting, and in a few minutes the bodies were surrounded by a crowd of men and women. Nobody seemed to think of calling a doctor, and 19 or 20 minutes elapsed before word was telephoned the police.

Mrs. Dodgson carried a small handbag, containing a purse which held \$1.33 in silver and coppers, a pair of white gloves and some charcoal tablets. No papers were in this match. The revolver with which she shot her husband and herself is of the hammerless model and new. It was found lying close to her hand by the police.

Dodgson was aged about 35 years and his wife was two years younger. They formerly lived at Salt Lake City, Utah, and later at Los Angeles, California. The parents of the dead man are at Seattle. He had a half brother, William Bassier, also known as William Slatts, who is employed at the fair grounds. The victim of jealousy came to Portland about two years ago in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company as expert electrician.

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YOUNG AMERICA'S OWN DAY

ODESSA STILL MILITARY CAMP

Mutineers Seize a Transport but After Killing Officers Repent and Yield—Decree to Be Issued Calling a National Representative Assembly to Meet in July.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—(Bulletin.)—Admiral Kruger wires the minister of marine as follows: "The crew of the transport Prout mutinied as the vessel was leaving Tendrov bay, seizing the captain and other officers. Lieutenant Neysverren and Boatswain Cosidine were killed. The Prout has arrived at Sevastopol and the crew are now repentant. The officers have been released. The crew asked them to resume their positions. Official inquiry is being made."

London, July 4.—(Bulletin.)—The correspondent of the Evening Standard at Odessa wires that the Khisar Potemkin has been sighted 25 miles off that port.

Odessa, July 4.—The city continues quiet. The vigilance of the authorities is not relaxed. Forty thousand troops are still on guard. Part of the crew of the Pobiedonosoff, including the men brought ashore yesterday, are in jail charged with mutiny. The men will be

tried by court-martial. It is not believed they will be condemned to be shot. Work is being resumed all over the city. The torpedo boat destroyer Smeltville, with volunteer crew, has sailed from Odessa with the intention of sinking the Khisar Potemkin, which left Kustendji and is reported to be returning here.

Soldiers are camped in all principal streets and the town resembles a military camp. Fears are entertained of an uprising against the Jews among the peasants. In the country peasants are reported to have revolted and to be pillaging and burning. Jews are fleeing the city by thousands. Revolt has again broken out in Poland. Numerous Sunday strikers were holding a meeting and the admiral's propaganda is making gigantic strides in the army, and that last night 50 revolutionists were put to death.

Estimates of the number of killed during the rioting last week run as high as 5,000.

Cosacks Attack Workmen. St. Petersburg, July 4.—Three hundred Cosacks today dispersed 5,000 strikers from the Nevsky works. The strikers were holding a meeting and the Cosacks frequently charged the defenseless workmen, beating them brutally with whips.

CHRISTENS A WARSHIP BY LIBERATING DOVES

Barrow-in-Furness, England, July 4.—The Princess Aristagawa christened the Japanese battleship Kasori of 14,400 tons which was launched this afternoon at the yards of the Vickers-Maxim company. Instead of breaking the customary bottle of champagne over the vessel the princess liberated a cage of doves as the ship struck the water. The Kasori is one of the most powerful warships ever launched, with a speed of 19 knots.

PRESIDENT LEAVES TO ATTEND HAY FUNERAL

Oyster Bay, July 4.—All arrangements have been completed for the president's journey to Cleveland to attend the Hay funeral. He will leave at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the private car of President Peters of the Long Island railroad on a special train for the Pennsylvania, which leaves Jersey City at 5:05 o'clock. The president will be joined en route by the cabinet members.

TWO HUNDRED PERISH IN MEXICAN FLOODS

Mexico City, July 4.—The former estimate of loss of life in the Guanaquato flood is dropping and the great

erty losses rising. Two hundred people are now thought to have perished. On the opposite side of the river, in the business part of town, the electric light plant has been destroyed. Fifty bodies have been recovered. The property damage is \$2,000,000.

No great damage to the mines is reported. Miners are doing rescue work in Guanajuato. The water has reached a height of 15 feet in the main thoroughfares. There are no electric light or mail communications. The heavy rains continue.

Guanajuato is situated in a gorge. The present storm began Friday, continuing through Saturday and Sunday and ending in a cloudburst. The entire city was filled with rushing water and foundations were undermined and many buildings fell. In many cases the inhabitants being crushed beneath the falling walls. People rushed madly to the mountains.

