

A MURDEROUS FIEND AT BAY

Negro Desperado and New Orleans Police in Battle.

SEVERAL OFFICERS WERE KILLED

And a Number Wounded before the Bloodthirsty Negro Was Smoked Out and Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—After a desperate battle lasting several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Police Sergeant G. Porteous, Andy Van Kuren, the keeper of the police jail, and Alfred R. Bloomfield, a young boy, and fatally wounding Corporal John A. Lally, John Banville, ex-Police man Frank H. Evans and A. S. Leclere, one of the leading confederates of the city, and more or less seriously wounding several other persons, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and wounded Officer Mora, several days ago, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city, this afternoon, and literally shot to pieces.

Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans as the battle went on between the police and citizens, and the negro with his Winchester. After the tragedy was over and Charles was dragged out from the mud and slush in which he had fallen, with the mob howling for the burning of his body, statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person, and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately, seem to leave little doubt that he was the man.

Sergeant Porteous, one of the best known officers on the force, and Sergeant Lally, who has a record for bravery, were informed during the day by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house in Clio, near Saratoga street. The officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and went to the house. The negro informant of the police accompanied the officers.

They entered the side alley leading to the house, and were served like Day and Lamb. The negro was hidden behind a screen, and began a furious and accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other officers and the negro fled from the scene. The report of Charles' Winchester, and the fact that two officers lay bleeding in the yard, raised a tremendous excitement. Hurry calls were sent to the mayor, the chief of police and Colonel Wood, in command of the special police, and armed hosts were rushed to the scene. In a little while there was an immense crowd.

Father Fitzgerald, of St. John's church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers who were lying in the alley. The priest was anointing the body of Porteous, with Alfred Bloomfield, a young boy, standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window. He had saw him and begged the desperado not to shoot him. The negro, however, fired his Winchester again and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unharmed, left the scene, after plucking performing the last offices for the dead officer. Time after time Charles came to the window, and as the men entered the alley, he blazed away at them. In this manner Constable Leclere, who was one of the special police squad; ex-Police man Evans, John Banville, and George H. Lyons were wounded. Extra police began to fire at the negro, and he returned their fire. Andy Van Kuren, keeper of the police jail, got a bullet in the body and fell dead. Just afterward, H. H. Ball, aged 65, was hit and mortally wounded.

Ultimately it was decided to burn the building in which the negro was entrenched. Charles was soon smoked out and as he ran into the yard was riddled with bullets.

After it was certain that he was dead, the mob dragged the body into the street. There the police and mob emptied their revolvers into the corpse while the son of one of the murdered men stamped the face beyond recognition. With great difficulty the police took the body to the morgue, the crowd demanding that it be burned in the public square.

READY FOR WORK.

New York, July 27.—Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic committee, arrived here today and held a conference with leading Democrats regarding the conduct of the campaign.

THE BRITISH ARE ACTIVE.

ROBERTS REPORTS MOVEMENTS OF HIS ARMY.

What the Various Commands Have Done During the Past Few Days in South Africa.

LONDON, July 27.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"French and Hutter continued their present July 25th, the former on the east bank. He could see Middleburg, and the enemy retiring in great disorder. Night was closing in, rain was falling in torrents and so it was impossible to follow. The night was

terrible. In addition to the rain, a strong east wind made the bivouac most uncomfortable. One officer, I regret to say, died of exposure, and the mortality among the mules and oxen was great. The men made light of the hardships, and were in famous spirits when I saw them.

"Hunter has occupied Fortburg and so far as I know did not suffer loss. He found Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president, and several of our men whom Dewet had captured.

"The enemy in the Bethelshen hills are now closed in upon. Basutoland is closed to them. Harris Smith is the only line open, and it will not be easy for them to reach there with their guns and wagons.

"Broadwood is still watching Christian Dewet, who has taken up a position on the high hills near Reitsburg, about seven miles south of the Vaal.

"P. Dewet, a younger brother of Christian, surrendered at Kroonstadt yesterday. Methuen's column, which reached the Krugersdorp-Potchetstroom railway, is now moving on Potchetstroom.

