

# CREMATED BABIES

## PHILADELPHIA STIRRED UP OVER GHASTLY REVELATIONS.

Doctors Throw Light on the Operations of a Woman—With Two Other Alleged Members of a Firm of Malpractitioners, She is Committed to Jail Until Grand Jury Meets.

Philadelphia, April 1.—Details of the wholesale slaughter of infants, who were thrown alive and crying into a furnace in a house located in the heart of Philadelphia, were brought out under oath at the inquest conducted by Coroner Dugan today. Official inquiry was being made into the deaths of two young women, alleged to have been the victims of a syndicate of malpractitioners whose crimes in this city have started the entire country.

The full story of this crematory, where hundreds of babies are alleged to have been destroyed, may never be told. The curtain has, however, been lifted, and as a result three accused persons were sent to prison today.

The place where the murders are alleged to have been committed is the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Ashmead, 256 South Twelfth street, and Mrs. Ashmead is accused of being the principal. The charge was made by Dr. David Mosier, the witness stand in the coroner's court during the investigation of the death of Sarah Hughes and Mary B. Sloan. Dr. Mosier swore he had seen Mrs. Ashmead throw living infants into a furnace in the cellar of her house.

The spectators who crowded the coroner's court were held spellbound during his recital. The accused woman, with eyes closed and trembling, succumbed completely under the accusation, and fell back swooning into her daughter's arms. The intensity of the situation was relieved by the coroner, who promptly submitted the case to the decision of the jury.

Following the reading of the verdict Mrs. Ashmead, her son, Howard Ashmead, and Dr. Matthew McVicker were committed to the county prison to await the action of the grand jury, accused of being accessories to the deaths of two young women.

### AMMENDS IMMIGRATION ACT.

#### Senate Bill Would Place Inspectors at Principal Ports.

Washington, April 1.—Senator Dillingham introduced a bill today to amend the immigration act of 1903. It permits aliens to pass in continuous transit from one point in foreign contiguous territory to another point of foreign contiguous territory through the United States without payment of head tax. Aliens having once paid the head tax may pass through foreign contiguous territory in continuous transit and again enter the United States without the payment of the tax.

The privilege under the act of 1903 permitting an alien to send for a relative or friends is amended to restrict the privilege to relatives. It is provided that there shall be at least one inspector of immigration and one surgeon of the United States public health and marine hospital service assigned to each principal port where aliens embark for the United States to inspect aliens intending to seek admission to the United States.

### FLAG UP AGAIN.

#### Russia Rescinds Order to Americans With an Apology.

Niu Chwang, April 1.—The Russian commander of the post has visited the headquarters of the American correspondents, and after apologizing for his action in compelling them to haul down the American flag at the time martial law was proclaimed, granted them permission again to hoist the stars and stripes over the mess tent.

The action of the commander was largely due to strong representations by United States Consul Henry B. Miller that the civil administrator invaded neutral rights when he ordered the lowering of the flag from buildings belonging to American citizens, even though it was done through the apprehension that the flag was illegally used by Chinese for the purpose of resisting police inspection. The British flag, which was ordered taken down, will also be allowed to remain.

### To Give Chaplains Higher Rank.

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt and Representative Hull, of Iowa chairman of the military affairs committee of the house, today discussed a bill which provides a higher rank for the army chaplain. It is urged that sufficient provision is not made in the present law rewarding any army chaplains for meritorious service. During the Spanish-American war several chaplains were recommended for gallant service, but it was impossible to give the reward. The president is deeply interested in the matter.

### College Will Test Law.

Cincinnati, April 1.—There was a full attendance here today of the 24 trustees of Berea college, Kentucky. Hon. Guy Mallon submitted a legal opinion on the Day law recently enacted by the Kentucky legislature prohibiting the co-education of whites and negroes as is done at Berea, and it was discussed by President William Goodell Frost and other prominent educators. It was decided to enter suit and test the constitutionality of the law.

### Russian Gunboat is Dismantled.

Shanghai, April 1.—The Japanese consul has visited the Russian gunboat Mandjur, and verified the report that she had been dismantled.

## BATTLE ON LAND.

### Russians Move on Japanese Fort but are Driven Back.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—General Kouroupatkin, in his first report to the emperor from the scene of war, announced that offensive land operations had taken place against the Japanese upon the sixth anniversary of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians. These operations took the form of a cavalry attack yesterday by six companies of Cossacks, led by General Mischchenko against four squadrons of Japanese cavalry which the general believed to be beyond Chong Ju, but which he found to be in occupation of that town.

