LASSO DENVER DEMOCRATS

Commercial Club Plan to Corral Delegates at Democratic Convention and Bring Them to Portland on Excursion Trip.

At an enthusiastic and representative meeting of the Portland Commercial club last evening a plan was launched by which it is believed a large part of the national Democratic delegations to the Denver convention next summer can be induced to visit Oregon. A committee of 100 men will be sent by the club to the Denver convention, aided by the valuable argument that will be offered by Oregon apples, fruits and other products, to put the plan into execution.

It is proposed to take up immediately with Democratic state committees and leaders the proposal that this year is the year for them to see Portland, Oregon and the northwest. It will be argued that in view of the fact that the national Democratic party has recognized the west by naming as its meeting place in 1908, the delegates should go further and visit the great Pacific northwest on a trip of pleasure and possible profit.

The club will also take up the question with the Transcontinental Passenger association and with the passenger traffic managers of the railroads interested, and enlist their support in the movement. It is believed that railroads can be induced to offer very low rates, and run some special trains as an attractive feature of the proposition. The Portland Commercial club may go so far as to guarantee to the delegates one or two special trains to carry them to Portland.

The regularly constituted delegates to the national Democratic convention will number about 1,000, and there are in addition hundreds of men who attend a national Democratic convention in various capacities, so that the eastern attendance at Denver may reasonably be expected to total more than 1,500. Out of this number it is believed, several special trainloads can be diverted on the Portland trip after the convention ends its deliberations.

The attendance of the delegates and Democratic leaders on a Portland excursion would be an immense advertisement for Oregon, in addition to the practical benefits that would result from the showing the state would make to so large a body of excursionists.

The project is at once startling and pleasing in its originality, and it is believed that if there is a possibility of making such an undertaking a success the thing can be done by the Portland Commercial club, the largest social and commercial organization in the United States.

BANISHED FROM UNITED STATES

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 31.—Charles G. Browne, former examiner of silks in the customs service, and who has been in litigation for seven years owing to the charge that he helped in cheating the government out of $2,500,000, has been banished from the United States forever. He will be given 24 hours in which to leave this country. Browne announces that he probably will go to Canada.

After he was indicted on a charge of conspiracy, Browne escaped to Canada and was extradited on a fraud charge. But when the Canadian authorities learned that he was going to be tried on a charge of conspiracy instead of fraud, they protested. The United States government yielded, and tried Brown on the fraud charge. A fortnight ago the jury disagreed, and now the federal authorities think it not worth while to try him again, so he will be banished instead.

FIREMEN AT KLAMATH REWARDED FOR WORK

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Klamath Falls, Or., Jan. 31.—The citizens of Klamath Falls have made up a purse of $293 for the volunteer firemen that saved a block of Main street property here, at the occasion of the fire that destroyed the Lewis Jewelry store. The firemen will use the funds in providing themselves better equipment.

A petition was circulated by R. I. Hammon, whose store adjoining the fire was saved by the good work of the firemen, and the business men responded very freely.

DOZEN A DAY SEEK UMATILLA LANDS

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 31.—Twelve filings a day on the average are now being made on the 7,000 acres of land open under the Umatilla government project at Hermiston. Many filings have been rejected because made on land outside of the four townships now open. So far the majority of the successful entrymen are residents of Hermiston.

Building Permits.

F. T. Corless, erect store, $2,000; A. L. Whitten, erect dwelling, Going between East Ninth and East Tenth, $3,000; T. C. Green, erect dwelling, Emerson between Denver and Concord, $2,000; L. G. Wright, erect dwelling, Albina between Simpson and Jessup, $1,200; J. F. Shauer, erect dwelling, Nelson between East Twenty-seventh and East Twenty-eighth, $1,800.

IN THE GRIP

Bring about a free movement of the bowels, by taking Hood's Pills, and rid the blood of the grip poison and the system of all its effects, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. These are the indicated medicines and thousands are taking them. Don't delay.

Could Not Use Arms.—"My wife was taken with the grip, which settled in her limbs and she could hardly walk. At times she could not use her arms. Having at the same time catarrh of the stomach, she could eat nothing without adding to her suffering. Her condition remained almost unchanged until she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cured her."—H. Royalty, Leather's Store, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called **Sarsatabs.** One hundred doses one dollar.