"Buller reports that the railway was opened to Heidelberg yesterday, giving us through communication to Natal."

WILL BE SETTLED.

Strikers and Cannerymen to Perfect an Agreement Soon.

Vancouver, B. C., July 27.—It is expected the fishermen's strike will be settled before Monday. Labor Commissioner Braemer has sent here from Ottawa, by the Federal Government, and he has submitted a proposition for the quasi recognition of the union by the cannery, which he thinks will be accepted.

MAPPING OUT WORK.

New York, July 27.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National committee, reached the National headquarters today. He said: "We are very busy mapping out the work to be done in the different sections of the country."

THE WEEKS FAILURES.

New York, July 27.—Dun's Review of Trade will say tomorrow: Failures for the week were 231 in the United States against 151 last year, and twenty-eight in Canada against twenty last year.

CIGARETTES UNDER A BAN.

The Rock Island Railroad Bars the Use of Them by Its Employees.

There is no place in the service of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road for the cigarette smoker. An embargo has been put upon those addicted to the habit. It will be the policy of the system that no person who smokes the weed will be employed, and those who are now in the road's service and who are cigarette smokers will be given the option of quitting the one or the other. It is not the disposition of the executive officers to temporize on the question. The edict has been made and will be strenuously enforced. This is the first time that a railroad company has adopted such a course against the cigarette. That the experiment will be eagerly watched by other lines has already been manifested, for other roads are contemplating the same action should this prove a success. So far the results have been encouraging, considering the fact that the new order of things has only been in effect a few weeks. All who apply for positions on the road are asked if they are addicted to the cigarette habit, and if the applicants answer in the affirmative their applications are consigned to the waste basket.

Though no general order has been issued by the road with reference to the matter, it has been tacitly agreed upon by the executive officers to make the test of an applicant on this question, and no matter how proficient he may be in railroading, if he smokes the objectionable cigarette, he cannot break into the Rock Island's service with a crowbar. At the foot of every application blank issued by the road there is printed in a rubber stamp this question: "Do you smoke cigarettes?" The addition was made about a week ago. Prior to that time and since the adoption of the rule the examining physicians and others who are connected with the examination of the applicants merely put the question verbally to the person seeking employment in the service.

"We want to discourage cigarette smoking among our men," said President W. G. Purdy in discussing the action. "Cigarette smoking is a vicious habit, and tends to befog the mind and makes one listless and careless in the discharge of his duties. Experience has shown that the confirmed cigarette user is sleepy and of no account; he becomes irresponsible and lazy. In the railroad business, and especially among the trainmen, it requires a clear brain to discharge the responsibilities. The Rock Island road will employ the best men obtainable, men strong of body and head, for the work exacts much and absolutely requires sound persons. We are always looking to the improvement of the service, and I believe that the action taken with reference to the poisonous cigarette will accomplish a good purpose."

General Supt. A. J. Hitt was the first to tackle this problem. It was he who suggested the solution of it so far as it related to the railroad, and this suggestion came to him after a long study of the effect of the vicious weed upon the human system, augmented, of course, by the judgment of the most eminent physicians in declaring the cigarette to be injurious. Some weeks ago Supt. Hitt was in company with Supts. Stillwell and Hobbs, of other divisions of the Rock Island system. They were investigating the actions of an em-

ployee of the road with reference to a matter which was under consideration at the time, when they overheard a conversation between two other employees commenting upon the same question. The latter were censuring the man who was under investigation. In the course of the discussion one of them remarked that the fault of the whole business was due to cigarette smoking and that the man in question was a confirmed cigarette fiend.

The comment impressed Supt. Hitt, and he made comment upon it to the other two officials. They then discussed the matter with the result that a week later the embargo on cigarette smokers was placed and instructions were so issued verbally to the superintendents and physicians who examined applicants for employment. It was also made retractive, so as to cover those who are already in the service. These will be given the opportunity to quit the cigarette or the road. Since none have resigned for this cause, it is presumed that many have quit the cigarette. Just how many users of the weed there were on the system the officials were unable to say. They ventured a statement that there were comparatively few among the 12,000 in the entire service.

