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THE OLYMPIC

One Year, 52 Issues, 50c
Six Months 25c

VOL. 1. PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905 NO. 9.

You will be needing a New Suit this spring

Before ordering come and see our New Cuttings for

Suits and Pants

We have the Finest Specimens you ever saw

We Say it Again

True Economy in Buying

Consists of buying the best you can afford and in getting full value for the price you pay

True Economy in Buying Clothes

Is best practiced by wearing only those supplied by us

They Represent the Maximum Value at the Minimum Price

TIMES CLOTHING MART

OF PORT ANGELES

NEW "STATE ROAD" LAW

Clallam Has Survey and Road Partially Constructed, also Funds for Work.

Now that the legislature has passed the law providing for a state road from Port Angeles to Grays Harbor, the people of this county will be anxious to know where they are at.

The taxpayers of Clallam county have, ever since the Burlingame steal, been very much disposed to shy at any move which contemplated a large outlay of money on the roads; not that good roads and plenty of them are not desired, but because of the great opportunities of grafting which are always present. From the investigation which we have been able to give the matter, we believe that the taxpayer can rest assured that nothing but good will result to the county from the new law.

Of course in laying out the new road the existing roads will be utilized to as great an extent as possible, and inasmuch as the county already has roads more or less good, from Port Angeles to Forks, practically all the money expended in the county, by both county and state, will be to improve the existing roads and bring them up to the standard contemplated by the new law.

The law provides for an expenditure by the counties of an amount equal to that appropriated by the state.

Commissioner Christopher is, without doubt, the best posted man in the county on all questions pertaining to its roads, and the new law receives his hearty endorsement. Speaking of the working of the new law, he said that the county was prepared to and would, without regard to the provisions of the new law, expend, during the next year, in the neighborhood of $2,500 on the road between Port Angeles and Pysht and $3,000 between Pysht and Forks. Under the new law the county would be in a position to call upon the state for like amounts, which would place at the command of the county $11,000 for the purpose contemplated by the law, without increasing the burden of the taxpayer a cent.

With this amount of money to devote to the purpose we certainly ought to have a good road which would enable us to drive in comfort from the county seat to the most remote precincts of the west end of the county.

NELLIE JENSEN BURNED

Went Ashore at Freshwater Bay Last Week.

The steam schooner Nellie Jensen, whose going ashore at Freshwater Bay we mentioned last week, was burned to the water's edge on Monday. Capt. Hall and crew had gotten her about half way into the water and had steam up ready for high tide. They were ashore for lunch when the fire started. Loss about $7,000, a Mr. Benjamin of Seattle being the owner.

We want your trade on Teas and Coffees — not only to save you money but to preserve your health. E. E. Seevers, Cash Grocer.

BEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Angeles Elks to Help Celebrate the 22nd at Seattle.

A big gathering of Elks is to be held at Seattle on the 21st and 22nd inst., when a state association of all the lodges will be formed. On Tuesday the organization will take place, the address of welcome being delivered by Mayor Ballinger and the response by Lieut.-Gov. Coon, of Townsend. On Wednesday an "Old Plug Hat Parade" will be held in the forenoon, and an entertainment at the Grand in the evening, followed by a banquet at the Washington. Among the toasts we notice that the Hon. H. Ballinger, of Towusend, is down for a response to "Who Cut Down The Cherry Tree."

The delegates of Naval lodge, from this city, are W. J. Dyke, T. T. Aldwell, E. D. Elliott, E. E. Fisher, K. Y. Church, W. F. Delabarre, N. M. Hawkins, C. J. Farmer, E. E. Day, C. C. Bowman, C. H. Hirsch, G. H. Davis, A. I. Filion, J. A. Woll.

F. A. JENSEN IS THE RECEIVER

Appointed to Take Charge of Brick-making Plant.

On application of Charles George, Court Commissioner Lutz appointed Mr. F. A. Jensen temporary receiver of the St. Louis Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Works on Wednesday, the 15th. It is alleged in the complaint that the company is indebted to approximately $6,000 and that the assets are being dissipated. The matter was heard ex-parte, but comes up before Judge Hatch Saturday to have a permanent receiver named. There seems to be some disagreement among the interested parties in these various St. Louis companies and it is to be hoped that they will get together and settle their differences and do business.

AUGUSTA LOST HER TOW

Valuable Tow of Cedar Logs Scattered in Pass.

The tug Augusta, belonging to the Seattle Logging Co., arrived at the mills in Bellingham Saturday with but four logs of the 500,000 feet she had upon leaving Port Angeles, remaining inside the boom sticks. Captain Harrington reported them lost during the storm Thursday night, when in Deception Pass.

Will Bring Developments

C. J. Farmer returned from his eastern trip Friday morning after an absence of about three weeks. It is rumored that Mr. Farmer was called east by business in connection with the affairs of the Elmira Logging Co. and the Smith-Mastick Construction Co., of which companies he is the receiver, and that the near future will bring developments in these matters.

Carload of Dictionaries

Horace White will receive this week a carload, more or less, of Webster's International Dictionaries, which have been ordered by subscribers of the P.-I., for which paper Mr. White is agent.

Washington State Beekeepers' association held its annual convention in North Yakima last week.

CHANGE IN COMMITTEE

Consideration of Electric Light Question Principal Topic Before Council.

Mayor Appleton brought up for discussion the question of increasing the patronage of light plant, and also of retrenchment in operating expenses, which subjects were considered and the points brought out referred to the light committee.

One improvement which will probably be made, and which will effect a considerable saving in fuel, will be the addition of a water heater to the boiler, so that water may be fed to the boiler hot instead of ice cold. Figures on types of heaters had been furnished by Clayton of Seattle, being $180 for the standard Baragwanath Feed heater built with iron tubing, and $240 if with brass tubes.

Mr. Snyder made council an offer to install an efficient heater for $100.

Councilman Polhamus asked to be relieved from duty on electric light committee, as efficient service would require more time than he was able to devote to it. Mayor Appleton appointed Mr. Hallahan on electric light and Mr. Polhamus on franchise committees.

In answer to question by Mr. Bown, light committee reported having ordered a light placed on 2nd street, as requested.

A communication was read from Hon. W. L. Jones, M. C., wherein he stated his surprise that patent to reserve lands had not been issued to city, and promising to take up matter with Interior Department at once.

Dr. F. S. Lewis asked of council an expression as to whether an application for a water franchise would meet with favorable consideration. All members were in favor of considering any fair proposition for an improvement over the present system.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Jno. M. Martin, boxes for fire extinguishers	$ 5 50
C. Wise, et al., labor on streets	9 80
G. V. Smith, office rent, as att'y	5 00
Lewis Supply Co., electrical sup's.	11 15
Gutenberg Bros., electrical sup's.	2 75

The Twice-a-Week Post-Intelligencer and The Olympic for $1.25 per year.

E. E. SEEVERS
CASH GROCER

All Bottled

goods here may be purchased without hesitation. We do not care how particular you are. In fact, we invite the most searching examination. You know, of course that bottled goods are not always up to the mark. The catsup is off color or flavor, the relish is flat and tasteless, and so on. But everything in the bottled line handled by us is as good as the best manufacturers can prepare.

E. E. SEEVERS
CASH GROCER

SHOULD GIVE NEWS

Silence on Part of Press Often Wrongs the People.