HENEY AND HALL STILL BALANCING UP ACCOUNTS

Defendant Tells Straight Story in Face of Rigid Grilling by Prosecuting Attorney—Politics Again Crops Up as Shown in Letters Between Mitchell and Hall.

Slowly and carefully Francis J. Heney is going back over the official career of John H. Hall in the United States court, dragging out on cross-examination of the witness those acts which tend to support the argument of the government that Hall agreed not to prosecute W. W. Steiwer and his friends. Calmly and carefully Hall is answering questions apparently confident that when the final test comes the jury will consider that his explanations have warded off any taint of guilt which might be argued against him by Mr. Heney.

All during yesterday afternoon Mr. Hall has been facing Heney and last night until 10 o'clock, and yet the rest of the day he will be on the witness stand before the government is through with him. Then will come his redirect examination, another siege by Mr. Heney, more evidence for the defense, rebuttal by the prosecution, arguments, Judge Hunt's charge to the jury and the verdict. This end cannot be reached by Saturday evening, and it may be Tuesday before the case is turned over to the 12 patient men who have been listening to the trial for so long.

Defendant Tells Straight Story.

Mr. Hall told a straight story on his direct examination and one consistent with the theory of his duties as he testified to having interpreted them. Now Mr. Heney is going back over this story and by his questions, exhibits and interpretations trying to show to the jury that while Hall pursued one policy with offenders throughout the state generally he had a special treatment for W. W. Steiwer and his company.

The government is contending that Hall did not bring suit against Steiwer because he wanted the influence of the state senator to aid him indirectly in securing renomination to the office of district attorney. To prove this it has shown that although many complaints were made against Steiwer's company no immediate action was taken. The government has put in the testimony of Steiwer that Hall practically asked him to support Mitchell and then Fulton for the United States senate, at the same time holding before his mind the fact that he was liable to prosecution for illegal fencing of public land. It has also introduced the testimony of H. H. Hendricks to the effect that he suggested to Hall the advisability of holding Steiwer's fences over his head as a wedge to force his support of Mitchell and Fulton.

Other Fences Go Down.

Steiwer voted for Fulton and some four years went by from first to last before definite action was taken against the Steiwer company. This was the gist of the direct case made by the government. Now on cross-examination Mr. Heney is bringing out many instances where Hall hammered illegal fences down with the power of his office, forcing men in Crook, Klamath, Harney and other counties to remove their obstructions to the range on short notice and without special investigation being had.

The case of J. R. Ebbert in Gilliam county, of W. W. Brown in Crook and later of a large number of other violators were all shown in the examination today. In all of these cases, or practically all, Hall notified the constructors of illegal fences to take down their fences, notifying them in the winter of 1903 and giving them, upon petition, until the coming of spring and warmer weather to obey his mandates.

From this it will be argued by the government that Hall, while he was vigilant in one part of the state, was remiss in Wheeler county, where he passed up the Steiwer fence, never writing to the managers of the ranch telling them to take their obstructions down and never acting until all the red tape of the department had been unwound. From these points, connected by the other evidence, Heney will argue that his charge of conspiracy has been proven.

Politics Springs Up Again.

Politics again sprang into the case at noon today, when Heney introduced a letter from Hall to Senator Mitchell and an answering letter in which the removal of Edward Deady, a special agent of the Roseburg land office, was asked for by Hall and discussed by Mitchell.

Deady was the United States commissioner before whom the Burke-Goslin land swindling case, in which Senator Fulton appeared, had been heard. It was contended by Heney that Hall and Fulton had agreed upon a dismissal of the charge, but that Deady would not consent.

Later Deady was sent as a special agent to the Roseburg office and was assigned to make an investigation of the illegal fencing cases in Crook and other counties. He secured an affidavit from W. W. Brown, charged with maintaining an illegal inclosure, in which Brown admitted the offense, agreed to remove the obstructions and abide by the law and at the same time gave a long list of men who were also maintaining similar inclosures.

Hall wrote to all of the men mentioned, ordering them to remove their fences. He also wrote to Mitchell about the same time asking what could be done towards removing Deady. Hall maintains that he wrote the letter because a political friend of himself and of Mitchell wanted a government job and Deady was lazy and otherwise unfitted for the job he held. He insists that he did not want Deady removed because he was afraid of him or of his activity. Heney takes the opposite view.