"Though the rule has only been in effect a short time," said General Supt. Hitt, "there has, we believe, been some perceptible result. When an application is filed and the applicant makes an affirmative answer to the question whether he smokes cigarettes or not his paper is not given a moment's consideration. We are always looking for a chance to improve the service even in the smallest things, and are quick to adopt a means to accomplish that end. There is no doubt that the use of the cigarette unites a man in a measure for work. My observation, as well as the opinions of eminent physicians, has convinced me the cigarette vitiates a man's capacity. It enervates him, renders him listless and somewhat reckless. A person addicted to the habit always has a languid feeling that is markedly evidenced in the drooping eye and the nervous body. And in the railroad business one must always have a clear brain, strong nerve and healthy body to properly carry out his duties. As in the case of a dispatcher who has the running of trains human life depends upon him, and a clear head is also vitally necessary. While the rule adopted by the Rock Island road is somewhat an innovation, we are confident that it will prove successful. The effect of it can readily be seen; it will not take long for other roads to follow in the steps of the Rock Island system. If the rule should be adopted by all the railroad systems in this country and Canada, the cigarette habit will no doubt receive a death blow."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LIFE OF BIG GUNS.

Admiral O'Neill Says That a Hundred Shots Is Far From Being the Limit.

(Chicago Record.)

There have been some interesting and mysterious stories in circulation about the short lives of the big guns that are used on our battle-ships and coast fortifications. One of the varieties most frequently told is that the 12-inch gun, which carries a ton of metal for twelve of fifteen miles, can only be fired 100 times with safety, because the tremendous pressure destroys the cohesive power of the metal and thus weakens it and renders it liable to explode. These stories have got into books, and the "100-firing fallacy" is accepted by some of the ablest authorities on ordnance. The big Krupp gun at the World's Fair in Chicago was an object of even greater interest, when visitors were told that it had been fired sixteen times and could not be fired again without danger of explosion because the metal of which it is made had become "nervous."

Admiral O'Neill, Chief of Ordnance of the Navy Department, says this is all bunkum. "The only damage suffered by the big guns from over firing is the wearing out of the rifling grooves," he says, "and that is easily repaired. The gun can either be rifled over again or it can be 'tubed'—that is a rifled tube can be fitted into the bore, as is frequently done in England, and the gun is as good as new."

"There is no such thing as a gun getting 'nervous,'" continued the Admiral. "The metal of which it is made is not injured by firing. Some of our guns have been fired 100 times without showing any injury or wear. We do not know how long they will last, except that the rifling has to be renewed when it is worn out, but we have never had a gun wear out in our navy, and therefore cannot speak from experience, and many of our guns have been fired several hundred times."

The ordnance experts of the army estimate that the 12-inch guns on the coast fortifications can be fired 200 times without being rifled, but this is only speculation. They have never had any experience in that line. None of the big guns belonging to the United States has ever worn out.

MANY CHINESE

Slip Into the United States to Secure Transportation Home.

El Paso, Tex., July 27.—The immigration situation here grows worse daily. Notwithstanding the fact that the force of guards has been materially increased along the river, daily occurrences demonstrate that the number is not sufficient to prevent pauper and contract emigrants collected in Juarez from crossing the border and scattering into the interior. Customs inspectors captured fourteen Italian emigrants who had crossed the border and boarded a northbound Santa Fe train which was about to start. These emigrants were sent back.

The statement comes from Daganzo and Chihuahua, Mexico, where there are several thousand Chinese, that hundreds contemplate returning to China, and are drifting this way to take advantage of the exclusion act and get free transportation.

His friends expressed no small surprise that his sympathies were with the Boers.

"Well, you see, my great-grandfather was Dutch and our cook is Irish," replied the subordinate, and all was at once clear.—Detroit Journal.

EATEN BY SHARKS.

A Los Angeles Wheelman Lost His Life at Honolulu.

THEY DON'T WANT HIM

STRANGE PROCEEDING PROPOSED BY MICHIGAN AUTHORITIES.

