

# VERDICT IS GUILTY

## John H. Mitchell Convicted of Crime Against Nation.

### STEPS TAKEN FOR NEW TRIAL

If Necessary Case Will Be Taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Portland, July 4.—At 11 o'clock last night, with the din of exploding fire crackers almost drowning the words of Captain Sladen, Senator John H. Mitchell, who for 22 years has sat in the senate of the United States, listened to the reading of the verdict that pronounced him guilty.

Although hard hit, as a man must be under such awful conditions, Senator Mitchell retained his composure. Tears welled into his eyes and his voice shook, and, as he slowly rose from his seat, after the jury had been polled and court was adjourned, he tottered and for the brief spell of perhaps a minute the shocking force of the verdict seemed suddenly to unload upon his shoulders every one of those 70 years through which he has passed, and he became old, very old. With an effort which showed that he was still fighting, still not without hope, for ex-Senator Thurston, as soon as the jury was polled had moved for a new trial, he straightened up his bent figure in a way that seemed to say, "there is yet another chance."

Senator Mitchell will not rest under the verdict of the jury as returned last night, but will take the matter to the Supreme court of the United States, if necessary. Senator Thurston, one of the counsel for the defense, when asked as to the future course of the defense, said:

"On Monday next the court will hear a motion for a new trial on the part of the defense, and if that is denied, the matter will be taken to the Circuit court of Appeals in San Francisco, and from there, if necessary, to the Supreme court of the United States. Of course, other than that statement, I can have nothing to say as to what I think of the outcome of the trial."

John Newton Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs will be brought face to face with the United States court on Friday morning at 10 o'clock to answer to the indictment charging them with subornation of perjury, in having induced 100 persons to swear falsely in regard to entries made upon timber and stone land in the vicinity of Prineville.

Judge De Haven set Friday morning as the time for beginning the trial when court was called yesterday morning. He also stated that he would fix Wednesday morning as the time for taking up all land fraud cases in which demurrers had been filed against the indictments. He would then set apart a time for hearing the arguments in those cases where such hearing was necessary.

### DESTROY REBEL SHIP.

#### Russian Government Sends Torpedo Boat on Trail of Potemkin.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 5.—Advices to the government from Kustenji state that the Russian torpedo boat Smeltily had appeared off that port and by signal had requested information concerning the rebel Russian battleship Potemkin. It is said that the torpedo boat is manned by a select crew and has been commissioned to attack and sink the rebel ship upon sight. When the port authorities signalled back that the Potemkin had left the port, the torpedo boat retired in the direction of Odessa, for which place the Potemkin is believed to have set out.

At all Roumanian ports where Russian warships are now lying there is reported great agitation among the sailors. The Russian vessel Bulgaria, owing to an outbreak among her crew, has been indefinitely delayed at the port of Ismailia.

### Rebels Proclaim General Strike.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—The executive committee of the Social Revolutionists has issued a stirring appeal summoning the workmen and all classes of society interested in the overthrow of the present regime to show sympathy with all those who fought for freedom at Lodz, Warsaw, Odessa and other places, as well as with the sailors who mutinied at Odessa and Libau, by inaugurating a general political strike. The leaders have supplemented this by proclaiming a general strike for Thursday.

### Armistice is Next Thing.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—With the completion of the arrangements for the Washington peace meeting, President Roosevelt has resumed his efforts to bring about an armistice. No light is thrown upon the actual status of the negotiations and the character of the communications passing between the Russian and Japanese governments and Washington. The matter is exceedingly delicate, but the outlook for success is not unpromising.

### Prepares to Fight Hungarians.

London, July 5.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Vienna asserts that Archduke Francis Ferdinand has initiated military preparation with a view to the eventual repudiation of the dual monarchy.

### DE HAVEN SETS DATES.

#### Mitchell Case Disposed of, He Turns Attention to Others.

Portland, July 6.—Judge De Haven was a busy man yesterday and will be equally busy today. The end of the Mitchell trial has not brought succor from work, and the interval between the first case and the one of J. N. Williamson set for Friday morning will fill the hours of the Federal court with action and hurry.

Yesterday morning all of the land fraud cases were taken up by the court and fixed upon the calendar for consideration. Times were set for hearing demurrers to the many indictments now pending in different cases, dates were fixed for listening to arguments upon pleas in abatement and days set apart for arraignments and pleadings of those defendants who are now waiting for the call of the court.

The Mitchell and Hermann cases were put at the foot of the calendar, as was the case against F. P. Mays, and the many defendants made prominent in the Pater-McKinley land fraud case of last winter. Today the great majority of the defendants will either plead or will bring their motions for error before the court, after which the cases will be set, as near as possible, upon the docket for trial.