The letter written by Hall to Mitchell was mailed January 5, 1903, after Hall had turned the fencing complaints over to Deady for his investigation. It reads in part as follows:

Speaks for Powell.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that Edward M. Deady has secured the appointment by some means as special agent for the general land office located at Roseburg. Deady is not a friend of ours and never has been and never will be and I do not think he should under the present circumstances be enjoying the emoluments of office. He is not fitted for the position in any way and I am in favor of friends holding positions of this kind, provided they want them.

"D. C. Powell would like a position of some kind, either in the forest reserve as a ranger or some such position as Mr. Deady now holds. Mr. Powell is thoroughly honest and qualified in every way to fill either of the positions suggested and as you know he is your friend first, last and all the time, and I know that both he and his friends would appreciate an appointment if received."

The reply to this letter was written by Senator Mitchell, January 11, 1903. It reads:

Foreshadows Explosion.

"I quite agree with you that our friends ought to hold these positions and note what you say in the interest of our mutual friend, D. C. Powell, whom I would like very much to serve. Just now, however, owing to the eternal howl about land frauds in Oregon it is pretty difficult to get any appointments made for any of our friends. This matter will have to blow over. There is about to be, and will be, perhaps, before this reaches you, an explosion over the surveyor general's office. This will add still further to the embarrassment of the situation."

Out of these two letters it will be argued by Mr. Heney that Hall wanted to secure the dismissal of Deady because of his unfriendliness and his position by which he could delve into the land fraud situation and force Hall to take action which he did not desire to take.

Mr. Heney will keep Hall on the stand perhaps until some time in the morning and will attempt to introduce evidence and secure admissions from Hall which will controvert his explanations of his course in office and put him in the light of having entered into a definite agreement with Steiwer not to prosecute him for his fences.

Wrangle Begins.

Heney took Hall to task immediately upon the conclusion of Judge Webster's direct examination. He began to ask him questions upon his interpretation of the law relating to fencing of lands and to the prosecution of civil suits. He asked the witness if Steiwer showed him maps and pictures of the land and fences of the Butte Creek company just prior to the commencement of the suit. Hall said he had seen these maps and that they had been secured by H. E. McGinn and A. S. Bennett, who had intended to defend Steiwer and Hendricks before they had decided to plead guilty.

From this Heney went into a detailed discussion of the law with the witness asking if he believed that a wrong description of a fence which placed it in a different position than it really occupied would make the complaint invalid and throw an action out of court. He said he asked the question to determine whether it had not been the theory of the defense that because of an error in the description the charge against the defendants could be dismissed. Hall said he had not thought that way though in some cases such a mistake would kill the suit.

Then Heney turned to the story as told by Hall on the stand and his explanation of his correspondence. He asked him why he had to wait for the exact name and incorporators of the Butte Creek company before he could begin action against the fences and Hall again explained his idea of the law, saying that while he might have brought the action under the peculiar statute governing illegal fences yet he supposed he had desired to go in the orderly course usually followed by attorneys.

Waited on Evidence.

"But after you got those names, did you not have information sufficient to file a complaint against the company or its managers?" Heney persisted after Hall's explanation.

"Didn't you think that there was enough in Putnam's statement to amount to more than a suspicion of a violation of the law?" Heney again insisted when Hall said he did not want to proceed without being sure of his ground.

"I didn't want to jack them up on too little information," was the way Hall answered the question.

"Didn't you think the larger the man and the more influential he was the quicker he would respond to a threat of criminal prosecution?" asked Heney.

Hall said the big men were slow to act and besides that the interior department had not been in the habit of bringing prosecutions against men having fences unless specific complaints were made against the inclosures, and then only after an investigation had been made.

"Did the attorney-general ever advise you that it was the policy of the government not to molest a violator of the law?" thundered the prosecutor when the answer was given.

"No," said Hall, "but it was not the policy of the department to bother fence men unless specific complaint was made or it interfered with or hindered the settlement of the land."

Civil Suit Intended.

Heney then went into the discussion the prosecution alleges Hall had with Senator Fulton when the latter interceded for Setiwer urging that a civil suit be brought instead of a criminal action. The witness said he had such a conversation and that Fulton had urged that Steiwer and Hendricks were honored men and of good families and that an arrest and criminal prosecution would humiliate them. He had argued that a civil suit would secure redress just as quickly and more effectively.