Seek To Have An Alleged Oregon Insane Patient Returned To This State—Is In Michigan Asylum.

(From Daily Statesman, July 23.)

The authorities of the state of Michigan certainly have strange ideas concerning the care and treatment of the unfortunate insane. During the past week, Henry S. Chase, deputy attorney general of that state, was in Salem, and held a consultation with Attorney General D. R. N. Blackburn, regarding an alleged insane resident of Oregon who is confined in a Michigan asylum, whom the authorities of the Badger state propose to have returned to the Oregon Hospital for the insane. Mr. Chase reached Salem last Wednesday but received no encouragement from the state officials, and he departed on Thursday.

The following history of the case appeared in the Morning Democrat (Eaker City) in its issue of Wednesday the 25th inst.:

"Henry E. Chase, deputy attorney general of Michigan, passed through Baker City last evening en route to Salem to confer with the attorney general of this state regarding the confinement of an alleged Oregon resident in a Michigan insane asylum. The patient's name is Edwin Cox, and at one time made application to the county officers of this county for aid, and was assisted, also from the information gained by Mr. Chase, Cox was confined in the Oregon asylum during the period from 1883 to 1885. He was released, so the Michigan attorney is informed, on a sort of furlough, as he was sane, but it was feared he would again lose his mind, and he was aided by a brother to reach his native state, and upon or soon after his arrival in Michigan, was placed in the asylum for the insane.

"Mr. Chase stated to a Democrat representative that his mission to Salem at the present time was to ascertain the facts from the records of the asylum, and if proven true as stated above, to then confer with the Oregon state authorities regarding the sending back of the patient. The deputy attorney general says that according to the laws of his home state, no person who is not a resident of the state, excepting temporarily, or until insane, can be confined in an asylum for the insane. Mr. Chase says he has no doubt but Cox is a resident of Oregon and anticipates no trouble with the Oregon authorities as to sending the man back to that state. He says there is probably no law compelling this state to accept the patient, but that states as a rule are willing to care for their own paupers and insane, and are generally perfectly satisfied if they have only their own to care for. That is the way the state of Michigan feels; hence, Mr. Chase's visit to Salem."

Inquiry at the Oregon hospital for the insane revealed the following facts regarding the man Cox: Cox was received at the asylum from Crook county on February 9, 1883 and was discharged from that institution August 29, 1885. When admitted he was 47 years of age and the commitment papers show that he was a laborer, that it was his second attack and that he was a native of Michigan. So it will be seen according to the contention of the Michigan authorities themselves, the man is now confined in the very institution to which he belongs. The idea of sending an agent from Michigan to Oregon to investigate the record of an insane patient, seems extremely needless and can be termed a very needless junketing trip for a salaried official, the expenses incident thereto being met by the taxpayers.

Regardless of what the statutes of the state of Michigan may provide, it is but reasonable to presume that a man who may be so unfortunate as to be deprived of his mental faculties, shall receive treatment where he may be afflicted, especially if he shall have lived within that state long enough to claim a residence. In the eyes of the ruling, should all inmates of the Oregon asylum, not residents of this state, be returned to their native states, the population of that institution would be very materially reduced. In fact there are many patients at the state insane asylum in this city who are not even citizens of the United States but in the absence of any other individuals, the state has to bear the expense of caring for them.

As it is, Cox will remain an inmate of the Michigan asylum and the authorities of that state will be obliged to content themselves with the fact that he is a native of that state. Oregon has troubles of her own.

FILIPINOS COMING.

The Commissioners Will Send Them to America for Education.

Berkeley, Cal., July 27.—The Philippine Commissioners contemplate sending natives of the islands to the United States to study. The first news considering this important new policy was brought by a letter from Bernard Moses, professor of history in the University of California, and a member of the Philippine Commission, in a letter just received by President Wheeler. The letter says in part:

"From observations already made, I am inclined to think that we shall find among the young people of the islands a large number of eager and competent students, and I hope some arrangement may be made, by which, from time to time, a goodly number may be sent to the schools of America. It may, perhaps, be found advisable to render some of them assistance from public funds. It is quite likely that in this way we can help to bring the people of these islands to appreciate some of the civilization of the United States and to mark the difference between America and Spain."