Despite a cross fire which General Mischchenko cleverly directed against the enemy, he pays a tribute to the tenacity and bravery of the Japanese, who only ceased to fire after the combat, which lasted for half an hour. Before the Russians could follow up their advantage, three Japanese squadrons galloped toward the town. Two of them succeeded in entering. While the third was driven back in disorder, men and horses falling.

The fire maintained on the town was so destructive that the Japanese were unable to make an effectual return.

Further Japanese reinforcements arrived an hour later, and in view of the superiority of the enemy, General Mischchenko determined to retire, doing so without embarrassment.

General Mischchenko's Cossacks have been endeavoring for some days to come in contact with the Japanese patrols, but the latter refused to combat.

The skirmish will have the effect of encouraging the Russians to retake as much as possible the advance of the Japanese army.

### TAKE FLAG DOWN.

#### Russians Remove American Ensign From Correspondents Quarters.

Niu Chwang, March 31.—As a result of the proclamation of martial law at this port the American flag which the American correspondents had floating over their messhouse was hauled down today. They are very indignant over the incident, and are expected to send a protest to the United States embassy at Peking at what they term the "gross indignity" placed upon them.

The Russian regulations are exceedingly strict and are designed, it is openly stated, to compel all foreigners with the exception of the French to vacate the town.

A Frenchman named Kresutiar, an employe of the Russo-Chinese bank, has been appointed French consular agent at Niu Chwang. He has hoisted the French flag over the bank buildings. It is considered probable that this is the forerunner of a movement to fly the tricolor over all the Russian government buildings at Niu Chwang. The commerce of the port has been destroyed by the new rule. The general opinion among the foreign residents is that should Russia's action be permitted to stand by the powers without protest, it will be tantamount to a complete surrender of all rights of foreigners throughout the whole of Manchuria, and will be very costly to foreign capital which is invested in numerous industries throughout the province.

### NONE KNOW SIZE OF ARMIES.

#### Correspondents' Versions of the Campaign in Corea Differ.

London, March 31.—No Japanese report of the land operations in Corea has yet been received here, and there is much speculation as to the size of the opposing armies, regarding which there is no reliable information.

A correspondent at the Russian headquarters at Mukden telegraphs that according to reports received there about 10,000 Japanese have crossed the river at Chin Changan and 5,000 have advanced north from Chong Ju.

The Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent asserts that practically the whole Japanese army in Corea, consisting of 100,000 men, is concentrated at Pak Chen and Anju, only small detachments being left in Southern Corea to maintain communication.

A St. Petersburg special says that a Russian division of 25,000 men from Southern Ussuri is advancing in two columns through Corea. He reports that the Japanese are advancing north from Gensan, and that their advance guard is encamped at Chong Ping. It is probable, however, that none of these reports can be accepted as authentic.

### Britain to Restrict Immigration.

London, March 31.—The alien immigrant bill was introduced in the house of commons today and passed its first reading without division. The bill follows the recommendations of the report of the royal commission on alien immigration, issued August 11 last, that the immigration of certain classes of immigrants into the United Kingdom be subject to state control. Home Secretary Douglas, in introducing the resolution, referred to the increase of crime during the admission of a class of aliens in this country.

### Flood Still Imperils City.

Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—Flood conditions in this city and vicinity tonight are not improved. All industrial plants on the river are shut down, and 5,000 men or more are out of work. The financial loss in this country will probably reach \$750,000. Between Saginaw and Bay City the ice on the Saginaw river is over two feet deep in places, and dynamite has had little effect in clearing the channel. Reports tell of much suffering.

### Large Machine Shops Burned.

Pittsburg, March 31.—The machine shops of the Pittsburg Valve Foundry & Construction company were destroyed by fire tonight. Loss is probably \$200,000.

### Mine Under a Fortress.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A report from Vladivostok says that a mine has been discovered under the fortress with wires leading to a Chinese house in the town.

# IS FOUND GUILTY

## JURY SAYS SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS ACCEPTED BRIBE.

Is Out Forty-One Hours—First Time in History of United States a Senator is Convicted of Taking a Bribe—He Takes Verdict Calmly and Moves for a New Trial.

St. Louis, March 30.—For the first time in the history of the United States, a United States senator has been convicted of accepting a bribe. He is Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas. After being out 41 hours, a jury in the United States district court today decided that the lawmaker accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain & Securities company of St. Louis before the postoffice department.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court, either in person or by proxy, at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard the argument for a new trial, and if decided against him to fix his punishment.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause of the delay. He was told that 11 jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of him waiting to agree with the majority of the jury. A precedent was quoted, showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to poll its vote once more.