Hall said he had made no promises to Fulton and had not told him what he intended to do with the case. He said he probably intended to bring a civil action anyway because he had started into the investigation with that idea in view.

At the night session Mr. Heney went into several outside prosecutions against fencing which had been begun by Hall at the same time he had the Steiwer fence under consideration. Judge Webster made strenuous objection to the admission of the documents used by the prosecution, urging that it was not legitimate cross-examination, but was overruled by Judge Hunt. Mr. Heney then began on the case of D. L. Ebbert, a stockman who had 240 acres of land inclosed near Condon.

Introduces Letters.

Jay Bowerman, an attorney of Condon, wrote a series of letters to Hall in the spring of 1901 asking for action against Ebbert. Hall had replied, asking for information, and as soon as it was furnished by Bowerman he wrote to Ebbert directing him to take down his fences or suffer immediate prosecution. Afterwards, upon Ebbert's representing that he had the land in wheat, which would be lost should he obey Hall's injunction at once, Hall had given him until after harvest to remove the fence. Bowerman had again complained as soon as the wheat had been threshed and Hall had threatened that unless Ebbert removed his fence he would have him before the grand jury for criminal prosecution. Ebbert took down the fences.

Another case involving W. W. Brown, of Crook county, was also brought up to show similar action on the part of Hall, and Heney insisted on learning from the witness why he had prosecuted these cases so vigorously when he had delayed and tarried with the prosecution of the Steiwer case which involved 20,000 acres of land instead of 200.

Politics Brought In.

During the conclusion of Hall's direct testimony he went into his relations with George Sorenson, George C. Brownell and others, and denied that he had ever made the statements testified to by Sorenson or had used threats to force Brownell out of the race for district attorney. He said he had never told Sorenson that he ought to stand in to supoprt him for reappointment, or that he had ever showed Sorenson the papers afterwards used as the basis for the Brownell indictment. He said he had gone to Oregon City with Sorenson not to interview Brownell about the disarict attorneyship, but to make preparations for a lawsuit which he was to try in that place.

The witness related several talks he had with Brownell over the district attorney's office, but denied that he had used threats to force Brownell out of the race. Brownell had been very anxious concerning his probable indictment and had interviewed Hall on several occasions, but Hall denied that he had told him anything or that he had held the impending charges over his head in any way. He said he had wanted the Brownell affidavit which the prosecution had introduced in evidence in order to assist him in his efforts towards reinstatement, the attorney general having informed him that should the charges made against him be disproved he would be put back in office.

Oregon Postmasters.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 31.—The following Oregon postmasters were nominated by the president today: M. A. Hage, Clatskanie; John Boswell, Hale; John Dorn, Echo; D. M. McGault, Cottage Grove.

Spectacles $1 at Metzger's.

DRINK AND YOU DRINK ALONE

Slogan Adopted by Anti-Treating Federation Stops Sponging.

Representatives from 14 societies met with the Cathedral Men's club last evening and formed what is to be known as the "Anti-Treating Federation." This federation will have both active and associate members, and promises to do much in the way of obviating the treating habit, including as it does not only religious organizations from all denominations, but also nonreligious societies.

The executive committee, composed of members of the Cathedral Men's club, will officer the federation, and monthly meetings will be held on the last Thursday in each month.

It is proposed to have both active and associate members, the active members being from those societies whose members agree to take the pledge neither to offer nor receive a treat in a place where intoxicating liquors are sold. The associate members are to be drawn from those societies, who although their members do not sign the pledge, will nevertheless agree to promote the movement as much as they can.

A committee to secure lecturers and arrange for a series of meetings at which addresses will be made in favor of the anti treating movement was appointed, the members being Father Edward O'Hara of the Cathedral Men's club; Rev. James D. Corby, pastor of the First Universalist church, and R. A. Sullivan.

All the work is to be donated, so that there are no financial obligations assumed nor dues collected from members of the federation.

Father O'Hara has received word from Michigan that the movement started by him here has been taken up most enthusiastically in Detroit and other cities in that state. Dr. Baart of Marshall, Michigan, a canonist, and one of the foremost Catholic priests of the country, has taken up the movement, having learned of it through the publicity given it in this city, and several clubs are being formed in Michigan.

New clubs are also being formed in Oregon cities, and the president of the Cathedral club has received several letters from points in Idaho and Washington inquiring about the movement and its aims.