If somebody would introduce in the state legislature a law compelling newspapers to publish, or suffer heavy penalties, every case of authenticated venality, bribery and corruption, in which the interests of the general public are involved, it would tend to serve the interests of their constituents in far greater degree than any attempt to muzzle the public press by the passage of a cinch libel law. Greater wrongs are perpetrated by silence on the part of the press than can possibly arise from the comparatively few newspapers who abuse their privileges by venting personal spite and injure an individual unjustly thereby. Nevertheless, there is small danger of the average legislative body ever taking the action suggested. — West Coast Trade.

Let us seek the flaws only in ourselves; let us weed in our own garden.

The Highest in Their Class

When in need of Drug Store Goods of any kind whatever remember that when you buy them here you are getting the very best procurable — *the highest in their class.*

Prescriptions are accurately and carefully compounded. Drugs and chemicals, only the freshest and purest. Patent medicines, a full assortment.

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Our prices the lowest. Our Motto: *The best and most for the least money.*

MATHEWSON'S
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

THE OLYMPIC

E. B. WEBSTER, Publisher.

Port Angeles, - - Wash.

Minor Happenings of the Week.

The cotton crop last year netted the South $450,000,000.

A sunday session of the house was held for memorial speeches on the late Senator Hoar.

It is stated that mining capitalists of the Klondike are transferring their interests to the Tanana.

The lower house of congress last week passed five bills designed to make steamboat inspection more efficient.

Two masked robbers attempted to hold up a saloon at Independence, Colo., and were both shot to death.

A treaty of arbitration, similar to those recently negotiated with other countries has been has been signed by Secretary Hay and the Japanese minister.

The Casino theatre, one of the most historic of the New York playhouses and the scene of the production of many famous light operas, was damaged by fire Sunday to the extent of $50,000.

Herr Kossuth, leader of the Hungarian independence party, in an interview with Emperor Francis Joseph, stated that national separation and mutual protective unity is Hungary's desire.

All the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations, to take effect March 6. It is announced that all will be reappointed except Mr. Wynne, who will be made consul general at London. Mr. Cortelyou will succeed him as postmaster general.

The vote for president and vice president was canvassed by the house on Wednesday last and the result officially announced.

The usual deadlock over the election of a United States senator is on in the Delaware legislature. As usual the fight is between Addicks men and the antis.

Midshipman E. C. Weller, of New York, as been dismissed from the Annapolis naval academy for persistently violating the regulations relating to smoking.

Secretary of War Taft has been elected president of the reorganized Red Cross society, which will hereafter be known as the American National Red Cross.

Judge Albert H. Tanner, law partner of Senator Mitchell, has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Portland for perjury in connection with the Oregon land frauds.

Attorney General Moody has issued instructions to all Unitede States district attorneys requiring strict en forcement of the safety appliance laws enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public, as well as for the protection of employes.

The Republican members of the house at Denver, in caucus, have agreed upon an eight hour bill which is said to be entirely satisfactory to the corporations and it is announced that this measure will be pressed for passage in place of the bill advocated by the labor unions.

TRAINLOAD OF SPUdS.

Large Shipment of Colorado Potatoes for Seattle Market.

Windsor, Colo., Feb. 9.—The first trainload of Colorado potatoes ever shipped to the Northwest left Windsor yesterday for Seattle. It consisted of thirty loaded cars, and the potatoes are the finest ever grown in this section. The consignors are the Windsor Mercantile Company.

It is understood that fancy potatoes are bringing $1.50 per cwt. in Seattle. The market price in Colorado is from 30 to 45 cents; the freight from Windsor to Seattle is 55 cents per hndred, which leaves a handsome profit for the shippers. A good portion of the shipment made yesterday will be forwarded to Alaska. If the venture proves a success the Windsor Mercantile Company will send at least a trainload to the Northwest every week.

P. P. & N. SALE.

Remaining Assets Bring More Than Was Anticipated.

Bellingham, Feb. 14.—The Alaskan canneries, fishing fleet and other properties of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company remaining unsold, except the stock of canned salmon, the steamers Alice, Eagle and Lucero, and the bills receivable and book accounts, were sold at the court house here.

The successful bid was made by George R. de Steiguer, agent for R. R. Spencer, of Seattle, who with J. D. Trenholm, secretary of the Northeastern Siberia Company, was present and who, in turn, is supposed to be acting for John Rosene, and the amount bid was $205,000, or $2,000 above the amount bid by W. A. Peters, the representative of the creditors.

The bid by outside interests was not anticipated.

Recommend Lumber Duty.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15.—A resolution has been passed by the British Columbia legislature recommending to the federal government the impositition of a protective duty on lumber.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Residents of Georgetown are talking of establishing a bank.

Clarkston, nine years old, claims a population of 3,000.

Two men were arrested at Seattle last week for attempted blackmail. Both confessed.

J. P. Mitchell, formerly of Seattle, has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison for a bold robbery in San Francisco.

It is stated that the Pacific Coast Company has closed a contract for a new passenger steamer, to cost half a million dollar .

The Dominion council has adopted an order for a closed sockeye season, to be effective when Washington state enacts a similar measure.

There is trouble in Tacoma over slot machines. The owner of the machines has notified the police that he has placed a certain number in certain saloons and defies them to take them out.

The steam freighter Nellie Jensen, of Seattle, which wenta shore at Fresh Water Bay, near Port Angeles, in the big northeast blow on Friday morning last, was destroyed by fire at noon Monday.

A carload of the Washington state exhibit, shipped some weeks ago from St. Louis, billed to Seattle, has been lost, the railroads, after a vigorous search, failing to find any trace of it. The car contained, besides state exhibits, many of the records and papers of Commissioner Johnston.

The new church of the Seventh Day Adventists at Colville, was dedicated Sunday.

Garfield has organized a baseball team and will hire a professional for catcher.

Colville has authorized the issue of $12,000 in bonds for the construction of water works.

The Walla Walla board of education has decided to erect another school building at a cost of $50,000.

Extensive improvements are contemplated within a short time in the Everett gas plant. The total cost will be about $25,000.

W. I. Baker has been appointed receiver of the Kildall State Bank at Lynden. Assets are stated to be $15,000; liabilities $13,000.

Several employes in the assessor's office at Walla Walla have quit work because the county commissioners reduced their pay from $3 to $2.50 per day.

Everett poultry men met last week and adopted a constitution and bylaws. The organization is to be known as the Everett Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Changes are being made in the Mukilteo sawmill to increase the capacity 50,000 feet a day, making the total 250,000. It is also stated that Jap labor in the plant will be dispensed with

Bellingham lumbermen are making preparations to entertain a delegation of Nebraska lumbermen who will visit the Pacific coast and the Lewis and Clark fair in June. The visitors will spend June 11 in Bellingham.

The house public lands committee has made a favorable report on Representative Humphrey's bill authorizing the president to set apart 750,000 acres in the Olympic forest reserve in Washington as a game and fish preserve.

SEATTLE MARKET REPORT

The following prices are offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots f. o. b. Seattle, and are subject to change without notice:

Grain—Oats, $26.50@27 per ton; barley, 22.50@23 per ton; wheat, chicken feed, 28.50 per ton; bran, $19; shorts, $20@21; corn, $25.

Hay—Eastern Washington, $16@17½, per ton; Puget sound, $11@12; alfalfa, $10@11.

Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch, 28@29c.

Poultry—Live hens, 12@12½c per lb; old roosters, 10c; ducks, 12@12½; geese, 9c; springs, 13c.

Live Stock—Choice beef cattle, cows, 2½c per lb; steers, 3¼@3½c; sheep, 3½c; hogs, 6@6½c; dressed calves, 7@9c; live, 5@6c.