A large number of people who sought refuge in the church of San Diego were crushed to death by its falling walls. Four hotels and many stores were demolished and many of the largest dwellings.

MADMAN KILLS FOUR THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

Cincinnati, July 4.—William Gardner, while insane, last night shot his wife, William Applegate, Curry Smith and Patrolman Worth and committed suicide this morning. Gardner was pursued after the shooting and took refuge in the woods where he killed himself with a shotgun.

MOTHER BECOMES RAVING MANIAC

Returns Home to Find Husband and Daughter Both Dead.

POLICE SAY MAY BE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Gas Jets Open and Four Other Children Found Partly Overcome.

San Francisco, July 4.—Upon her return home this morning from her duties as night nurse, Mrs. Josephine Heine found her husband, Henry, and her daughter, Charlotte, aged 14 years, dead in bed. Both father and daughter had been asphyxiated by gas. Four other children were partly overcome by the fumes, but recovered.

The discovery caused the mother to faint, and after being brought to consciousness she became a raving maniac, making desperate efforts to take her own life. Together with her four children she was removed to the hospital and placed under restraint to prevent her from killing herself.

The police are inclined to the belief that it is a case of murder and suicide. This fact is lent color to owing to several gas jets being found open and gas escaping freely. Heine, it is said, had been drinking heavily for several weeks, and it is thought that while temporarily insane he committed the act which cost himself and daughter their lives.

COURTS CANNOT ORDER PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Helena, Mont., July 4.—Holding that the district court has no power to order a physical examination by physicians and that the physician may not testify against the wishes of a patient, the supreme court has handed down a very important opinion relating to personal injury suits. Mary May had sued the Northern Pacific for damages because of injuries received in a wreck and recovered judgment. The opinion holds that the lower court had no power to order a physical examination, and that the physician who first attended the woman could not testify against her wishes. Therefore, the court affirmed the decision of the lower court.

BANK'S FAILURE DUE TO STROKE OF APOPLEXY

Topeka, Kan., July 4.—The failure of the First National bank and the run on the Central National which was precipitated through the financial troubles of C. J. Devlin will not cause any loss to depositors as Devlin has placed his entire assets at the disposal of the creditors, of whom a committee has been formed to handle the estate. The whole trouble was precipitated by an attack of apoplexy two weeks ago which rendered Mr. Devlin incapable of transacting business.

MITCHELL CONVICTED, WILL TAKE APPEAL

Jury Makes Recommendation for Mercy, Which It Is Understood Secretary Hitchcock Indorses.

SIX BALLOTS TAKEN, ALL BUT THE LAST STANDING 11 TO 1

Single Juror Who Held Out Capitulates on Condition That Jury Recommend Clemency—Appeal to Be Argued Monday.

F. J. Heney, United States district judge—My confidence in the integrity and common sense of the masses of the American people is so great and unwavering that I never doubted for one moment that an Oregon jury would fearlessly and impartially perform its duty under the law and the facts. The whole people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the standard of good citizenship which has been set by the jury in the Mitchell case.

Ex-Senator Thurston, Senator Mitchell's counsel—I never care to discuss a verdict after it has been rendered. We shall argue next Monday the motion for a new trial. If that motion is overruled, we shall take a writ of error, though I am not yet certain whether it will be to the circuit court of appeals or to the United States supreme court. We shall take the case to the supreme court if we find that we can do so. The Burton case went direct to the supreme court. That case was not exactly on all fours with this one, although based on the same statute. Senator Mitchell cannot be deprived of his seat in the senate until the verdict rendered by this jury has been confirmed on appeal.

G. Steiner, foreman of the jury—We did our duty, and we do not wish either censure or praise. We were very sorry for Senator Mitchell, but we could not conscientiously return any verdict but the one we gave. I have served on many juries, but this was the hardest job of the kind I ever had in my life.

Senator John H. Mitchell was found guilty yesterday, summoned from his hotel to the federal courtroom, at 11 o'clock last night the old man who for 40 years has played a conspicuous part in the affairs of Oregon, heard the verdict which convicts him of violating the laws of his country.

"We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment and recommend him to the mercy of the court for leniency. In the breathless rush that succeeded the reading of the verdict Senator Mitchell sat dazed, rigid, the slow tears welling to his eyes. Once or twice with trembling hand he asked his long white beard while the jury was polled and his attorneys gave notice of a motion for new trial. These formalities were soon over and with slow and feeble steps he walked toward the door, retiring mechanically to the expressions of sympathy from the little group of friends who crowded about him.