COURT OUSTS MILL FROM SPOKANE HOTEL

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 31.—Colonel W. M. Ridpath, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and owner of a fashionable hotel in Spokane, is no longer restrained by injunction from putting a stamp mill out of business that secured a location on the ground floor of his hotel.

Colonel Ridpath and the Spokane Stamp works were warring over the question.

The supreme court holds that a stamp mill in a hotel is a nuisance, reverses the case and orders the injuction dismissed.

BOYERTON ORPHANS DO NOT WANT HOMES

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Displaying a keen sense of pity for the scores of children made homeless and parentless by the recent Boyerton Rhoads opera house disaster, in which 168 of the town's best citizens were burned to death, more than 100 charitable families in and about Philadelphia have written to the Children's bureau, 1506 Arch street, asking to be allowed to adopt these unfortunates.

Pennsylvania is not the only state that has shown this philanthropic spirit, for similar requests have come from Virginia, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. And from a personal knowledge of some of the families anxious to adopt these children the bureau says the doors of many prominent homes have been thrown wide open for the reception of Boyerton's pitied boys and girls.

Not one request, however, will be answered, for the relief committee of Boyerton has canvassed the homes where children seem to have been left in destitute circumstances and not one child cares to leave the sorrowing country village, one tenth of whose population lies buried in Union and Fairview cemeteries.

STEEL'S NEW BOND PASSES SCRUTINY

Governor Chamberlain's investigation as to the adequacy of the bond given by State Treasurer Steel, amounting to $600,000 has been practically completed. For the most part the sureties were deemed sufficiently responsible, and the bond has been approved. A few of the sureties, whose obligation amounted altogether to about $60,000, were not satisfactory, and it is quite probable that Mr. Steel will be asked to secure new bondsmen in their stead, but this he will doubtless be able to do without difficulty.

Six-Day Race Oaks Rink.

Monday night, 9:30 o'clock, will begin the big six-day race at the Oaks rink. Representatives of the daily papers will officiate, and a fast and earnest contest of speed and endurance will begin. Four prizes will be awarded as follows: First, second and third greatest distance for six days racing; fourth prize for the greatest distance any one night. Entries to date: Charles Brent, Seattle; H. Hanna, Victoria, British Columbia; M. Brown, Tacoma; E. Harrison, Detroit, Michigan; C. Lyttle, St. Paul, Minnesota; A. Waldstein, San Francisco; R. Copeland, E. Holt, J. Farrell, J. Kruse and H. Card, Portland.

STEADY INCREASE IN REGISTRATION

At the close of yesterday's registration the total number of names on the roll lacked only five of 8,000. If the present rate of registration continues the number on the rolls will be in excess of 25,000, which would be a phenomenal increase over two years ago, when the number registered before the primaries was only 17,000.

Of those registered 5,415 are Republicans, 1,233 are Democrats and 347 are members of other parties or independent. The number of names added to the rolls yesterday was only 263, which is well below the daily average.

Zero Weather.

Condon, Or., Jan. 31.—The thermometer registered zero here at midnight last night.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR LEAP YEAR ASPIRANTS

Cupid's Handiwork Proves Dismal and Hopeless Failure in Six Cases—Cold Weather Gives Love Chills—April Blossoms Bring on Storm and Others Follow.

Six wistful wives and two hapless husbands were freed from matrimonial cares before Judge Cantenbein in the circuit court this morning. The old, old stories of desertion, cruelty and gay disregard of marriage vows were told over in new guises, and in only one case the story was unavailing. In this ninth case there was some doubt as to whether the defendant had received proper notice, and the matter was taken under advisement.

Alleging that Virginia Vernon, who is known as "the April Blossom" and does vaudeville stunts at Fritz's place on Burnside street, has supplanted her in the affections of her husband, Dr. Walter B. Braden, Mrs. Anna Charlotte Braden secured a decree of separation. Dr. Braden, who is a well-known east side physician, was represented in court by an attorney, who cross-examined one of the witnesses regarding some of the stormy episodes that have taken place since Mrs. Braden learned that the April Blossom was dividing her husband's affections.

Neat Grabbing Stunt.

Mrs. Braden said her husband left a telephone number with her with directions to call him at that number whenever she did not know where he was. The number proved to be that of the telephone in the variety actress' room in the Alpine flats, and on calling there a woman first answered the 'phone. She also said she saw him on the streets with the April Blossom, and when she upbraided him he sometimes told her he loved the actress, at other times saying he did not.