Hides, Pelts and Wool—Heavy and salted steers, over 60 pounds, 8½c per lb; medium, sound, 8c; light, sound, 8c; cows, sound, all weights, 8c; stags, bulls and oxen, 5½c; salted kips, 8c; calves, 9@10c; culls 1c less than sound; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 11@15c; dry culls, one-third less; sheep pelts, 25c@1.25 each; shearlings, 15@20c each; Eastern Washington wool, 11@16c per lb; Western Washington wool, 19@20c; dirty or timber stained, 15@18c; tallow, 3½@4c; grease, 1½@2c.

Tacoma Quotations

Wheat—Bluestem No 1, 92c; club No. 1, 87c.

Livestock—steers, 4@4½c per lb; cows, 3@3¾c; hogs, 3¼@3¾c; sheep, 5@5¼c.

Poultry — Turkeys, dressed, 22c; chickens, spring, dressed, 16c; ducks, dressed, 15c; geese, dressed, 15c. Live—Hens, 12c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c½; turkeys, 19c; spring chickens, 14c; squabs, $2.50@3.

Butter—Washington creamery, 32c; ranch, 15@18c.

Eggs—30c.

Oats—$27@29; rolled oats, $29@30.

Hay, Alfalfa, etc—Wheat hay, $13.50@14.50; timothy $17.00@18.50; mixed, $13.50@15; clover, $14.50@15.50; alfalfa, $11.50@13.00; Puget sound $12@14.

Feed—Corn, $25.; wheat, $32; barley, whole grain, $23; rolled, $24.50; bran, $20.50 Shorts, $21@22.

MONROE DOCTRINE

FIGURES IN THE SANTO DOMINGO AFFAIR.

President Says It Is Necessary in Order to Maintain It for This Country to See That South and Central American Republics Pay Just Debts.

Washintgon, Feb. 16.—The president's message transmitting to the senate the new Santo Domingo protocol was read at the executive session yesterday. Not more than six or seven senators were present. The leading feature of the message was that in order to maintain the Monroe doctrine it was necessary for the United States to see that just claims contracted by South and Central American republics and those of the West Indies should be paid, and that therefore it was in the interest of peace for this government to take over the control of the revenues of Santo Domingo. The subject of the Monroe doctrine is discussed at some length. The protocol was not read at the executive session, but was at once sent to the committee on foreign relations.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

W. J. Bryan Talks of Differences Between President and Senate.

St. Paul, Feb. 15—William J. Bryan was in St. Paul yesterday and called on Gov. Johnson. While here he gave out an interview on the recent controversy between the president and the senate. Mr. Bryan said: "I believe the senate is right in refusing to surrender its right to a voice in making treaties, and I think the president is in error.

"The very fact that he refuses to recognize the right of an opinion so overwhelmingly expressed is in itself evidence of the danger of delegating to him the power which he asks. There is, however, a basis upon which he and the senate might reach an agreement, and I hope that a reconciliation may take place.

"The basis to which I refer, and which I have proposed in an editorial, is that the president be authorized to submit to The Hague court for investigation any and every question involving an international dispute, the parties to the dispute reserving the right to take such action as they deem proper after the facts are ascertained.

"This would be a broader power in one respect than the president asks for, because it would enable him to put on foot an impartial investigation, by removing misunderstanding and defining the issue, would result in the settlement of many questions which he might hesitate to submit to arbitration in advance of investigation. It would at the same time prveserve the senate's right to participate in any treaty or other binding agreement involving the decision of an international question."

DIED AT LOS ANGELES.

F. A. Falkenberg, Head of Woodmen of the World, Passes Away.

Los Angeles, Feb. 15.—F. A. Falkenburg, head consul of the Modern Woodmen of the World, and president of the National Fraternal Congress, died here yesterday of a complication of troubles. The remains will be shipped to Denver for interment.

The deceased was born in 1857, and has been prominent in fraternal circles for many years. Together with Joseph C. Root, the then head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, he founded the order of Woodmen of the World in 1890, and has been head consul of the Western Division of the order since that time. He was elected president of the National Fraternal Congress last summer in St. Louis.

NEW B. C. RAILWAY LAWS.

Premier McBride Has Several to Propose.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15.—Premier McBride, in the legislature yesterday stated that he expected to be able in a few days to make a statement with respect to railway legislation. He said he had in view schemes for providing transportation facilities for Southeast Kootenay, the Boundary and the northern part of Vancouver island.

The latter, it is said, is a proposition made by the Canadian Pacific railway for extending the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, recently acquired, to the northern portion of the island. It will undoubtedly go as far north as Comox, where the Dunsmuir coal mines are situated. In conjunction with this, the Canadian Pacific is said to be negotiating for land at Esquimalt on which locate coal bunkers for supplying its steamers.

Passed With Wheat Drawback.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill and took up the District of Columbia bill. The Hansbrough amendment to the agricultural bill, relative to drawbacks on wheat, was agreed to after an extended debate, in which the tariff figured to a considerable extent.

Kansas Discusses Railroad Law.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 15.—The railroad bill, known as the Garver bill, and fashioned after the Iowa law, passed the house by unanimous vote. It now goes to the senate, where it will probably be tied up for some time, as the senate has a bill of its own.

ANTI-PASS LAW.

Senate Judiciary Committee to Report Favorably.

Olympia, Feb. 14.—Senator Graves, Democrat, of Spokane, signalized his return to Olympia and his meeting with the judiciary committee by last night securing favorable action from that committee on his bill prohibiting the giving of passes to any state or municipal officials. The majority report favors the passage of the bill as printed, with the fourth section stricken.

Senator Moore will submit a minority report, which will favor passage, but proposes an amendment exempting city employes other than elective who, by charter or otherwise, are given free transportation upon street railways. The bill not only covers passes, but provides that no telegraph or telephone companies or transportation companies shall grant any privileges of any kind to a state, county or city official that is not granted to the public in general.

Both tne persons who extend the service and the official who accepts is guilty of a misdemeanor under the bill and may be fined from $100 to $500 and imprisoned not more than ninety days. In addition, it provides that any official convicted under the act shall forfeit his office.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Not Many Bills Passed, but a Large Number Are Well Advanced.

Olympia, Feb. 13.—The legislature sawed wood as faithfully as a hungry tramp working for a square meal last week. Heavily burdened calendars were cleaned up each day, and when the adjournment was taken Friday morning the work accomplished was very apparent.

A total of 161 bills have been introduced in the senate and 261 in the house. Of the senate bills seven have passed the house, fifty-three have passed the senate and eight have been indefinitely postponed.

In the house thirty-six have been passed, eleven by both houses, and forty-nine have been indefinitely postponed. Thirty-four bills are on the house calendar for third reading and as many more for second reading, so that the work of the house is cut out for several days to come. The senate takes life easier, however, due to the fact that the rules under which that body operates are not so ponderous and tedious as the bars and bonds of red tape that keep the house from making rapid progress in cleaning up its work.

Out of a total of 422 bills introduced only fifteen have passed both houses, while but three have been defeated on final passage. All of the defeated bills were taken up on motion to reconsider and are now pending before their respective committees.

This week witnesses the inauguration of the railway commission fight. The bill drafted by the attorney general at the request of the sub-committee of the joint committee on railroads is now in the hands of the committee and from now on the fight will be warm until the settlement of the matter.

The capital removal bill will also come up in the house, having been made a special order for Wednesday night in committee. The joint irrigation committee and the joint committee on mines and mining, the latter to take up the Stansell oil inspection bill, will also attract more than passing attention during the week.

NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

King Oscar Orders Proceedings for Separate Representation to Cease

Christiania, Feb. 13.—In the storthing Dr. Hagerup, the Norwegian premier, made a sensational speech announcing the failure of negotiations between Sweden and Norway on the question of separate consular representation abroad.

It was the duty, he said, of the storthing to make an unrestricted provision for the assumption by Norway of the national and international position to which she is entitled as a sovereign state, and more free working forms of co-operation must be considered if the existing bonds of union between Sweden and Norway are to continue.

Stockholm, Feb. 10.—The king, in council, in ordering that the conssular negotiations shall be suspended, makes an appeal to his people, in both Sweden and Norway, not to allow differences of opinion in the matter to weaken the bond of union between them.

Pumps Water and Drives Dynamo.

Dayton, Wash., Feb. 15.—R. A. Jackson, the sheep king of Columbia county, is completing a pumping station on his sheep ranches on Tucanon for pumping water on top of the banks of that stream. The pump is driven by a water wheel, and is capable of throwing 58 gallons of water a minute through 4,005 feet of piping to an elevation of over 600 feet. The pump will be run only in the daytime, the wheel being used at night for running a dynamo, which was installed a few weeks since, and which furnishes light for everyone in Mr. Jackson's neighborhood.

Minnesota at Yokohama.

Seattle, Feb. 13.—Word has been received at the local offices of the Northern Steamship Company that the Minnesota has arrived at Yokohama. The huge craft made the voyage in a few hours less than nineteen days, which is considered satisfactory for a vessel carrying such a large cargo.

CONFESSES PERJURY

CLIMAX IN LAND FRAUD CASES AT PORTLAND.

Judge Tanner, Senator Mitchell's Law Partner, Admits Perjury in His Former Testimony—Tells of Alteration of Contract to Shield Senator Mitchell.

Portland, Or., Feb. 13.—The climax was reached Saturday in the land fraud cases when Judge Albert H. Tanner, indicted last Wednesday for the crime of perjury in regard to the date of a contract of co-partnership with United States Senator Mitchell, went before the federal grand jury and entered a plea of guilty.

When, on January 31, Judge Tanner went before the grand jury he told a story which, according to his confession Saturday, had been agreed upon in many of its details when Senator Mitchell was in Portland in December last. He told the jury that there had been an agreement made between himself and the senator by which the senator was not to receive any return for work done which would lead to either of the departments of the government, and that this agreement had been made March 5, 1901. He introduced this agreement in evidence before the jury and swore that it had been written on the date specified. He said that to the best of his knowledge the senator had no bank account in the city and that no moneys due him for work done by the firm or by him had ever been turned into his account. He brought up the subject of the work done for Frederick A. Kribs in expediting claims in the general land office and said that the senator had never received any sum for this work, all of which had been put to his (Tanner's) account.

The government was in possession of evidence at the time which varied from Judge Tanner's testimony, and, linking it together, District Attorney Heney was able to make such a showing before the grand jury that not only Judge Tanner, but Albert Tanner, Jr., his son, were indicted by the grand jury. Neither of these indictments were made public.

Judge Tanner's Confession.

Judge Tanner for several days maintained his position, but finally when he ascertained the nature of the testimony which Mr. Mitchell's secretary, Harry C. Robertson, intended to give, and in order to save his own son from prosecution, Judge Tanner yielded and went on the witness stand. In reply to questions by Mr. Heney he made the following statement:

"I will tell you of the circumstances and you can draw your own conclusions. When Mr. Mitchell was out here he looked over the old contract and there was a change in it he thought ought to be changed and he told me to fix it, and I drew up the writing here, changing the particular clause that he (Senator Mitchell) thought would be dangerous to him, and we signed it. At the time that was done I said to him, 'Now, Mr. Robertson is the only man on earth, except you and I, that knows to the contrary anything about this agreement, and Mr. Robertson will have to corroborate this thing. Of course it may get us into trouble.' He said he would see what could be done with Mr. Robertson, or something of that kind, and the agreement was left with me in that shape. I have never had any correspondence or words with the senator about it since he left it here. The new agreement, signed in December of last year, contained a clause not included in the original, which provided that all money received in payment for services rendered before government departments should go to Tanner. In all other respects the last agreement was identical with the original contract.

Divided With Mitchell.

Judge Tanner then went on to explain the division of fees between Senator Mitchell and himself, Mitchell's share usually being sent to him in the shape of a deposit tag showing the amount. JudgeT anner's son, Albert H. Tanner, Jr., testified that during Senator Mitchell's visit in Portland last December he had prepared on a typewriter the new agreement between his father and Senator Mitchell, as confessed by his father.

After the testimony given above, Judge Tanner was asked if he intended to testify in court against Senator Mitchell. He answered that he expected to be called as a witness and that he should tell the whole truth regarding the business of the firm without regard to consequences.

Will Land at Portland.

Washington, Feb. 13.—According to anonnuecment made at the war department, the Fourteenth infantry, which is to be stationed at Vancouver Barracks in place of the Nineteenth infantry, when that regiment goes to the Philippines, will be landed at Portland instead of at San Francisco or Seattle.

Railroad Man Promoted.

Portland, Or., Feb. 13.—E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company since April 1, 1904, and whose jurisdiction was extended to Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, has gone to San Francisco to become general manager of the Southern Pacific system, effective immedaitely.

KING'S SPEECH.

Edward Opens Parliament With Historic Ceremony.

London, Feb. 15.—The sixth session of the first parliament of his reign was opened by King Edward with all the historic pageantry which has marked the ceremony since his accession. The sovereign himself read the speech from the throne to the assembled lords and commons in the upper chamber.

The only reference to the Russo-Japanese war, which, the king said, "unhappily continued," was to announce that "my government has been careful to observe in the tsrictest manner the obligations incident upon a neutral power."

The lengthiest paragraph, devoted to the Balkans, says the situation continues to give cause for anxiety.

Congratulatory references were made to the visits of the king and queen of Portugal to England, to the ratification of the Anglo-French convention and to the arbitration agreements with Sweden and Norway, Portugal and Switzerland.

Mentions Trawler Case.

The speech also mentioned the international commission "entrusted with the investigation of the circumstances connected with the disaster to British trawlers which resulted from the action of the Russian fleet in the North sea and of apportioning the responsibility for this deplorable incident."

The king expressed the hope that the steps to establish a representative constitution for the Transvaal would result in substantial progress toward the ultimate goal of complete self government. The king referred to the Thibetan expedition, to the exchange of visits between representatives of Lord Curzon of Keddleston, the viceroy of India, and the ameer of Afghanistan, to discuss questions affecting the relations of the two governments, and concluded with the mention of proposals for the redistribution of parliamentary seats to be laid before the commons, the alien bill to be introduced and the legislation dealing with the unemployed, besides other important legislation.

GRAND JURY ADJOURNS.

Land Fraud Investigations Suspended For a Time.

Portland, Feb. 15.—The last day of the land fraud investigations has borne its fruit and has passed, and the federal grand jury, from whose hands so many of the prominent men of the state have received unenviable notice, has separated until the word of District Attorney Heney shall call them together again in the first days of April.

On the closing day, just before adjournment, the jury returned the long expected indictment dealing with the Blue Mountain reserve and the alleged frauds the government claims were attempted to be perpetrated by its creation. In the indictment are implicated John H. Mitchell, Binger Hermann, John W. Wilialmson, Franklin Pierce Mays, W. H. Jones and George Sorenson.

The charge is that the defendants attempted to defraud the government out of the possession and use of and title to 200,000 acres of land situated in various parts of the states and territories of the nation and of the total value of more than $3,000,000.