### TORNADO IN TEXAS.

#### Ziggags Across Country, Smashing Everything in Its Path.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 6.—A tornado which struck Texas in the upper edge of Montague county, coming from the northeast and swinging far into the southeast, this afternoon caused the loss, it is believed, of 40 lives, injured a large number of people, and did untold damage to growing crops and cattle.

Fortunately the tornado missed the small towns in the section through which it swept, but it ziggaged in such a way as to take in the homes of many farmers and stock raisers in the section.

At Jackshoro the force of the wind was terrific. The Baptist church and 20 other buildings were blown off their foundations, and a number of buildings totally destroyed. Mrs. Travis Calhoun was seriously injured. Travis Calhoun, Mrs. Horton and Henry Weser and family were also injured.

At Montague no lives were lost in the town, but in the country great loss of life is reported. The wires are down in all directions, and it is difficult to get particulars. Ten persons are known to be dead in the neighborhood of Montague. Most of those killed lived on Salt creek, along which the tornado swept with special force. At Nacona the tornado passed a few miles to the south, and later lists give the dead at 14 and the injured at 41.

### TRAIN IN DITCH.

#### Great Northern Passenger Leaves Track and Cars Burn.

Great Falls, Mont., July 6.—A special to the Tribune from Williston, N. D., says No. 3 west bound passenger train on the Great Northern was wrecked at Spring Brook, about 12 miles west of there. A car in the middle of the train jumped the track just before reaching a switch. At the switch this car went on the side track and a complete wreck followed.

All the train left the track except the engine. Explosions followed immediately and set the wreckage on fire. Seven cars were completely destroyed by the fire, but the passengers all escaped through the windows and only a few were seriously injured, although a large number were slightly hurt. The injured were all brought to Williston and it is believed none are fatally hurt.

The train was running at a high rate of speed, but no more than the regular run calls for. Where the car first left the track there is absolutely nothing wrong with the track and no one can account for the accident. All of the other cars passed over the place, and had it not been for the switch no serious results would have followed.

All the mail was saved.

### Russian Paper Plays Ghoul.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Novoe Vremya, which alone of the leading papers here attacked President Roosevelt for forcing peace endeavors, has been printing a series of articles to prove that American intrigues and American instigation were responsible for the war. It now asserts that the same causes brought about China's request to be represented in the negotiations. It says that Mr. Hay's doctrine of the administrative entity of China will be buried with its author, but the fruits of his policy will remain.

### Road Into Klamath Falls.

San Francisco, July 6.—The California Northeastern railway filed articles of incorporation today, with a capital of \$5,400,000. The incorporators are A. H. Noltzger, G. X. Wendling, C. M. Cross, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National bank at Hanford; G. E. Bittenger, cashier of the Los Angeles National bank, and H. Nathan. One terminus of the road will be at Weed station, on the Southern Pacific, and the other at Klamath Falls.

### Convict Strike Quelled.

Salt Lake City, July 6.—Twenty convicts at the state penitentiary struck today, refusing to work until improvement was made in the food and other accommodations. After the strikers had been placed in solitary confinement and handcuffed to the ceiling for several hours, the strike lost its popularity.

# FLOOD IN MEXICO

## Water Sweeps Down Narrow Canyon, Drowning Many.

### MINING TOWN IN PATH OF FLOOD

Reports of Dead Vary From 100 to 1,000—Storm Came Suddenly in Dead of Night.

Mexico City, July 4.—Reports are current here that from 100 persons upward, with one report claiming even 1,000, have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city, now the important seat of activity by several large American and British companies. The wires were down all day yesterday, and the roads were impassable. No news has been received, and two reports are current, one saying 1,000 were killed, another says that at least 100 were drowned.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Laolla dam may give way, which would mean complete and general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountain sides in picturesque fashion.

A storm began furiously on the night of June 30, and after midnight no one dared to go to bed, so tremendous was the fury of the elements. The water rose in the lower or business streets, flooding shops and damaging thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Debris were smashed in by the force of the water, and windows were no protection against the furious flood.

Later advices state that it is known that over 100 lives were lost at Guanajuato. A dispatch to President Robinson, of the Mexican Central railroad, says there are 1,000 dead at Guanajuato.

The town of Marafilo, just below Guanajuato, is completely wiped out.

### PEACE ENVOYS NAMED.

#### Russia and Japan Announce Representatives to Washington.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt today of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington peace conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude if possible the tragedy being enacted in the Far East.

By direction of the president, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, ex-minister of justice, and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. "It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

### Coal From Captured Collier.

Odessa, July 4.—It is announced that the crews of the warships which have mutinied have sent on shore delegates to confer with the port officials regarding terms of surrender. They secured a quantity of provisions from the captain of the port and later on captured a collier and replenished their bunkers. It is believed that they will be granted amnesty and that following such action by the government they will surrender. It is announced that the loss of the recent rioting is between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.