Eleven dollars was the sum provided her by her husband in one year, she said. Once she went into the meat market where her husband was buying sirloin steak, presumably for the actress. She secured the steak and then followed him to another shop, where she found him buying lamb chops. She captured the chops, also.

Dr. Braden originally brought suit for divorce from his wife, charging that she tampered with his mail and pried around his desk, interfering with his business, but no attempt to prove these acts was made by his attorney, and the decree went by default. The Bradens were married in Portland in 1902, and have a little boy two years of age. The custody of the child was awarded to the mother, with alimony of $20 per month.

Unlucky Thirteen.

Mary E. Cox, as her name was at the time, married A. T. Merwin in Marion county on November 30, 1906, and 13 days later he left her, saying that he was going to look for work. She does not know whether he ever found it. He wrote to her once or twice, Mrs. Merwin said, but sent her no money. She contributed $50 toward his support during the 13 days they lived together. She was granted permission to resume the name of Cox, which she acquired by a former marriage.

C. E. Hiett never did provide a home for his wife, although she pleaded with him to do so, rented rooms, and made every effort to establish a household of her own. This was the testimony of Sadia G. Hiett, who said that ever since they were married, in August, 1906, with the exception of two weeks, she has lived with her mother, Mrs. Carrigues. The husband is a streetcar conductor and she said that he refused to let her go out with her mother. He was unreasonably jealous, she said, and continually found fault. Once he was about to strike her and she sought protection by running into another room and hiding behind a visitor. Judge Gantenbein intimated thta the proof of cruelty in this case was somewhat weak, but finally granted the decree.

Unlucky Thirteen Again.

After 13 years of married life J. J. McCarty decided to give up his wife and go back to live with his pa, according to the story of Mrs. Maud McCarty. They were married in Vancouver, Washington, in 1893, and lived for some time in Hanford, California, where the husband has 40 acres of vineyard. When they separated the wife signed away her interest in this land. She said they had many jars, following the date of a trip her husband took, when he was reported to have been in company with another woman. Finally they came to Portland and separated, the husband returning to live with his folks in Vancouver.

Abuse and neglect was the payment received by Mrs. Maggie S. Currier for the work she did in her husband's store in Lebanon, Oregon, was the testimony of the wife against William Currier. She said that one night after they had a party in the house her husband became angry and left the house. About 2 o'clock in the morning he returned, and before she had time to unlock the door he kicked it in. A new door had to be procured to repair the damage, she said. Several times he struck her in the face and two years ago last August she left him. Since that time he has threatened her, she said, sending her a letter within the last two weeks saying she would have to answer to him for securing a divorce. They were married in Lebanon on March 12, 1900.

Mrs. Cora F. Gaus preferred to earn her own way telling fortunes and dressing hair to continuing her position as housewife according to John H. Gaus, to whom she was married in Vancouver, Washington, in 1888. He said that she left him in March, 1905, her only excuse being that she was tired of married life. He has asked her to return several times, he said, but she declined the invitation.

Emilie Carmignani secured a divorce from John Celestine Carmignani because he gave her a black eye and consistently refused to go to work to support her. She said he left her in Chicago without money and she sold the furniture to follow him to Portland. She has been working in a restaurant and has saved enough to become a partner in business at First and Columbia streets. They were married in Marseilles, France, in 1904.

Statutory grounds were alleged by Antonio Del Grosso, who secured a divorce from Mary Del Grosso, Guido Consigli being named as co-respondent. They were married in Vancouver, Washington, in 1892.

Nels Jensen said that Pansy Jensen, whom he married in Yamhill county in 1903, became dissatisfied without cause and left him in December, 1906. Other witnesses said she told them she had no complaint except that she could not love him. There being some doubt as to manner of giving legal notice to the defendant, whose whereabouts are unknown, the case was taken under advisement.

WEATHER KICKERS EXPRESS OPINIONS IN LOW DEGREES

"I wouldn't mind the cold weather if it wasn't for the wind," said a man this morning.

"And I wouldn't mind the wind if it wasn't for the cold weather," said another.

Everyone had a complaint to offer today.

The wind interfered with the women shoppers. The weatner kept the thin-blooded individuals indoors.

Others who were not affected by the wind or the weather were kicking about the dust.

