

THE TRAGEDY AT CHAMPOEG

John D. Fain Shot at an Early Hour Yesterday

IN FRONT OF HIS DOOR

Died From the Effects of the Wound In a Few Hours

HIS FORMER BUSINESS ASSOCIATE, J. F. MARKLEY, CHARGED WITH THE DEED—THE INQUEST HELD OVER THE REMAINS BY CORONER D. F. LANE.

The historic little town of Champeog in the northern portion of Marion county, was the scene of another tragedy early yesterday morning, and the result is that John D. Fain, a resident of that place, is dead, while his former business partner, J. F. Markley, is held in the county jail in this city, charged with the murder of his former business associate.

The shooting occurred at 5 o'clock, at the home of Fain, and the latter passed away at 7:30 o'clock after suffering intense pain from his wound. Before dying Fain told a number of his neighbors, when realizing that he had to pass away, of the whereabouts of his relatives, and also arranged his business affairs hastily. He stated to a number of his neighbors that J. F. Markley had shot him, out of the back door of the latter's store, and at a distance of about 25 feet, after telling Fain, that they might as well have a settlement now, and he (Fain) should take his medicine.

Immediately after the neighbors found the wounded man, who had crawled into his house and fallen on the bed, a physician was sent for, but before medical aid could reach him the wounded man passed away. Before dying Fain asked for a minister, and being informed that none could be secured short of several hours, and that the Catholic priest would be the nearest, he remarked that he had been raised a Methodist, becoming unconscious immediately and dying soon after.

At 10 o'clock Drs. W. W. and B. F. Giesy, of Astoria, arrived, but too late to be of any benefit to Fain. Deputy Sheriff B. B. Colbath also arrived at that time, and placed Markley under arrest, bringing him to Salem.

The two men, Markley and Fain, were in business together in Champeog for the past ten years, their merchandise store standing on ground owned by Fain, and the latter's residence, a small cottage, stood immediately in the rear and about 45 feet away from the store. About a year ago the two men dissolved partnership, Markley retaining the stock of goods, and store building. Both men were bachelors, Markley living in a house on the hill above the store, though sleeping in the store; and Fain lived in the house in the rear of the business house.

Sometime after the dissolution of partnership, it is said, Fain offered to sell his land to Markley, but the latter refused to buy, and Fain early this spring sold it to C. W. A. Jette, another neighbor. This was said to have caused some ill-feeling, and deceased. It was shown at the inquest held yesterday, had told several neighbors that about May 1st Markley had demanded a deed for the land on which the store stood, giving Fain 36 hours' time to make the transfer. The deed was not made, and on Tuesday evening of this week (the evening preceding the tragedy), Jette, the purchaser of the land, is said to have served written notice on Markley, through F. Reavy, to move the store off the ground inside of six months.

Fain's statement of the trouble, made to his neighbors before death ensued, was to the effect that he had started from his house to the barn below the store to attend his chores, when, on passing within about 25 feet of the back door of the store, Markley opened it, and said: "We might as well have a settlement now, and you had better take your medicine," whereupon he fired Fain falling to the ground.

When the neighbors reached the scene, Markley was on the front steps of the store, about 125 feet from where the wounded man was lying on his bed. Asked as to the trouble, Markley said that a shot had been fired, and he believed some one had tried to rob Fain. After he was told that Fain was shot and accused him of the deed, and asked if he would not go to see the wounded man, Markley replied that he had better stay away under the circumstances. He did not appear particularly excited, but frequently inquired as to the condition of his former associate. He attended to business in the store up to the time of his arrest, and submitted quietly to coming to Salem, and he emphatically denied the shooting.

At 2 p. m., Coroner D. F. Lane began the inquest, before the following named jurors: J. E. Eldredge, E. A. Vandamme, W. R. McKay, Patrick Geelan, G. A. Eberhard and A. J. Buserie. Deputy District Attorney J. H. McNary was present and examined the witnesses, and at the conclusion of the inquiry the jury brought in a verdict, finding that John D. Fain came to his death by a gunshot wound, the shot being fired by J. F. Markley, and that Fain was 43 years old, and was a native of the United States.

Coroner Lane, after the inquest gave

instructions about the proper burial of the remains of deceased.