The adjournment of the jury at this time was ato llow Mr. Heney to go to Washington for the purpose of arguing a motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the Hyde-Diamond case before the United States court.

Mr. Heney expects to be away from this city about a month. On his return it is believed that he will reconvene the grand jury, and that the session which will follow will be as productive of important indictments as the one which has just ended.

Indictments were also returned against Former United States Distrct Attorney John H. Hall, Private Detective H. P. Ford, Former Major H. L. Rees, Deputy Sheriff John Cordano, A. P. Cayler, a local rgain broker, and Fred S. Stimpson, a saloonkeeper. The charge against Hall, Rees, Ford, Cordano and Cayler is that they conspired to defeat the ends of justice by attacking the reputation of District Attorney Heney.

CEMENT CITY.

New Town to Be Established on Great Northern.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—It is stated that shortly after March 1 a new town, backed by a new enterprise, will spring into existence 28 miles east of Burlington, Skagit county, on the line of the Great Nocrthern railway.

The new town will be called Cement City, and the enterprise that will result in placing the new town on the map will be the manufacture of Portland cement. There will not be another concern of the kind within a thousand miles of Seattle, and it is claimed that all the tests show the cement that may be made from the rock and clay found at the place where the town is to be built, to be equal to the imported article.

The new enterprise is capitalized at $200,000 and it is stated that the stock has all been subscribed.

The Grea Northern will put in side tracks and the foundation of a new town will be laid in cement.

Alum Bill Is Repealed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 13.—The house has passed the senate bill repealing the present law which prohibits the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder. The bill now goes to the governor. It was over this same bill, introduced in the last legislature, that Daniel J. Kelly, of New York, legislative agent for the baking powder trust, and several senators were indicted on charges of bribery.

TO REFINE COAL OIL

KANSAS LEGISLATURE PASSES MEASURE.

Plant to Be Located at Peru, and Convict Labor Used—Congress Directs Bureau of Commerce and Labor to Investigate Oil Situation in That State.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 16.—A bill providing for a state oil refinery passed the Kansas house of representatives yesterday. Gov. Hoch wil sign the billl at once. Under its provisions a refinery will be located at Peru, Kan. Another penitentiary will be built there to provide convict labor for the refinery. An appropriation of $410,000 is made for building and maintaining the refinery and penitentiary.

This ends one of the most bitter fights ever made before the legislature. The Standard Oil Company and the railroads have maintained strong lobbies here vainly trying to defeat the bill. The Kansas Oil Producers' association has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

Aid of Government Asked.

"The undersigned, representing the oil producers of the state of Kansas, and speaking for the intelligent and industrious people of the state, and voicing the spirit of American fair play everywhere, appeal to you, and through your secretary of the interior and by you to the congress of the United States for help in the undertaking of the legislature of the state to protect the oil industry of the state from the oppression of the Standard Oil trust.

"Because the legislature presumes to exercise a natural function of government by legislating for the welfare and protection of industries within the borders of the state against the oppression of all monopolies, and because the legislature proposes to try the experiment of a public oil refinery as a means of preserving and making profitable the oil industry, the general manager of the Standard Oil Company has declared a boycott upon Kansas oil, and one of his subordinates has insulted our people by expressing in the public prints a groundless fear that they will destroy the company's property.

Would Cancel Lease.

"We further represent to you that a menace to the crude oil market is a continued ownership by the Standard Oil Company of what is known as the 'Foster lease' of the Osage Indian reservation. This reservation includes one and one-half mililon acres of land, which contains a reservoir of petroleum so rich that if the Standard Oil company should own and develop it, that company will have a supply of oil that will make it independent of private production, not only in the West, but all over the United States.

"The lease is nominally held by 'straw men,' but it really is in the grip of the Standard Oil Company and the oil producers appeal to the president, the secretary of the interior and the congress to refuse the application now pending for its extension. It is too much for the government to give to the Standard Oil Company or its agents, an organization which is already so powerful that it presumes to be greater than the people and the government.

"The Kansas oil field has been developed on the promise of fair play and good prices by the Standard Oil Company, but now the supply is sufficient for the needs of the company, it, as it has done in other fields, has reduced thep price below a profit, and the men who have invested their money will lose it, and the field will languish, unless the government, state and national, refuses to confer upon the company additional rights and franchises, and turns in the other direction and legislates for the people awhile."

The telegram is signed by the president and secretary of the association.

It is likely that the validity of the oil refinery bill will be tested in the state supreme court before it goes into effect. The bill calls for the issuance of bonds for the amount necessary to build the refinery. State Auditor Wells, it is announced will refuse to register the bonds called for in the bill until the supreme court says they are valid.

ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

Congress Wants to Know About Conditions in Kansas.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The house has adopted a resolution instructing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the Kansas oil situation, particularly in regard to the Standard Oil Company and its alleged control of the market.

GEN. LEW WALLACE

Author of "Ben Hur" and Other Works Passes Away.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ren Hur," "Prince of India" and other works, and at one time minister to Turkey, and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city last night, aged 78 years.

Gen. Wallace has been in failing health for over a year. At the end he was surrounded by his family. His last words before unconsciousness were, "I am ready to meet my maker."

May Restore Mirsky.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—A persistent rumor is in circulation to the effect that former Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky will shortly return to power.

CHANGE INDIAN LAWS.

Amended Bill Allows Mineral Locations on Reservations.

Washington, Feb. 14.—As amended by the senate committee on Indian affairs the Indian appropriation bill has been changed to read that all mineral lands within the boundaries of Indian reservations are declared to be open for location and development in the same manner as other mineral lands of the United States where entry may be enforced without infringing the vested rights of any Indian tribes or any individual Indians.

The bill as passed by the house is materially amended by the subcommittee and recommends a large number of appropriations, many of which have been in former Indian bills as reported, but have not passed both houses.

The secretary of the interior is directed to vacate and cancel all leases heretofore made when he is satisfied they were procured by fraud or for an inadequate consideration.

HALL INDICTED.

Former District Attorney Brought Into Land Frauds.

Portland, Or., Feb. 11.—Former United States Attorney John H. Hall has been indicted by the federal grand jury in connection with the land fraud cases under course of investigation.

Two indictments were returned, by one of which the long drawn out investigation into the dealings of the Butte Creek Land, Lumber and Livestock Company was brought to a close, while the second added another mark to the list now against Henry Meldrum and his associates.

The indictment against the Butte Creek company and some of its employes charges a conspiracy to prevent and obstruct the free passage over and free use of certain public lands situated in Wheeler county. The document also alleges that threats of violence and other means of intimidation were used to drive legitimate homesteaders already settled on the land from the vicinity.

BAD BLAZE AT SEATTLE.

Schwabacher Hardware Company's New Building Destroyed.

Seattle, Feb. 13.—Fire destroyed the new eight-story building of the Schwabacher Hardware Company at the corner of First avenue south and Jackson street at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire started about midnight and gained such headway that the firement were powerless to cope with the flames.

When the fire reached the packing room on the third floor hundreds of loaded cartridges began to explode and the firemen were prevented from approaching to fight the flames. The fire is believed to have been caused by crossed electric light wires on the third floor.

The building had just been completed and the hardware company had moved practically all of its stock in.

While no accurate estimate of the loss is at hand, the officers of the company estimate it to be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. The loss is said to be covered by insurance.

PRESBYTERIANS UNITE.

Seuen Branches in India Now in One Assembly.