"Thousands are biting the dust today," one fellow said, as he stood out in the cold and laughed at his own joke.

But despite it all the sun was shining and almost every one was tickled to death because of this fact.

However, there were several pessimists who were all out of sorts because the sun came out bright and early.

"It hurts our eyes," they said in chorus.

One guy threatened to hike for Altruria—discovered by W. D. Howells and where the climate is supposed to be perfect. But he finally decided to remain here owing to the fact that in Altruria the people are compelled to work two hours each day.

There was one fellow who was satisfied, however, and was running around town in his shirt sleeves.

He had just returned from Alaska and this is the finest weather, according to his idea of weather, that he has encountered for months and months.

FLAMES CURE RHEUMATISM

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Constantinople, Jan. 31.—While he was being massaged for rheumatism the home of Iseet Pasha, the sultan's favorite, who is the real ruler of the Turkish empire caught fire and he was forced to flee for his life, clad only in a suit of pajamas. Pasha presented a comical sight as he rushed through the streets.

His comical appearance was complete after he slipped his feet into a pair of big boots sent to him after the sultan had rubbed his forehead against them. Pasha's home was insured for $75,000. The sultan has given him title to another house, and has ordered that the civil list shall pay all the expenses of furnishing it.

EVIDENCE SLIPS; SLIGH LIBERATED

Charles E. Sligh, accused by the police of being a latter-day Fagin and member of a gang of burglars who committed many robberies in this city during the past few months, was set free in the police court this morning.

One of Sligh's alleged accomplices, Roy Somera, made a confession under oath to District Attorney Stevenson, and it was on the strength of this confession that Sligh was arrested. Now Somers refuses to take the witness stand and corroborate the statements made by him under oath. Because of this and because there is no other evidence in the hands of the police to connect the man with the burglaries in which he is alleged to have been implicated, Sligh was given his liberty this morning.

Fall Results in Death.

William Donlon, the 70-year-old retired machinist who fell into the basement of a house at Mississippi avenue and Shaver streets and fractured his skull, died at St. Vincents hospital this morning. The funeral will be held by Coroner Finley Sunday afternoon. Mr. Donlon was for 35 years a machinist in the employ of the O. R. & N., and was well known. He leaves a widow and three daughters and one son. Mrs. M. F. Brady, Miss Carry Donlon and M. R. Donlon live in Portland, and Mrs. E. T. Ward lives in Seattle.

COLLINGE LOADED FOR DECEIVER

Patrolman Burri believes he was the humble instrument by which a contemplated tragedy was averted at the Union depot shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

At that hour the officer noticed a man moving about the depot peering into the faces of all arrivals and in other ways comporting himself in a manner that excited the suspicions of the guardian of the peace.

When accosted the man gave his name as W. G. Collinge and declared that he was waiting for a man whom he suspected of a purpose to leave the city and join Mrs. Collinge in Spokane. He declared that his wife left him more than a week ago and he intended to have a serious interview with the person he held responsible for her desertion. Further investigation made by Burri disclosed the fact that Collinge was armed with a revolver of large caliber. The man was accordingly arrested and taken to the police station where a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon was preferred against him.

Collinge was later released on depositing $10 cash bail to insure his appearance in the police court this morning to answer to the charge made against him. When his case was called this morning he failed to appear and his bail was accordingly forfeited.

BURGLARIES EVERY NIGHT AT ROSEBURG

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Rosebug, Or., Jan. 31.—Fred Miller was robbed last night of $90 by burglars who entered his room. There was an attempt to burglarize Mrs. S. C. Flint's house. Night before last burglars entered two houses and ransacked everything. Their booty amounted to $75 in value. Burglaries are a nightly occurrence. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

OPENED FIRST DRUG STORE IN ST. JOHNS

Ernest E. Elliott, who opened the first drugstore in St. Johns, died yesterday at his home in Myrtle Park. He will be buried Monday at Corvallis, where he lived as a boy. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Finley's chapel. Members of Laurel lodge, I. O. O. F., of St. John, will have charge of the funeral. Rev. C. P. Gates will officiate. Mr. Elliott leaves a wife and two children.

If you like chocolates, see the announcement on the "want ad" page.

OPEN NEW GATEWAY

High Traffic Officials of Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Roads Gathering in Portland.