Soon after the jury reported, bringing a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count in the indictment had not been considered, and again sent the jury back to consider the case without having announced the verdict returned. The third time the jury entered the courtroom the result of its deliberations was announced, and United States Senator Burton stood convicted on the charge brought against him in the indictment.

### CHALLENGES NEUTRAL POWERS.

#### Czar Places Niu Chwang Under Strict Martial Law.

Niu Chwang, March 30.—The civil administration late yesterday evening notified all the foreign consuls and residents of Viceroy Alexieff's order placing the city and port of Niu Chwang under martial law, explaining that it had been so ordered for the purpose of safeguarding the commercial interests of the port. Pending the publication of the full text of Viceroy Alexieff's order the following regulations are ordered to be immediately operative:

First—The entire territory of the city and port, also all persons, without distinction of jurisdiction and nationality, resident in said territory, are subjected to special regulations regarding a state of war.

Second—All travelers arriving by sea and all cargoes entering port are to be inspected both by naval officers and customs officials.

Third—The importation of arms and ammunition is forbidden.

Fourth—The exportation of contraband of war is forbidden.

Fifth—Persons desiring to export contraband goods are required to deposit a sum equivalent to the value of the cargo. This deposit is to serve as a guarantee that the cargo is not to be forwarded from neutral ports either to Japan or Corea.

Sixth—The functions of the lightship and harbor guides in the river Liao are suspended.

Seventh—Contraband of war is to consist of such articles as are mentioned in the decree issued by the czar February 26 defining contraband of war.

In some quarters the order is regarded as an apparent challenge to neutral powers, especially to China, on account of the appropriation of her territory, and that it renders the United States gunboat Helena and the British cruiser Espiegle liable to an order to leave port.

### Attack Fraud Indictment.

San Francisco, March 30.—The preliminary hearing of E. A. Hyde and Henry Dimond, accused of obtaining government lands by fraudulent means, was resumed today before United States Commissioner Heacock. The attorneys for the defendants asked that they be discharged on the ground that the United States had not been defrauded. They alleged that if a fraud had been committed, it was against the states of Oregon and California and in that case, the accused men were answerable to those states.

### PLOT AGAINST LIFE OF THE POPE.

London, March 30.—The London Daily Chronicle asserts that a plot against the life of Pope Pious X has been discovered. Its Rome correspondent states that in consequence the vatican and its gardens are closely guarded by a selected force of Italian police and soldiers. The Chronicle is recognized as the chief Roman Catholic organ of Great Britain, and would hardly publish a report of this character unless there was good foundation.

## CAN DO BETTER.

### Oregon Irrigation Methods Are Above the Average.

Washington, March 30.—The census bureau today issued a preliminary report on irrigation in Oregon in 1902. It shows that the irrigation conditions there were above the average. The better methods of management and a more economical use of the ordinary water supply are urged in order greatly to increase the number of acres that may be brought under irrigation.

In 1902 the number of farms reported was 5,133, with an irrigated area of 439,981 acres, an increase since 1899 of 51,671 acres, or 13.3 per cent for the three years. The per cent increase for the 10 years from 1889 to 1899 was 118.2.

In 1902 2,555 irrigating systems were in operation, representing a total construction cost of \$2,089,609, an average of \$818 per system and \$4.75 per irrigated acre. The total length of main canals and ditches was 3,553 miles, an average of 1.4 miles per system.

The aggregate number of acres irrigated by the 2,417 systems receiving water from streams was 428,925, belonging to 4,978 farms. The average cost per acre was \$4.81. The 114 systems supplied with water from springs irrigated 10,759 acres on 131 farms, the average cost per acre being \$2.31. Twenty-four well systems irrigated 292 acres, representing 24 farms, at an average cost per acre of \$15.25.

The stream systems cost, initially, \$2,062,188 for 3,604 miles of main canals and ditches and the necessary dams and head gates. The first cost of the spring systems was \$22,895, and the length of main ditches was 49 miles. The construction of the well systems was \$4,536.

### BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED.

#### Japanese Shells Struck the Czarevitch in the Last Engagement.

London, March 30.—No further news has been received here regarding the Port Arthur engagement, with the exception that the Telegraph's Yinkow correspondent says the Japanese bombardment badly damaged the forward barbette of the Russian battleship Czarevitch. The correspondent adds: "According to a rumor, 65 Japanese transports, escorted by four cruisers approached Niu Chwang Saturday, and then departed southward. It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff will return to Europe in a few days."

The Post's Niu Chwang correspondent learns that the Japanese will not land an expedition in the Lao river valley after April 20, as their transports are still engaged in conveying troops to Corea.