New York, Feb. 13.—The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church here has been informed that the Presbyterian churches in India have been united into one general assembly.

The churches included are the Church of Scotland, United Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church of England, Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Presbyterian church in the United States, Reformed (Dutch) Presbyterian Church of America and the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

They have 33 presbyteries and 332 churches and a total community of 7,393.

This is said tto be the first instance in which the churches of America and Europe have been united.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Ways and Means Committee Will Report Revision Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The house committee on ways and means has authorized a favorable report on the tariff bill for the Philippiness. The bill is a complete revision of the duties collected by the Philippine government on imports from all countries. The schedules as prepared by the Philippine commission and revised by Secretary Taft were not amendedin any material particular by the committee. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, for the minority, to provide absolute free trade on those articles which the Philippines have heretofore purchased from the United States, and also to reduce the duty on rice.

Purchase New Y. M. C. A. Site.

Walla Walla, Feb. 13.—The local citizens' committee on the Y. M. C. A. buTilding have decided to purchase a site near the business district, upon which will be erected a $50,000 building. The building given by Mrs. Lettice Reynolds will be sold and the proceeds applied on the new structure. Committees are now soliciting subscriptions and are meeting with success.

Brand Stories as Lies.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 14.—The house of delegates has adopted a resolution protesting against the false accounts published in the United States charging Porto Rico with hostility to the American people.

TREATIES AMENDED

SENATE DISREGARDS REQUEST OF PRESIDENT.

Effect of Amendment Is to Refer All Agreements Made Under the Treaties to the Senate for Ratification—Only One Word Is Changed.

Washington, Feb. 13;.—The senate Saturday in executive session ratified the arbitration treaties between the United States and eight governments. It required two sessions to reach an agreement. At the first session consideration was given to a communication from the president to Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, in the form of a protest against any amendment being adopted; at the second session the treaties were amended and ratified with only nine votes against the amendment made by the senate committee on foreign relations.

The situation in the senate over the arbitration treaties has been strained for several weeks. The first protests against the treaties were made by senators from Southern states, who suggested an amendment which precluded the possibility of arbitration of claims against their states by reason of the repudiated bonds. Later it was suggested that an amendment should be adopted which changed but one word, that of "agreement" to "treaty" in article 2, making the article read as follows:

"In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent court of arbitration, shall conclude a special treaty defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitration tribunal and the several stages of the procedure."

Effect of Amendment.

To use the president's words, "The effect of the amednment is to make it no longer possible, as between its contracting parties, to submit any matter whatever to arbitration without first obtaining a special treaty to cover the case. This will represent, not a step forward, but a step backward. If the word 'agreement' were retained it would be possible for the department of state to—as, for instance, it has already done under The Hague treaty in the Pius fund arbitration case with Mexico—submit to arbitration such subordinate matters as by treaty the senate decided could be left to the executive to submit under a jurisdiction limited by the general treaty of arbitration. If the word 'treaty' be substituted, the result is that every such agreement must be submitted to the senate; that these general arbitration treaties would then cease to be such, and, indeed, in the amended form they amount to a specific pronouncement against the whole principle of a general arbitration treaty."

The amendment answered the purpose of the protests made by the southern senators and in addition to that es tablished the principle that any matter in the nature of a treaty with a foreign government must be consummated by the president, "with the consent of the senate." In this form the committee reported the treaties to the senate.

The first session of the senate was confined almost exclusively to a defense, by half a dozen senators, of the senate's right to amend treaties. The president was criticized sharply because of his letter declaring it to be a backward step to ratify the treaties in the form proposed by the committee on foreign relations.

END OF TREATIES.

President Will Not Present Them in Altered Form.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt will not present the arbitration treaties, as amended by the senate, to the countries with which they were negotiated.

In reply to numerous inquiries by representatives of the press at the state department, Secretary Hay made in substance the following statement:

"The president regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the senate on Saturday. He recognizes the right of the senate to reject a treaty either by a direct vote in that sense, or indirectly by changes which are incompatible with its spirit or purpose.

"He considers that with the senate amendment the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward, and, therefore, he is unable to present them in this altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

Farmers Support Railway.

Garfield, Wash., Feb. 14.—Two hunderd farmers and business men of Garfield assembled at the opera house to hear representatives of the Spokane & Inland Railway Company discuss the road. They asked for the right of way through the city and country and also desired subscriptions to stock. The people are very enthusiastic over the matter and promised the company right of way and their financial and moral support.

MIGHT CONSIDER PEACE.

Grand Dukes Said Secretly to Desire to End War.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The Chicago Daily News prints the following from a staff correspondent, dated Tsarkoe Selo:

"In spite of all denials it is certain that the peace movement is gaining ground. I am informed by an absolutely reliable authority here that the court and the grand dukes secretly favor peace, but that no one is willing to take the odium of a public declaration.

"After many interviews in St. Petersburg and with intimates of the court here, I can affirm that, though Russia will not accept direct mediation for the termination of the war, there is a probability that it will gladly consider an American proposal of conditions of peace upon which negotiations might be begun."

HARLAN NOMINATED.

Son of Associate Justice Candidate for Chicago Mayoralty.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—John Maynard Harlan was unanimously nominated for mayor of Chicago by the Republican city convention.

Mr. Harlan, who is a lawyer, is a son of John M. Harlan, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and a brother of Richard D. Harlan, president of Lake Forest university, and of James S. Harlan, former attorney general of Porto Rico. In 1897 he headed an independent ticket for mayor, polling 70,000 votes. In 1901 he was a candidate before the Republican convention for the nomination, but was defeated. In 1903 Mr. Harlan again tried for the nomination, but was defeated by Graeme Stuart.

MAY DRINK WATER.

Kaiser Says Alcoholic Beverages Are Not Necessary to Toasts.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Emperor William will give his support to officers drinking toasts in water or non-alcoholic beverages. The emperor's decision came about through Dr. Adolph Banzer, of Munich, a member of the society against the misuse of spirituous liquors, asking if officers might not drink toasts in water. The Prussian ministry of war has replied that upon the emperor's command the department informs him that "No compulsion exists to partake of toasts in alcoholic drinks, and that it may be left to the movement now in progress to advance this idea in all circles."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Kansas Legislature Says She May Vote at All Riections.

Topeka, Kan, Feb. 13.—Late yesterday afterdnoon, the house passed the woman surffage bill by a vote of 65 to 49. The bill was introduced by Eddy, of Pottawatomie county, and provides "That in any election hereafter held in this state for the election of presidential electors, the right o every citizen to vote therefor shall no be denied or abridged on account of sex; a woman may vote at such elections the same as men, under like restrictions and qualifications."

The act is to be in force after its publication in the session laws.

EXTENDS CIVIL SERVICE.

Bill Drafted for Porto Rico Takes in 1,000 Officials.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Civil Service Commissioner Cooley, who went to Porto Rico to co-operate with the insular authorities in the scheme of the general civil service system there, has returned to Washington.

At the request of Gov. Winthrop, Mr. Cooley drafted a bill applying the civil service system to approximately 1,000 officers of the insular government. This bill is now in the hands of the Porto Rican legislature, and Mr. Cooley believes it wil be enacted into law.

FOR STATE REFINERY.

Kansas Legislature Will Pass the the Measure.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 15.—It is generally conceded that the bill creating an oil refinery will become a law. It is announced that the state administration had ended its fight on the measure, and from all over the state have come letters from the people demanding that the bill be passed.

Several hundred oil producers from Southern Kansas are here and will try to influence the legislature in favor of the bill.

SENATORS ARRESTED.