Following is a synopsis of the testimony given by the witnesses at the inquest:

The Testimony.
C. W. A. Jette—A resident of Champeog: Both men had been residents of Champeog for 15 years. Were in business together for nine years. Markley was in business at the time of the shooting, the firm having been dissolved about a year ago. Witness did not see the men before the trouble occurred. He heard shot while in bed; heard Fain scream, and looking out of the window saw smoke, when some one arose from ground and walked around corner of house. It was Fain. Hurried over and found Fain had been shot. Asked Fain who shot him; deceased answered, Markley shot him when passing back of the store toward barn. Markley told him "you might as well take your medicine now," and shot him. Before dying Fain stated he had money in First National Bank, Ladd & Tilton and Bank of British Columbia, of Portland; he said his sisters were Sarah L. Hunter, Clinton, Mo.; Alice Jones, Leesville, Mo.; he realized he was dying. He told the men, that he was dying. Only one shot was fired. Fain was on his bed when witness came, and he died there at 7:30 a. m. Deceased had rifle in room; he was not armed when shot. The shooting occurred at 5 a. m. Saw Markley after the shooting. Markley made no statement when arrested. Had gun on the counter, an old-type shotgun, muzzle-loader. Deceased stated positively that Markley shot him. Witness bought land from Fain, and Markley's store stood on land. Markley told Fain he would give him 36 hours to deed land to him (Markley). This was the statement made by Fain to witness. Neither man was married. Fain was 43 years old. His father was John Fain, and was in Los Angeles, Calif., when last heard from. After shooting—an hour after—Markley left store, went up the road, was gone a half hour, and returned, staying in store until arrested. Fain died at 7:30; Deputy Sheriff Colbath arrived at 10 a. m. Witness well acquainted with Markley, and never saw anything wrong with him.

J. A. Jette—Witness lives near Champeog, knew Markley and Fain. Came down 15 minutes after shooting, after hearing of it. Found Fain in the house; Fain called witness into the house and stated he was shot by Markley, when he (Fain) passed by back door of the store to barn; Markley opened door of store, and saying: "Now is the time to take your medicine," he fired. When witness reached the store, Markley stepped out of the door of the store, and asked, what was the trouble; witness said, he came over to see; when Markley said: "I have heard no noise around here." Markley spoke to several parties; said he thought there were burglars around and shot Fain. C. W. A. Jette, Terhune, John Shleck and John Scollard were present when Markley made the statement. Fain told witness he was done for. Witness never heard threats; Markley had two guns in the store, and said both were loaded. Frank A. Jette—Knew Mr. Markley. Came over after the shooting with C. W. A. Jette. Saw Fain in his room; did not hear statements made to C. W. A. Jette. Markley was on front porch of store. Markley asked, if witness found him (Fain), when witness went to telephone. Witness returned later, and Fain was unconscious. Witness knew of no threats. After deputy sheriff came down, witness entered store. Colbath asked if the shotgun found was the gun with which the shooting was done, when Markley denied having fired a shot.

Arthur F. Jette—Did not see shooting. Came over five minutes after. Saw Markley on store porch, and Fain on the bed; heard Fain say, Markley shot him; that Markley came to the door and told him to take his medicine; Fain said he would surely die. When witness left the house, Markley asked how Fain was resting. Later witness heard Markley and Richard Terhune discuss a hop yard.

James E. Smith—Witness came to the scene at 5:30 or later; corroborated testimony of former witnesses regarding statement made by deceased, as to Markley's shooting. Witness saw Markley, on front porch; asked what was the trouble. Markley said some one was shot, he believed Fain was shot by burglars; asked why he did not go to see the wounded man, Markley said Old Man Jette had accused him of shooting Fain, so he would not go over. At 10 o'clock, (after the shooting) witness paid Markley a bill, the latter saying nothing about Fain; witness saw gun lying on counter. Usually the gun was under the counter or in the corner. Gun was a double-barrelled shotgun, muzzle-loader.

John Terhune—Went to Jette's store where he heard that Markley shot Fain, when deceased told him Markley shot him. Started for St. Paul where witness phoned to Dr. C. S. White. Found White had gone to Portland. Met Markley; latter said someone had attempted to hold up Fain, and shot him. Markley did not come over; witness asked him to come, but Markley refused to see wounded man. Markley was not told that Fain was dead. Markley had talked of property wanted where the store stood, but made no threats in hearing of witness.

A. Jette—Came over after shooting, 6 or 7 minutes; heard the shot at 5 o'clock, and heard man shout; he at once came over; went in front of Markley's store; Markley asked what was the trouble, some one was shooting; went to Fain's house, and Fain stated "Markley shot me." Fain was suffering considerably; Markley did not come over; but asked witness, as latter went away, what the trouble was, and he was informed that Fain accused him of the shooting. Markley appeared excited; said nothing about burglars. Witness came to take wounded man to his house to care for him, but could not move him. Witness saw Fain in trying to enter the house after the shooting fall on the porch. When he came to the house, Fain was in bed.