The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent says that in compliance with Viceroy Alexieff's demand the Tartar governor of Weng Fan has withdrawn his troops to a distance 60 miles from Mukdep. He adds that the Russians are now left in complete control of the revenue and other departments.

### CONSULS WITH NO JURISDICTION.

#### Russia Makes It Plain Martial Law is to Prevail at Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, March 30.—The foreign consuls had a conference with the civil administrator today. The latter informed them that the full intention of Russia's order of yesterday was to proclaim martial law and also annul consular jurisdiction and that the same was already annulled.

The British consul interpreted the order as not declaring martial law. The other consuls were unable yesterday to comprehend Russia's intentions.

The administrator agrees with the consuls to suspend a rigid enforcement of said order until the foreign governments act in order to lessen the complications.

The Americans here call attention to the apparent defeat of American aims regarding placing consuls in Manchuria by the execution of Russia's order.

American and British flags were today removed by the property of citizens of American or British nationality.

### Figures on a Long War.

Paris, March 30.—The Martin's Harbin correspondent says a rumor is being circulated there to the effect that the war will last 20 years, and that it will not really begin before September, the rains making July and August unfavorable for military operations. "Despite China's protestations of neutrality," the correspondent continues, "General Ma persists in advancing into Manchuria. If this movement is combined with the Japanese operations the Russians will be obliged to act against General Ma."

### Famine Follows Tornado.

Hamburg, March 30.—An export house here has received a cable dispatch from Reunion island, in the Indian ocean, confirming the announcement of the disaster caused by a tornado March 21 and 22. The island was completely devastated and the capital, St. Dennis, was destroyed. Famine exists among the islanders. The sugar cane, tobacco and coffee crops are entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

### Dowie Was Insulting.

Adelaide, Australia, March 30.—In consequence of a speech insulting King Edward the government has refused the use of public buildings to John Alexander Dowie. The mayor of Adelaide wrote to Dowie telling him he was a disgrace to the nationality.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United States.	
President	Theodore Roosevelt
Vice-President	W. R. Day
Secretary of State	W. R. Day
Secretary of Treasury	Lyman J. Gage
Secretary of Interior	E. A. Hitchcock
Secretary of War	E. R. Ross
Secretary of Navy	John D. Long
Postmaster-General	Charles Emory Smith
Attorney-General	John W. Griggs
Secretary of Agriculture	James Wilson
Com General Land Office	Binger Herman
State Federal Officials.	
Senators	John H. Mitchell
	Chas. W. Fulton
Congressmen	J. N. Williamson
	Thomas H. Tongue
Internal Revenue Collector	D. M. Burne
District Judge	C. B. Bellinger
Circuit Judge	W. B. Gilbert
District Attorney	W. B. Hall
U. S. Marshal	W. F. Mathews
United States Land Officers.	
THE DALLES, OREGON.	
Register	Jay F. Lucas
Receiver	Olis Patterson
LA GRANDE, OREGON.	
Register	E. W. Bartlett
Receiver	J. O. Swackheimer
State of Oregon.	
Governor	Geo. E. Chamberlain
Secretary of State	I. P. Barber
Treasurer	C. S. Moore
Attorney-General	A. M. Crawford
Supt. of Public Instruction	J. H. Asterman
Printer	W. H. Whitney
Supreme Judges	R. S. Bean
	F. A. Moore
	J. Quimby
Clerk Board School Land Commission	Mart Chamberlain
Game Warden	Alphas Quimby
Fish Commissioner	F. C. Reid, Astoria
Veterinary Surgeon	Wm. McLean, Portland
Sixth Judicial District.	
Circuit Judge	W. R. Ellis
Prosecuting Attorney	T. G. Halley

Morrow County Officials.	
Joint Senator	Walter Pierce
Representative	G. W. Phelps
County Judge	A. G. Bartholomew
County Commissioners	F. M. Griffin
	E. C. Ashbaugh
County Clerk	Warner Crawford
County Sheriff	E. M. Shutt
County Treasurer	M. Lichtenthal
County Assessor	W. L. Baling
County Surveyor	J. Keithly
County School Superintendent	Jay W. Shipley
County Coroner	Dr. Kistner
Stock Inspector	R. G. Kirk

Heppner Town Officers.	
Mayor	Frank Gilliam
	J. J. Roberts
Treasurer	Geo. Noble
	E. W. Eber
Councilmen	Phil Cohn
	Tom Quaid
	Farnsworth
Recorder	O. E. Farnsworth
Treasurer	L. W. Briggs
Marshal	D. C. Gardane

Heppner School District.	
Directors	T. J. Matlock, E. M. Shutt, J. M. Hagar.
Clerk	L. W. Briggs.

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