Bribery Charge Against Four California Legislators.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 13.—State Senators Eli Wright, Bunkers, French and Emmons, indicted for bribery, have been placed under arrest. They furnished bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Under the rules of the superior court of this county the accused senators will be arraigned on Saturday, February 18.

Lobbyists Leave Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—The appointment of a committee by the Kansas legislature to investigate the rumors of boodling has resulted in a wholesale exodus of lobbyists from Topeka and it is doubtful if the inquiry will be pushed any further. Speaker Stubbs expresses himself as well satisfied with the action of the lobbyists in leaving, even if no evidences of bribery can be found.

AN HISTORIC FIGHT.

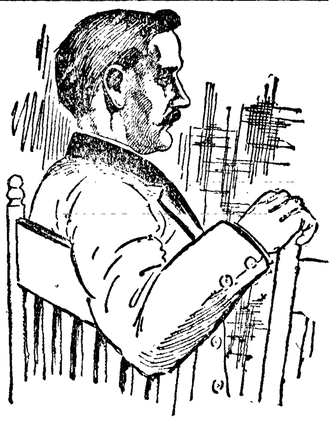
A FIGHT WHICH IS DESTINED TO BE HISTORIC.

When some future historian writes the story of the siege of Port Arthur many will be the graphic and thrilling scenes he will be called upon to depict. One such scene deals with the deadly struggle on the slopes of Ojikeishan, where Jap and Muscovite struggled with ropes, rocks, clubbed rifles and bullets for supremacy. During this particular combat, says the Illustrated London News, from which we reproduce the accompanying picture, the Japanese stormed a position so steep that they could obtain cover only by standing with their backs to the rocks and firing their rifles over their heads. The Russians finding they could not reach their adversaries so sheltered lowered ropes with running nooses and tried to lasso their assailants. As soon as they had caught a man they pulled him from cover and disposed of him. One Russian was dragged down by his own rope and broke both legs. The hurling of huge boulders also played a prominent part in the struggle.

FAMOUS INDIANA TRAGEDY.

James Gillespie Found Guilty of the Murder of His Sister.

The conviction of James Gillespie, on the charge of murdering his sister, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, in Rising Sun, Ind., on Dec. 8, 1903, and his sentence to life imprisonment for the crime, meets with the approval of all persons who are familiar with the details of this tragedy which, at the time of its occurrence, awakened interest all over the United States. This was James Gillespie's second trial. A year ago he, with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, were tried together for the murder and the jury disagreed. When the case came into court again, Gillespie demanded to be tried alone. His request was granted and after trial the jury, after three hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty.



JAMES GILLESPIE.

The circumstances surrounding the murder of Elizabeth Gillespie and the social prominence in Indiana of all the actors in the tragedy, attracted widespread attention to the case. The Gillespie family was one of the oldest and proudest in Indiana. James Gillespie and his sister, Elizabeth, were twins. They were inseparable as children and young people. The girl became engaged at the age of 20, but on her brother's account broke the engagement. Though no word of trouble leaked out this beautiful society woman from that time grew in appearance from a young girl to an aged woman, her hair turning almost snowy white within a year. She never married nor did her brother, James.

Elizabeth devoted herself to the care of her widowed mother and threw herself heart and soul into plans which afforded pleasure to others. She was a leader in the social world and in church work. Then came trouble between her and her brother, and a family feud was brought on which culminated in murder. James Gillespie left his mother's house and went to live with his other sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, across the street. Dr. William Gillespie had married a niece of Dr. Thad Reamy, a noted Cincinnati physician, and had moved to that city. His wife's sister married Myron Barbour, and they lived directly across the street from the Gillespie homestead, adjoining the Seward residence.

On the evening of Dec. 8, 1903, Elizabeth Gillespie was preparing to receive at her home the Women's Literary Club, of Rising Sun. As she passed a window looking into the street from her parlor the report of a gun rang out in the darkness and Miss Gillespie fell to the floor, blood streaming from a jagged wound in her head. She died the day following. Suspicion at once fastened upon James Gillespie and he with the others named above were arrested and indicted for murder. It was shown at the trial that Elizabeth Gillespie lived in mortal terror of her brother. On the other hand, members of the family from all over the State, all of whom are wealthy, made a strong effort to save the family name and to free James Gillespie. The two trials were bitterly contested and thousands of dollars were lavished on lawyers by the defense. The State, however, won.

THEBES GLASS WORKERS.

The High Art that Flourished Over Forty Centuries Ago.

The glassblowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of over forty centuries of so called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rossellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,000 years old which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design.

In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of P'tah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmaker's art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now, after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years, it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that, besides being experts in glassmaking and coloring, they also used the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III., who lived 3,400 years ago.

Future of the Indians.

James Mooney, attached to the Smithsonian bureau of ethnology, sees a hopeless future for the Indians, among whom he has spent the greater portion of his life. He believes that it is practically impossible to civilize the Indian; that, having no ambition for improvement or progress, they will continue in their present state, dying out in numbers till they become simply roving bands.

Strong Love.

Patience—How do you know her love for him was strong?

Patrice—Because it broke him.

If genius and egotism always went together there would be a lot more genius.

THE OLYMPIC

Published Every Friday at Port Angeles by Ed. B. Webster.

Subscription Price, 50 cts. per Year; 25 cts. Six Months

THE LAND FRAUD CASES

The daily papers the past few days have contained sensational details of the developments in the land fraud cases now being investigated at Portland, Ore., by special government prosecutor Heney, and if the reports are true, a number of our sister state's citizens, high in station, will have their reputations wrecked, and more than likely suffer the penalties of the law.

It is now some weeks since Senator Mitchell was indicted by the United States Grand Jury. The venerable statesman rushed from Washington to Portland to appear before the grand jury and before that body and in the papers protested his innocence. Notwithstanding his explanations the jury indicted him. On his return to Washington he arose in his place in the United States Senate and protested upon his honor as a member of that august body that he was guiltless of wrong doing.

Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the long and honorable career of Senator Mitchell, the many places of trust and confidence he has been called upon by his constituents to fill, and the large part he has played in the history of Oregon for more than thirty years, the Senator's protestations of innocence were accepted by press and public, and he was accorded a generous measure of sympathy for the inconvenience and unpleasant notoriety which were being forced upon him in his declining years.

But the developments of the past few days have, apparently, refuted every statement by Senator Mitchell, and would seem to make the conclusion as to his guilt irresistible.

It seems that when the Senator appeared before the grand jury, his law partner, Judge Tanner, was also called before that body to give testimony; as part of the showing made by these gentlemen, their type-written articles of partnership, purporting to have been executed in 1901, were produced and both Senator Mitchell and Judge Tanner based their testimony regarding their law business and partnership relations largely upon these written articles.

Mr. Heney suspected that all was not right and that the articles had been manufactured for the occasion, and caused to be inaugurated a most rigid investigation into all the facts and circumstances in any manner bearing on the matter with most startling results.

It was demonstrated beyond the possibility of being refuted that the articles of partnership produced had been manufactured for the occasion. That the typewriter ribbon used was what is known as a "record" ribbon, and has been manufactured and on the market but a few months. That the paper upon which the alleged articles were written was not on the market in 1901.

When brought face to face with this conclusive showing, Judge Tanner broke down and confessed himself a perjurer, and, of course, convicted Senator Mitchell of the same crime.

It would seem to us that the occasion for real sympathy has now arrived, for a sadder spectacle it would be hard to conjure up than these two men, full of years and honors, condemned out of their own mouths of violating the laws which they had taken their oaths to respect and enforce, and all for dirty dollars.