(Concluded on page 8.)

FUSIONISTS IN NEBRASKA

Democrats and Populists Put Up a Joint Ticket

THE PLACES ARE DIVIDED

Continuous Session of Twenty-four Hours Was Had

BRYAN EXPRESSES HIS SATISFACTION AT THE WORK DONE IN THE TWO STATE CONVENTIONS—REPUBLICANS IN MISSOURI ENDORSE ROOSEVELT.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 25.—After twenty-four hours of almost continuous session, the Democratic and Populist State Conventions completed the fusion ticket at 3 o'clock today, with a Democrat at the head. Five places on the ticket were allotted to the Populists and three to the Democrats. The ticket is as follows:

Governor—W. H. Thompson, of Hall county, a Democrat.
Lieutenant-Governor—T. A. Glibert, York county, a Populist.
Auditor—Chas. Q. DeFrance, Jefferson county, Populist.
Treasurer—J. N. Hyman, Adams county, Populist.
Attorney-General—J. H. Brady, Lancaster county, Democrat.
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—J. C. Brennan, Douglas county, Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools—Claud Smith, Dawson county, Populist.

After adjournment William J. Bryan expressed himself pleased with the successful accomplishment of the fusion, saying he would lend his entire support to the ticket.

Missouri Republicans.
Jefferson City, Mo., June 25.—The Republican State Convention, which met yesterday adjourned sine die this afternoon after unanimously re-electing Thomas J. Akins, chairman of the Republican State Committee; nominating a ticket, and adopting a platform unreservedly endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and declaring him to be the logical candidate for 1904. Mention of Roosevelt's name created great enthusiasm. The following ticket was nominated:
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Professor J. U. White, of Brookfield.
Warehouse and Railroad Commissioner, long term—W. S. Crane, of Jasper county; short term, Barney Frauenthal, of St. Louis.

Pattison Named.
Erie, Pa., June 25.—For the third time in twenty years, ex-Governor Robert F. Pattison, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania today, by the Democratic State Convention.

Minnesota Democrats.
Minneapolis, Minn., June 25.—The Democrats tonight nominated L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, for Governor.

MR. HIRSCH RECOMMENDED

RE-APPOINTMENT OF SALEM'S POSTMASTER IS CERTAINTY.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Representative Tongue, with the concurrence of Senator Mitchell, has recommended the re-appointment of Edward Hirsch as postmaster at Salem, Oregon. During his past term Mr. Hirsch's record has been exceptionally satisfactory to the Department. He was endorsed for re-appointment by all the members of the Supreme Court of Oregon, most of the leading business men of Salem, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, numerous members of the Legislature and by the state and county officers and prominent patrons of the office. His re-appointment will doubtless be made in time for confirmation before adjournment.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

KING EDWARD IS IMPROVING

England's Stricken Monarch Takes Nourishment

PHYSICIANS ARE HOPEFUL

For the First Time Since Performing the Operation

THE PATIENT WAS ABLE TO OPEN HIS TELEGRAMS YESTERDAY—LONDON IS QUIET AND THE BOISTEROUSNESS OF TUESDAY HAS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARED.

LONDON, June 25.—(Midnight).—King Edward's condition tonight is even more satisfactory than has been indicated by the last bulletin. He has had a decided improvement and the feeling at Buckingham Palace is very hopeful. His Majesty is able to take nourishment. He had scrambled eggs and a little hock and soda this evening, and with his own hands he opened several telegrams. The bulletin issued at 11 o'clock tonight is regarded as intensely satisfactory. This bulletin is generally taken as being the first occasion on which the King's doctors have allowed themselves to express, even in a small degree, the hopeful feelings they undoubtedly have although privately entertained. Thirty-six hours have elapsed since the operation was performed and the absence of complications creates hopefulness in all quarters, although, as has been frequently said in these dispatches several days must pass before the possibility of danger can be eliminated.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is the eve of the intended coronation day and in London is now even more crowded with people than it was yesterday, the scenes witnessed on the streets were a marked and pleasant contrast with those of Tuesday afternoon. The ruthless rejoicing which was then so disgracefully prominent was quite unheeded tonight. Traffic pursued its way unimpeded, and even the most popular thoroughfares were comparatively deserted. No illuminations dispelled the natural gloom which settled over the metropolis.

The Last Bulletin.
London, June 25.—The following amended bulletin was issued after 11 o'clock tonight:

"The King continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort, and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well."