Honolulu, July 27.—The remains of

Email Uhlbrecht, of Los Angeles, Cal. well known throughout the United States as a bicycle rider, who was drowned off Makapu Point last Sunday, were discovered yesterday in the stomach of a shark caught at the entrance of Honolulu harbor. When the shark's body was opened by native fishermen, they found some bare hip bones, a right femur with no flesh on it at all, and a right foot, the latter in a most remarkable state of preservation. The shark's teeth had bitten it off at the ankle as clean as a blow from a guillotine might have, and being swallowed whole, it remained with only a few scratches. The condition of the other bone showed that when the unfortunate young man's body was at the mercy of the waves a number of sharks had attacked it at once, and they had fought over it, rending it limb from limb.

One of the toes of the foot had a very peculiar malformation. From this fact Mrs. Uhlbrecht, the widow of Uhlbrecht and several other friends identified the remains. The shark was 14 feet long and weighed 700 pounds.

BUYING TWO ISLANDS.

Balance of the Philippines Purchased From Spain.

Washington, July 27.—Arrangements have practically been completed for the purchase, from Spain, by the United States, of the islands of Cebu and Cagayan, which were left in Spanish possession by the treaty of Paris, although a part of the Philippine archipelago.

It was a year after the signing of the treaty of Paris, before the fact was discovered that, in laying down the boundaries, the commissioners had excluded the islands of Cebu and Cagayan. Cebu is four miles long by two wide, and Cagayan is eight by five miles. About \$100,000 is the price to be paid by the United States.

PROTECTION AND IMPORTATION OF BIRDS.

During the last session of congress a law was enacted, commonly known as the Lacey act, which placed the preservation, distribution, introduction, and restoration of game and other birds under the department of agriculture; regulates the importation of foreign birds and animals, prohibiting absolutely the introduction of certain injurious species; and prohibits interstate traffic in birds or game killed in violation of state laws.

The secretary of agriculture has placed the division of biological survey of his department in charge of all matters relating to the preservation and importation of animals or birds under the act, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, the assistant chief of that division, has immediate charge of the issue of permits for the importation of animals and birds from foreign countries.

The regulations for carrying out the purposes of the act have just been published by the United States department of agriculture as biological survey circular No. 29, entitled "Protection and Importation of Birds under Act of Congress Approved May 25, 1900."

The circular explains the object of placing the work in charge of an executive department of the federal government as being merely to supplement and not to hamper or replace the work hitherto done by state commissions and organizations; in other words, to co-ordinate and direct individual efforts, and thus insure more uniform and more satisfactory results than could otherwise be obtained.

Attention is called to the fact that while the act provides for the purchase and distribution of birds, no appropriation is made for that purpose. The department, therefore, has no quail, pheasant, or other game birds for distribution.

The department issues no permits for shipping birds from one state to another. In some states the board of fish and game commissioners is authorized to issue permits for shipping birds for propagating purposes, and a few states makes exceptions in their game laws in the case of birds captured for breeding purposes; but when a state forbids the exportation of birds without exception, interstate commerce in birds from that state is in violation of the Lacey act, whether the birds are captured during open seasons or whether they are intended for propagation or not.

Persons contemplating the importation of live animals or birds from abroad must obtain a special permit from the secretary of agriculture and importers are advised to make application for permits in advance, in order to avoid annoyance and delay when shipments reach the customhouse. The law applies to single mammals, birds, or reptiles, kept in cages as pets, as well as to large consignments intended for propagation in captivity or otherwise.

Permits are not required for domesticated birds, such as chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pea fowl, pigeons or canaries; for parrots (including cockatoos, lovebirds, macaws, and parakeets); or for natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections. Permits must be obtained for all wild species of pigeons and ducks.

In the case of ruminants (including deer, elk, moose, antelope, and also camels and llamas), permits will be issued, as heretofore, in the form prescribed for importation of domesticated animals.