It is but one more illustration of how greed for money, the greatest vice of this generation, is corrupting our public officials.

We believe the law should be rigidly enforced. While we sympathize with the wrong-doer, we believe that now is a good time to furnish a wholesome lesson. We are placing many young men in important positions in these days and they should be brought to a realization of what their duty is and that the oath they take is not a jumble of words and a formal ceremony devoid of meaning or force.

A MATTER OF DUTY

We are informed that the council have under consideration a plan looking to increasing the patronage of the light plant.

The question of the patronage is the keystone of the whole proposition. The city might install the best plant in the world and operate it at the minimum of expense and still be up against failure, without sufficient patronage.

We cannot give enough encouragement to the council in their efforts to make the plant a success, but at the same time we feel that our citizens are not doing their full duty in this matter of patronage. There are business houses in the city that are not patronizing the city light. It would seem to us that if anyone should be in duty bound to support the city in its efforts to maintain good lights, it would be the business men who are dependent upon the community for the success of their private enterprises.

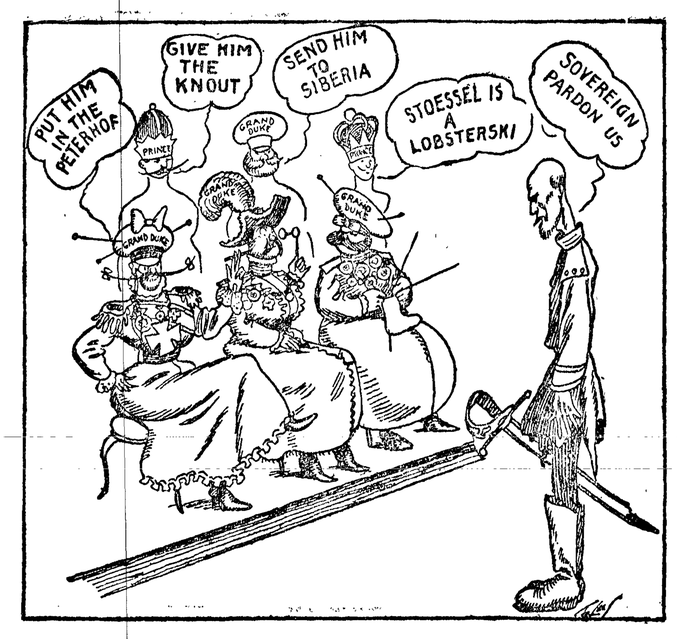
We believe this lack of encouragement in the matter of patronage to be due to two things: The poor lights furnished by the old plant, and, that the business men and citizens generally have not given the matter sufficient thought.

The question of the quality of the lights is settled by the new plant, and we believe that if any business man will take the time to think what his duty in the premises is, he will not hesitate about becoming a patron of the city light.

A few weeks ago, Seattle had quite a flare in the pan, when Dr Mathews was called in to diagnose the troubles of the city council. The reverend gentleman apparently discovered and proceeded to enumerate a large number of symptoms of graftitis and from his diagnosis a fairly well developed case of this too prevalent disease existed in that body. We thought from the apparent interest manifested, both before and after the diagnosis, that something would be doing, but we have waited in vain. What is the matter, gentlemen? The public will conclude that you are all tarred with the same stick and that "one is afraid and the other dassent," if something isn't doing shortly. Better get the services of one Heney of Portland and have a houseceaning.

While we do not wish to criticise anything that has been done by the city council up to this time, it is our firm conviction that the city is paying altogether too much to its engineer and fireman at the city light plant.

STOESSEL'S POSSIBLE RECEPTION



A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that if the favorites surrounding the Czar are allowed to have their way the gallant defender of Port Arthur, now on his way home, will be welcomed with a court martial.—N. Y. Press.

We believe a saving of upwards of $50.00 per month could be effected and at the same time have the plant in efficient and capable hands. This would mean an annual saving of $600.00. This sum would pay the interest on $10,000 of the bonded indebtedness, on which the city has been forced to default.

Henry Bash, of Port Townsend, says in the Call, "We have three new cherries that are very promising and our fruit growers will make no mistake in planting them. They are the Bing, Lambert, and Osteine; all bear young and abundantly. In a former article on apples I forgot to name three very choice apples — the Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, and the Waxen. No orchardist should be contented unless he has these varieties growing. They are hardy, never fail to bear a good crop and are almost insect proof.

The P.-I. says "it is such incidents, as that mentioned in The Olympic, that give point to the demand for legislation to prevent any further killing of elk in this state for some years, in order that the herds may not become entirely extinct. The Roosevelt Elk of the Olympic mountains is the grandest game animal on this continent, with all due regard to the claims advanced on behalf of the moose to that pre-eminence."

Harriman representatives are said to be buying large blocks of stock in the Pacific Coast Co., in fact, it is already thought control has been secured. The Company has large coal mines, also valuable terminals in Seattle, either of which might furnish the object, if the Union Pacific is coming to the Sound.

A Minneapolis baker who was practicing economy while making doughnuts went insane last week. For some time he had been enlarging the hole in the doughnuts, and when he found out that it took more dough to go round a large hole than a small one he went mad.

The Seattle Times' Anniversary Number was the largest and finest newspaper ever put out in the West — an issue of which a New York or Chicago daily might well have been proud.

The annual business of the Chicago mail order houses amounts to one hundred and fifty millions; still, they desire a cheaper rate on parcel postage.

DESTROYS THE APHIS

W. H. Addis Invokes Aid of Scientific Methods.

After five years of careful study and experimenting, says the Portland Telegram, success has at last crowned the efforts of W. H. Addis, of Russellville, Ore., for he has discovered an effective means of destroying the woolly aphis and green aphis, two of the most destructive pests infecting fruit trees.

The new discovery, is based on the most recent scientfic principles. It is by inoculation of the tree that Mr. Addis has secured such wonderful results. The home of the aphis is under the bark, where it is almost impossible to reach it by spray, and as the pest secures subsistence from the sap circulating through the body of the tree, Mr. Addis reasoned that if he could discover some preparation which would be taken into the circulation, kill the pest and not injure the life of the tree, he would have solved the great problem. He worked along these lines for many years, and has finally found the preparation. It is a powder composed principally of suphur.

The method of inoculation is by boring a hole into the tree almost to the heart, filling the opening with this powder and then sealing it up. The powder is dissolved and absorbed into the circulation, dealing death to all pests feeding from the sap.

Over a year ago Mr. Addis selected several old and badly infected trees in his orchard and inoculated them. At that time woolly aphis had about destroyed the trees. There were millions of these pests under every portion of the bark. By the time for blossoming last year there was not a pest to be found on any of the trees, the old bark had peeled off and the trees produced an abundance of fruit. There has been no sign of a return of the pests since.

In the winter time he takes a solution of lime, coal tar and concentrated lye, which he puts on the trunks of trees covered with moss and old bark. This removes the moss and dead bark leaving the tree in fine condition, and it is also very cheap.

For months scarcely a night has passed that burglary, robbery or murder, or all three, have not occurred in Seattle, and in spite of additional police force, crime continues thruout the city with scarcely an interruption.

SHOE SAVING

Many persons do not care to pay more than $2.00 or $2.50 per pair for shoes. And they ought to receive the best possible value for their money. We have good shoes for those prices, also better shoes at slightly higher prices. It is our purpose to furnish stylish and serviceable foot covering at popular prices. Just at present, during our annual clearing sale, we have many odd sizes in various lines, that are going at and near cost. It will pay you to see them.

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