The King's Trouble.
New York, June 25.—The following special cable was today received by the New York Medical Journal from its London correspondent, whom they consider the highest medical authority in Great Britain, and who is in intimate touch with everything that transpires at the bedside of the King:

"London, June 25, 12 m.—The King's disease is perityphilitis, following cold contracted nine days previously. His symptoms became rather acute a week ago, but had subsided and it was hoped that he would go through the coronation ceremonies. Owing to a sudden exacerbation early Tuesday morning, an operation was decided upon at 10 o'clock, and the operation was performed at noon on Tuesday by Sir Frederick Treves, the anesthetic being administered by Dr. Frederick Hewitt. The abscess was opened around the caecum, the pus evacuated and the cavity drained. There was no resection of the bowel, the newspaper reports being entirely misleading. The recovery from anaesthesia was satisfactory; the patient passed a restless night, succeeded by improvement, his condition being favorable on Wednesday at noon."

Insurance Losses.
NEW YORK, June 25.—Postponement of the coronation means an enormous loss to the underwriters, says a London dispatch to the Journal of Commerce. An underwriter of prominence estimates that the claims which will have to be faced will amount to from \$350,000 to \$900,000. For many weeks policies have been steadily applied for and readily granted insuring the risk of the coronation not taking place of the 26th and 27th inst. During the past day or two since rumors of the King's illness had been prevalent, few policies of this kind were written and then only at exorbitant rates, but prior to the disquieting reports a heavy business had been transacted with those who had stands on which they intended to lease seats, tradesmen whose interests would suffer and innumerable individuals and corporations whose financial loss would be serious in event of a postponement. The rates charged in April were 12 to 15 guineas per cent (12 5-16 to 15 7-16 per cent). By a week a go it had gotten down to 5 guineas per cent (5 1-2 per cent).

During the recent smallpox excitement Lloyds underwriters issued thousands of policies against catching the disease at a rate of 2s 6d per cent (1/2 of 1 per cent), and had only a few claims to meet.

The underwriters also came out exceedingly well on their speculation as to the Queen's Jubilee procession in 1897, and all who won that occasion went in for the coronation premium as greedily as if there had been no risk

to be feared, and the premium was all profit. Others who kept aloof from such commitments in connection with the Jubilee, plunged in hungrily on the coronation gamble. Many of the underwriters have policies on the life of the King for six months. The rate for this last week was 10 guineas per cent (10 1/2 per cent), but it rose on Tuesday to 50 guineas per cent (52 1/2 per cent).

If the King Dies.

New York, June 25.—In the event of the death of King Edward VII the insurance companies of England will suffer the most staggering blow known in the history of that branch of financial investment. It will cause a loss of tens of millions of dollars to the regularly organized life insurance companies of various other kinds which have taken heavy risks on the King's life at high rates of interest. American life insurance companies, however, will suffer no loss, because in this country to obtain life insurance policies the applicant must establish an insurable interest in the person insured.

King Edward carries the enormous sum of \$3,000,000 placed with English companies. This on personal policies upon which he pays premiums out of his private purse. The total risks on his life on policies by business men is placed at \$21,000,000. The Czar of Russia is said to carry personal insurance of \$4,000,000, as well as \$1,500,000 on the life of the Czarina and \$2,500,000 on that of Grand Duchess Olga. The Emperor of Germany carries \$5,000,000 personal insurance.

THE STATEHOOD BILL

WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT DECEMBER, WHEN IT WILL BE ACTED UPON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In a few minutes today the Senate disposed of this session of the omnibus statehood question, which has been pending for several days. Beveridge, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Territories, announced that the report on the bill before the committee next session made on the third day of the next session. This was satisfactory to Quay, who, after securing an agreement that the report should be unfinished business on and after the 10th of December until it was disposed of, withdrew his motion to discharge the committee from a further consideration of the measure.

The Philippine Bill.

Washington, June 25.—The Philippine Civil Government bill was thrown open to amendment in the House today. Very slow progress was made, only fifteen of the fifty pages of the bill being completed. By an amendment offered by Bartlett (Georgia) cases involving the construction of the Constitution can be appealed from the Supreme Court of the United States.

BAKER CITY BILL

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE WANTS ASSAY OFFICE IN EASTERN OREGON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—By a vote of 5 to 4 the House Committee on Coinage today ordered a favorable report on the bill to establish an assay office at Baker City. No action was taken on the Portland bill.

Representative Moody, who introduced the bill, said the report was ordered on the showing that \$1,800,000 gold produced in Oregon in 1900, all but \$500,000 came from the eastern part of the state immediately tributary to Baker City. Moody and Tongue were both present, and Moody said a motion was made to postpone the consideration of all bills until the next session. This was amended by one of his friends, who moved to amend for a report in favor of the Baker City bill.