The presence of high traffic officials of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road in Portland today again revives the report that the Northwestern is making arrangements for extension of its line from Casper, Wyoming, to Portland. The road is now under construction from Casper to Lander, surveys have been made into Oregon, and various routes to Portland considered.

C. H. Cairns, general passenger agent, and E. W. Brigham, general freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern; George Macrae, general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and E. B. Ober, general freight agent of that road, came to this city today, over the Northern Pacific, and are taking a look over the field. They spent the day in company with A. F. Holder, general agent of these roads, making an examination of traffic conditions, and inspecting the evidences of Portland's rapid growth during the last two years.

All last year the surveyors of the Chicago & Northwestern were known to be at work in eastern Oregon. Their line of survey is said to cross the Snake river in the vicinity of Nyssa. It is not known how far into Oregon the Northwestern's engineers penetrated, as there were many other crews of railroad engineers in the field and often more than one crew was at work in the same localities.

It has been believed by many that the North Coast road, known as the Strahorn line, is a Northwestern project. This road has been surveyed from southern Idaho into southeastern Washington, crosses the Cascades at Cowlitz pass, and follows the Cowlitz river to the Toutles, where it turns due south to Portland, and a branch goes north from the Toutles river to Tacoma. The North Coast is under construction in the vicinity of Walla Walla.

YEAR OF 4605 BEGINS AT 12

Tonight, to the tune of many exploding firecrackers and much beating of tom-toms and brass gongs the dear old year of 4,604 will be escorted out and happy 4,605 will be ushered in by Portland's Chinese population.

Every Chinese in Portland will have a birthday tomorrow and help make the mirth of the New Year successful by making it unanimous. For every Chinaman counts himself as having been born on the first of February and in case misfortune has placed his actual natal day somewhere between February 2 of one year and January 31 of the next he refuses to recognize the fact and counts himself as really having come into this blooming world on New Year's day.

Chinese of Portland, although they are not as rich this year as usual, will probably celebrate the birth of little 4,605 for a week, commencing at midnight tonight. Large importations of firecrackers and colored paper New Year's wishes have been made from China and although not as much money will be spent as in some years, none of the various cremonies incidental upon the occasion will be omitted.

It is to be an especially happy occasion for the children of Chinatown—there are nearly 100 of the almond-eyed little people in Portland and they will all be decked out in their very finest jackets and pantaloons and allowed to make the New Year calls on the other Chinese families in "our set." Each child will also be given some Chinese copper coins wrapped in bright-colored tissue paper and in every Chinese house there will be found waiting a pot of tea, Chinese cakes, rice, nuts and other delicacies.

Each caller is supposed to be provided with red calling cards inscribed in Chinese characters which wish the recipient of the call health, success and good fortune during the coming year, 4,605 of the Chinese empire.

During the heighth of the Portland Chinatown's glory the New Year's celebrations were particularly elaborate and at the Chinese theatre the famous "king" plays were always given. Owing to the decrease in the population, however, this feature of local oriental life has been abandoned.

MORE LIENS AGAINST CORNUCOPIA MINE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Baker City, Or., Jan. 31.—Liens have been filed against the Cornucopia mines of Oregon, owned by John Searles of New York, by the miners to recover money due them for wages. The amount due claimants will amount to about $5,000, but no suits will be filed against the mine, so the men say.

The trouble grows out of the inability of the Sumpter smelter to pay the money for the ore which has been shipped from the mine. During the months of November and December the mine was being run by the Searles company and because the smelter failed to remit for the ores shipped them the men could not be paid and they have filed liens to be sure of getting their money. The mine is now under lease and is being run by the miners and everything is satisfactory.

At present John Searles is in London interesting English capital in the mine and expects to secure enough money to operate the mine on a large scale so that it will be among the large producers. The mine is known to be a rich one and only the lack of money has retarded its development.

JUMPING GEE WHIZ, HOW COLD IT IS!

The cold weather did it—No. 1 from the east was late this morning.
Northern Pacific No. 1, due at 7 o'clock, arrived at 8:20.
Southern Pacific No. 16, due at 7:55, arrived on time.
Southern Pacific No. 18, due at 11:30, arrived on time.
O. R. & N. No. 3, due at 8 o'clock, arrived on time.
O. R. & N. No. 5, due at 9:45, arrived on time.
Astoria & Columbia No. 21, due at 12:15, arrived on time.