### Magoon Minister to Panama.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—President Roosevelt today authorized the announcement that he had appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States minister at Panama. Judge Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone, at Panama, and a member of the executive committee to the Isthmian Canal commission. Prior to his appointment on the canal commission he was the law officer of the insular affairs bureau of the War department.

### Armistice Rests with Japan.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made. The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost of lives and money of another great battle.

### Advance on Vladivostok.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of the Morning News at Sanghai says that the Japanese are advancing on Vladivostok and that a battle is imminent near the Tumen river.

### PUSHING FORWARD AT CENTER.

#### Japanese are Fortifying Each Village They Occupy.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, July 4.—According to information brought by persons arriving from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary, it is said that General Nogi's army which, on June 16 was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies, has since been moving in the direction of Changtufu, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank it was thought was for the purpose of covering the retreat of the main force.

The Japanese are slowly pushing forward their center. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied by them, and are making a demonstration of considerable force near Hailungcheng 90 miles east of Changtufu. The operations are proceeding slowly, and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

Reports that General Mistchenko violated Chinese neutrality in his recent raid are officially denied. Members of the staff who have traced the route taken by him say that at no time was he closer than 14 miles to the Mongolian frontier.

### FORCED TO DELIVER GOODS.

#### Chicago Parcels Express Companies Enjoined by Court.

Chicago, July 4.—Action taken yesterday by Judge Holdom, of the Superior court, is likely to cause a spread of the teamsters' strike to the drivers employed by the local parcels express companies, who do business through the city and suburbs. The Employers' association filed, two days ago, an application for an injunction preventing these companies from refusing to make deliveries to and from the boycotted houses, as they have been refusing to do since the commencement of the strike.

Judge Holdom issued a temporary injunction against three of the express companies which have refused to deliver merchandise. Those against whom the injunctions were issued are: The Johnson Express company, Page Brothers Express company, and the South Chicago Steamboat Express company. These companies, by the court's order, will be compelled to make deliveries for all merchants without discrimination.

The court fixed the bonds at \$10,000 in the case of the Johnson company, in each of the four bills against it, and \$5,000 each against the others.

### STUDENTS MAKING BIG FUSS

#### Chinese Government Does Not Want Coolies to Come to America.

Detroit, July 4.—Charles Denby, diplomatic adviser to the viceroy of North China, who is visiting relatives here, does not take a serious view of Chinese threats to boycott American goods owing to the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Denby, who has for 20 years been in close touch with political and commercial affairs in China, said:

"The Chinese government is not back of this agitation, and it is not supported by the merchants. It is probable that Chinese students are making the trouble. The students of China, like those of Russia, are a factor in politics, young, hot-headed fellows, educated abroad and with advanced reform ideas."

"China is satisfied with the present exclusion laws. I believe that if we repeal these laws China would pass an act forbidding the coolies to come to this country. The government has a contract with the big mineowners in South America to supply them with labor. The government gets a royalty on all the labor furnished, and cannot get men enough. It has recruiting agents all over China now."

"The Chinese do not want their laborers to come to America. All China wants is a fair, just administration of those laws, that students and merchants be allowed to come if undisturbed and no discriminations."

### Stevens Succeeds Wallace.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Taft has appointed John F. Stevens, of Chicago, chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, with residence on the isthmus. Mr. Stevens succeeds John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens also will be made general manager of the Panama railway. He will not be a member of the isthmian canal commission. His salary will be \$30,000 a year. Mr. Stevens is now in the service of the Philippine commission as inspector in the construction of 1,000 miles of Philippine railways.

### Open to Japanese Trade.

Washington, July 4.—The State department has been advised by the American minister at Tokio that the Japanese military commander has, by proclamation, opened to the Japanese merchants for trade and travel the following Manchurian towns: Pashiko, (old Niu Chwang), Hancheng, Anchan-tien, Lyaonwang, Kalping, Sengyang-cheng, Saimachi. The information was given the American minister that this action was purely military measures.

### Darling Offered Stevens' Place.

Washington, July 4.—W. A. Darling of Chicago, who is connected with the Rock Island Railway, has been tendered an appointment to succeed J. F. Stevens in the work of railway construction in the Philippines. His appointment has not yet been announced officially, but it is understood he will accept the place.

### CRAFT IN COURTSHIP.



"Ah, darling," breathed the impassioned wooer, "why do you not say 'Yes? Can you not say it?'" "Dear me, I could say it," responded the honest damsel, "but if I do, then you will immediately stop making all these pretty speeches."—Omaha Bee.

### PRIDE OF MINNESOTA.

#### Magnificent New Capitol—One of the World's Finest Buildings.

Fifty years ago "The Great Northwest" was a howling wilderness, peopled only by a few Indians and a handful of trappers and French-Canadian traders; fifty years ago this vast region had not been surveyed, and certain sections of it had not even been explored, but to-day behold how different is its aspect!