"I do not hope to secure the passage of my bill this session," said Moody, "but will have it on the calendar and will try to get it through next session."

Representative Tongue said: "I will not do anything to retard the passage of the Baker City bill. In fact, I will do everything I can to secure its passage, because I am confident when it reaches the Senate it will be amended by striking out the words 'Baker City' and substituting the one word 'Portland.'"

TO USE FUEL OIL

EXPERIMENTS SHOW IT WILL RESULT IN GREAT SAVING OF LABOR AND CARGO SPACE.

DETROIT, June 25.—For several weeks at the works of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, the local branch of the American Shipbuilding Company experiments have been going forward to determine the practicability of using oil for fuel on lake vessels, instead of coal. It is given out by officials of the company that the investigations have shown that use of oil for fuel will result in a great saving of cargo space. Three barrels of crude petroleum, weighing 300 pounds, will, it is claimed, give the same amount of heat as a ton of coal. The heat obtainable from oil is said to be practically unlimited, a fire brick having been melted in the course of experiments here.

It is proposed to use compressed steam instead of steam for an atomizer for feeding the burners with oil, steam having been tried on Atlantic and Gulf steamers. It is claimed that the use of oil would do away with many firemen ashes.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Is very common in both sexes, and can be cured with S. B. Catarrh Cure, which cures all irritable conditions of the bladder, which causes frequent urination by which in time you lose control and inability to retain. In children it cures nightly wetting of bed. For sale by all druggists. Book on Catarrh free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

DEWEY MAKES A STATEMENT

Manila Surrendered to Him Early In the War

WHEN SPAIN'S FLEET SANK

The Admiral Before the Senate Committee on Philippines

TELLS OF HIS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNOR GENERAL TO TRANSFER THE CITY TO THE AMERICANS AT A SIGNAL.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the Senate Committee on Philippines today concerning the early operations at Manila when he was in command of the American Naval forces in the Philippine waters.

The Admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the city of Manila. This consisted of the positive statement by the Admiral, to the effect that the city had been surrendered to him at the time the Spanish fleet was sunk, and that when the city did surrender it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish Governor-General.

When Senator Lodge asked the Admiral: "Did you recognize the Filipino Republic?" he replied: "I did not; I never gave it the slightest recognition. I had no authority to do so, and besides I did not consider it an organized Government. I sent word to Aguinaldo that he must treat his prisoners kindly, and he replied that he would."

"What would have been the effect of permitting the Filipino forces to enter Manila, when our troops entered?" "The Spaniards were very fearful of the result of such a course, and therefore surrendered to me in advance. That was all arranged and there was no need of the loss of a man in the capture of the city. It was to be done at a signal, and no gun need have been fired by us but for the desire of the Governor-General, who said his honor demanded that a few shots be fired."

TAKE BOYS TO MOUNTAINS

CARLTON SCHOOLMASTER PLANS TO TEACH LADS SCIENCE FROM NATURE.

INDEPENDENCE, June 25.—W. H. Kingery, principal of the Carlton school was in the city recently, to perfect arrangements of a Summer School he has under consideration. The plan is to secure the services of an experienced mountaineer and to take a number of young boys to the mountains and there spend the vacation months in studying various branches of science from nature; also providing the boys with a summer's outing, surrounded by elevating influences. He filled his quota here, and will make the start the last of the present month.

UNCLE SAM WON.

KJEL, Germany, June 25.—American yacht Uncle Sam, owned by Francis B. Riggs, of New York, won the first of the international special races here today. The Stars and Stripes crossed the line 8 minutes ahead of all the other flags.

Jos. Meyers & Sons

Great Sale

of 20 Useful Articles

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| \$1.00 shirtwaists | 68c |
| 35c knit vests | 21c |
| 75c Korsos | 42c |
| \$1.25 petticoats | 98c |
| 18c knit vests | 11c |
| 20c hosiery | 11c |
| \$1.25 crash skirts | 95c |
| 18c dimity | 11c |
| 32-inch Pongee silk | 65c |
| \$1.25 Pongee silk | 80c |
| 65c figured taffets | 35c |
| \$1.50 linen tucking | \$1.05 |
| 2.25 linen Tussar | 1.65 |
| 2.50 linen Tussar | 1.78 |
| 2.50 tucked chiffon | 1.78 |
| 1.50 tucked lawn | 1.05 |
| 1.50 polka-dot Tussar | 1.05 |
| 2.75 linen Tussar | 1.88 |
| 2.25 linen Tussar | 1.48 |

Boys' Clothing, Boys' Furnishings all reduced.