The introduction of the English or European house sparrow, the starling, the fruit bat or flying fox, and the mougeoose, known also as the honeycreeper, are absolutely prohibited, and permits for their importation will not be issued under any circumstances.

Under the regulations prescribed by

Mrs. Col. Richardson

SAVED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 72,961)

"You have saved my life, snatched me from the brink of the grave almost, and I wish to thank you. About eighteen months ago I was a total wreck, physically. I had been troubled with leucorrhoea for some time, but had given hardly any attention to the trouble.

"At last inflammation of the womb and ovaries resulted and then I suffered agonies, had to give up my profession (musician and piano player), was confined to my bed and life became a terrible cross. My husband summoned the best physicians, but their benefit was but temporary at best. I believe I should have contracted the morphia habit under their care, if my common sense had not intervened.

"One day my husband noticed the advertisement of your remedies and immediately bought me a full trial. Soon the pain in my ovaries was gone. I am now well, strong and robust, walk, ride a wheel, and feel like a girl in her teens. I would not be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is like water of life to me. I am very grateful and sincerely your well-wisher, and I heartily recommend your remedies. I hope some poor creature may be helped to health by reading my story."—MRS. COL. E. P. RICHARDSON, RHINELANDER, Wis.

the secretary of the treasury, in case of doubt as to whether animals or birds belong to prohibited species, or suspicion on the part of the collector of customs that such species are being introduced under other names, the shipment will be held, at the risk and expense of the importer, pending the receipt of special instructions from the department of agriculture, or until examined at the expense of the importer by a special inspector designated by the secretary of agriculture and the identity established to the satisfaction of the collector.

Special inspectors will be designated at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and San Francisco, who will examine shipments at the request of the owner or agent, or who may be consulted in case of misunderstanding between owners and officers of the customs. These inspectors are to be designated merely for the convenience of importers, and owners or agents are under no obligations to employ them, but the identity of the species must be established to the satisfaction of collectors, and in case of refusal or neglect, or failure to obtain the permit within the specified time, delivery of the property will be refused and immediate exportation required.

The deliberate shipment of starlings or English sparrows from one state to another is now a violation of law and renders the shipper and carrier liable to the penalties provided in the act.

The attention of sportsmen, commission merchants, shippers, and express agents is especially called to the sections which make it unlawful to ship from one state to another animals or birds which have been killed or captured in violation of local laws, and which require all packages containing animals or birds to be plainly marked so that the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be ascertained by inspection of the outside of such packages.

The circular contains a copy of the law and a blank form of request for permit.

The circular is for free distribution.

ALL KINDS OF HOT SPRINGS.

At Whakarewarewa, New Zealand, there are geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, mud volcanoes and hot waterfalls.

Jolly—Did that famous author send you his autograph, Polly?

Polly—No; but he kept mine, the mean, impudent thing!—Chicago Record.

Some 19 or 20 British cities own and operate street railway systems, and of the whole track mileage in Great Britain over one-third is owned by the public.



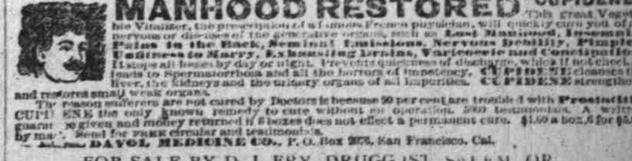
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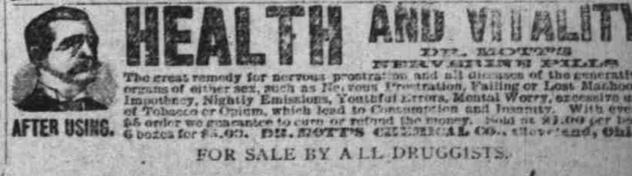
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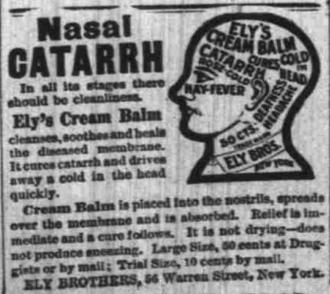
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