There is not a corner of it that has not been penetrated by civilized be-



CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA.

ings; there is not an acre of it that has not been charted. A dozen States have been carved out of it, and the borders of the brush and timber lands are rapidly receding before the woodman with his ax and the farmer with his plow. In the near future there will not be left a single acre of unproductive land, for the gigantic projects of irrigation that the Federal Government is undertaking will, within the next decade, transform every arid area into a flourishing garden.

This great Northwest territory comprises fully one-sixth of the entire area of the United States and is now peopled with 6,000,000 Americans who are engaged in various industries, the annual output from which aggregates, in value, millions of dollars.

If there is one thing more than another that has fostered this marvelous development, it is the modern railroad. In the great Northwest there are over 50,000 miles of railway track and the capital that is represented by the operating plants of all of the railway companies serving the people of this territory amounts, in round numbers, to over \$2,500,000,000.

It is marvelous that such a transformation of a wilderness into a flourishing home of civilized beings could be effected within the short span of one human life; yet the progress made during the last decade is still more remarkable and the most reliable indication of the increasing wealth of this section of the United States is the erection of some of the finest public buildings to be seen anywhere on the American continent.

The expenditure involved in the erection of State capitols alone counts upward of \$25,000,000. The State of Montana, with a population of but 243,400, has just completed a commodious, new State House that cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; South Dakota is contemplating the expenditure of several thousand dollars in enlarging and embellishing its present legislative hall, and its twin State to the north has already appropriated a million dollars for the erection of a beautiful new capitol to replace the ramshackle frame structure that is now used as a State House; Wisconsin has recently approved designs for a new capitol that calls for the expenditure of \$10,000,000; Iowa has spent a vast sum to rebuild her present structure that was partially destroyed by fire; and Minnesota has just dedicated a \$5,000,000 marble palace to the use of the people.

In many respects this latter structure is the most remarkable in the United States, and to the tourist traveler, who comes to St. Paul in the future, it will be a source of pleasure and inspiration.

When Glenn Brown, the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, of Washington, D. C., visited the new capitol of Minnesota, he declared it to be the finest structure in America to-day with the exception of the national capitol at Washington. Not so much money has been spent on it

as has been spent upon similar buildings elsewhere; but, in Mr. Brown's opinion, the artistic effect of the structure is unsurpassed.

The predominating feature of the building is the massive marble dome, the largest in the United States. Until its completion the dome of the Rhode Island State House at Providence held the distinction of being the greatest. The dome of the capitol at Washington is very much larger, but that is made of cast iron, painted white. The domes of St. Peter's of Rome and St. Paul's of London, likewise, are larger, but neither of them is constructed of marble.

The interior finishings of the building are magnificent. Marbles from almost every well-known quarry in the world were imported for use in the grand halls and legislative rooms, and beautifully carved woods for the executive offices.

To see such evidences of art and culture in a country that, but a short while ago, was considered a barbarous frontier, is the most satisfying thing that can happen to a man who has faith in the great destiny of the United States as the leader of nations.—C. T. Greene, in Four-Track News.

### NON-BREAKABLE BAT.

#### Wound with Wire or Some Other Strengthening Material.

The baseball fan, or more correctly speaking, the baseball player, will hail the advent of the non-breakable bat that has made its appearance. This most desirable and hitherto unknown attribute of a baseball bat is attained by cutting a spiral groove in the wood and inserting therein, flush with the surface of the bat, some strengthening material, such as steel wire or steel tape or sinew. The spiral is made continuous from a point just above the handle, so as not to interfere with a good, comfortable grip, to a point just below where the ball ordinarily



STEEL WIRE ON THE BAT.

strikes. Care has to be exercised, of course, in fastening the ends of the strengthening material wound in the groove to prevent the development of weak spots, particularly at the handle extremity. The groove, of course, is not large enough to detract appreciably from the normal strength of the wood of the particular section used.

### They Did Not Have To.

A family who had struggled the best part of a lifetime in a poverty-stricken portion of the city suddenly came into the possession of a small income, with the prospect in a few years of something more. Their long-crushed aspirations revived, and the women of the family especially began to assume various airs and artificialities.

They moved to a little place in the country, and tried mightily to impress their neighbors with their importance. They talked constantly of what "people in our position" should and should not do.

Some of their town acquaintances came out to visit them during the summer, and one of the younger members of the family, a little girl of 7 or 8, was showing them about the place.

"What nice chickens!" exclaimed one of the guests when they reached the poultry yard. "They lay steadily, too, I suppose?"

"Yes," returned the youthful hostess, who really knew nothing at all about it, "that is, they could, of course, but in our position they—they don't have to."

### Remarkable Generosity.

"You say O'Hannagan leaves the Orphans' Home a large legacy?" "Bedad, it's purty large." "How much?" "Twelve children an' a goat, begorra!"