Senator Thurston supported the tottering figure of his friend and client, and Mrs. Thurston, the only woman in the courtroom when the verdict was returned, laid a sympathizing hand on the old man's shoulder. Slowly and sadly the little company left the building.

Over Nearly Eight Hours. For seven hours and a half the jury deliberated before reaching a verdict. Six ballots were taken and five times the vote stood 11 for conviction and one for acquittal. At last the one juror who had voted for acquittal yielded to the arguments of his companions, stipulating only that the verdict should contain a recommendation for clemency. To this his fellows agreed.

It was five minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the jury retired after receiving the instructions of Judge De Haven. A throng of people waited about the corridors in the expectation that an early verdict might be rendered, but as the hours dragged by the numbers lessened. Judge De Haven at first informed the marshal that unless the verdict was rendered by 3 o'clock he would not receive it until morning, but later he extended the time until 11 o'clock. At 6 o'clock dinner was served in to the jury, but there was no sign as to its progress toward a verdict. Finally at 10:35 o'clock word came from the locked and guarded room that the jury was ready to report. Judge De Haven was hastily notified and word was sent to Senator Mitchell and his counsel. United States District Attorney Heney, who had gone with friends to the fair grounds, could not be reached.

After the news that a verdict had been reached was given out Senator Mitchell was first to reach the courtroom. He was accompanied by Judge C. H. Carey, who sat beside him until the arrival of Judge Bennett. Almost on the stroke of 11 o'clock Judge De Haven entered from his chambers and the jury filed into their seats.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the court. "We have," responded the foreman, G. Steiner. "Silently the white envelope containing the verdict was passed to Judge De Haven, who read it over and then handed it to the clerk, Captain Sladen. Every ear was strained to catch the words as the clerk read the judgment of the jury, declaring John H. Mitchell guilty as charged, but recommending him to the clemency of the court."

"We intend to have the jury polled," said Judge Bennett. "One by one the jurors responded in the affirmative, as the clerk asked: (Continued on Page Nine.)

STAMP TAX TO MEET DEFICIT

Movement Among Republican Leaders to Reestablish War Revenue Measure.

Washington, July 4.—There is a strong inclination among Republican statesmen to restore special stamp taxes of the Spanish war in fine to meet the treasury deficit. More than \$10,000,000 shortage is threatened during the fiscal year just beginning. There are suggestions of a revision of tariff laws to produce more revenue, but these do not come from the men who rule the senate and house. There are treasury watchdogs in both houses of congress who believe that expenditures can be cut so that no additional taxation is necessary, but practical men cannot see much accomplished in that direction.

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TOM JOHNSON AFTER PRESIDENTIAL HONOR

Ohio Man to Seek Nomination Upon Government Ownership Platform.

Chicago, July 4.—Tom L. Johnson is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination of president in 1908 and is going to seek the nomination on the platform declaring for government ownership of transportation lines. This is said to be the underlying motive of Johnson's taking an active interest in the effort to municipalize Chicago traction lines. Mayor Dunne is grooming the Cleveland man for the presidential nomination, and it is understood hopes to deliver to him the Illinois delegation. Johnson has been actively pushing the three-cent fare, and other new fangled traction and railroad theories, to the fore for several years—in fact since he retired from the street railroad business—but heretofore he has confined his advancement of these ideas to Ohio. Johnson has been in Chicago twice since Mayor Dunne took office, and Dunne conferred with him once in Cleveland.

ROMANCE AND FORTUNE MINGLED WITH COTTON

Theodore H. Price Clears Up a Million and Again Dominates White Staple.

New York, July 4.—Leaping 100 points, cotton yesterday carried the fortune of Theodore H. Price well toward the \$1,000,000 mark and established his position once again as dominating the white staple market. One hundred points means \$5 a bale. Rarely have finance and commerce been so intricately mingled with romance as in the case of Theodore H. Price. Five years ago he was dragged from his throne as "cotton king" within four days of his wedding, and instead of bringing his wife a fortune well up in the millions, he started away with but upon the honeymoon only by so much lavishness as \$1,000,000. Since then Price paid off his debts, bought back the firm of McCormick & Co. failed in 1900, and every penny of \$1,000,000 by him yesterday belongs to him. For five years he has been a millionaire, and he is now a millionaire again.