Morning Oregonian.

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Josef Hofmann said: "In order that the Pianola shall produce the truly artistic, it must have the true artist behind it." That is very true; but one does not need to be a Hofmann or a Paderewski to obtain truly artistic results with the Pianola. We all have latent musical talents, but few of us have the time, opportunity or patience to develop the manual dexterity that at one time was necessary to give these talents expression. The Pianola has done for us what long years of weary work have done for Hofmann and Paderewski. It has given us complete control over the keyboard of a piano.

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IMPROVING RAPIDLY.

Teddy Roosevelt Is Well Enough to Eat Meat.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—This was an uneventful day at the Groton School. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has improved very rapidly and for the first time since his illness he partook of solid food, meat being included in the diet. The boys rested comfortably all day. At each taking of the chart, the respiration, pulse and temperature of the patients were normal and from all appearances the convalescence was uninterrupted. It is hoped that the boys will be able to sit up by Monday. Young Roosevelt's lungs are rapidly clearing, with the possibility of resolution being completed in a very few days.

The report from the sick room tonight at 9 o'clock showed all the boys asleep. From now on they will not be awakened for the administration of medicine, as it is believed sleep will be the most beneficial thing for them.

Miss Roosevelt Starts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Miss Roosevelt left Washington at 4:50 for Groton, Mass. She was accompanied by the White House steward.

PRINCE WILL START TODAY

Every Preparation for the Voyage to America Is Complete.

KLACK, Holstein, Prussia, Feb. 14.—Prince Henry of Prussia, closing his books on America, romped with his children most of the day. He and the Princess and their children went out coasting again.

In a bunch of newspaper clippings that came to the Prince this morning from Berlin was one which described the "Hohenzollern punch," invented by a Broadway bartender. On the margin of the clipping the Emperor, in his own handwriting, had written: "Schrecklicher katzjammer an morgan" (what a headache in the morning).

Every preparation for the voyage to the United States is completed. Cars this evening took away the last pile of baggage from the castle yard. The Prince's special train will leave here at 8 o'clock in the morning.

THEY FAVOR PANAMA.

Engineers Before the Senate Committee on Canals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Alfred Noble, civil engineer and a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals today. Mr. Noble said it would be necessary to have absolute control of the cities of Panama and Colon in order to control sanitation. He thought the conditions were favorable for yellow fever during most of the year on the Isthmus. There is no yellow fever in Nicaragua, so far as he knew.

Mr. Noble said he considered the price of $40,000,000, asked by the Panama Company for its property, as fair and reasonable. The expense of operating the two lines proposed would be practically in proportion to the lengths of the canal.

"Taking the whole proposition, do you consider the Panama proposition better than the Nicaragua proposition?" asked Senator Hanna.

"I think it is," promptly responded the witness.

Colonel Peter C. Haines, an engineer and member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, said that neither the Panama nor the Nicaragua route combines all the advantages, but that each presents some good points. The Panama route, for instance, was shorter, while the Nicaragua route was more desirable from a sanitary point of view. Upon the whole, he said, he favored the Panama route as combining more advantages than any other. He thought, he said, that the engineering differences could, with the building of the Bohio dam on the Panama route, be overcome, but he admitted that some problems would result in that connection which never have been solved.

Colonel Haines said, in reply to a question from Senator Hanna, that if the proffer of the Panama Canal Company to dispose of the property to the United States for $40,000,000 had been made before the report of the commission recommending the Nicaragua route was made, he then would have been in favor of adopting the Panama route.

A Suspicious Steamer.

PANAMA, Colombia, Feb. 14.—A suspicious steamer seen off Chame Point this morning is now reported to be the Nicaraguan gunboat Momotombo.

NOW THEY REGRET IT

Wheeler's Outburst Hurts the Democratic Cause.

WILL ALIENATE GERMAN VOTE

Root Proposes Radical Changes in Army Staff Branches—Oregon Indian Bills—Towing of Log Rafts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A Kentucky paper of considerable prominence has reiterated time after time that Representative Wheeler, of that state, is the "biggest fool in Congress." Nobody took particular pains to deny this assertion, but the exhibition which this particular Congressman made of himself today evidently shows that the Kentucky editor knew what he was talking about. The fact that his utterances occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives was important, but the fact that they came from Wheeler makes them of little value except as to the effect upon the people and the party which Wheeler stands for. The fact that he was frequently interrupted by Democratic applause shows the feeling of that party regarding acts of comity and international courtesy that have been inaugurated between the United States and foreign nations. Tonight the Democrats regret that a man of their party should have made such an ass of himself, and especially a slighting reference to the Germans. The Democrats are getting ready to abandon free silver and are pushing the anti-Philippine policy forward in the hope that the German vote will be secured for the Democrats in the coming campaigns. The attack upon Prince Henry will not forward that movement.

Henry's Apology to Dewey.

A New York paper publishes a sensational story today to the effect that Prince Henry has sent a letter to Admiral Dewey apologizing for his position at Manila during the occupancy of Manila Bay by the American fleet. Careful inquiry has failed to substantiate this report and as Admiral Dewey is now not here, no denial or affirmation has been obtained.

Radical Change in Army.

Secretary Root's bill sent to Congress for a reorganization of the staff is the product of careful consideration and is to meet part of the needs of the Army. It is doubtful if any action can be taken at this time, as the bill proposes many radical changes and there will be plenty of officers who will use their influence with personal friends in Congress to prevent action at this session. The bill, however, will serve to show what the Secretary thinks should be done, and in time a public sentiment may be created in favor of it.

Frye's Log Raft Bill.

Senator Frye today introduced his bill of last Congress making it unlawful to tow rafts of logs, lumber or timber on the waters of the Pacific Ocean within the jurisdiction of the United States, but permitting the towing of such rafts within Puget Sound and other bays and rivers emptying into the Pacific. Engineers of vessels conducting tows in violation of this bill will be deprived of their licenses for not exceeding two years.

Oregon Indian Bills.

Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill to ratify the agreement with the Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians, whereby they cede to the Government a tract of land in Oregon.

Representative Tongue today introduced a bill authorizing adult Indian heirs to sell inherited lands.

Representative Tongue has introduced a bill appropriating $35,000 in payment of the claim of the Tillamook Indians for land relinquished to the Government.

Charles M. Wilins, an Indian agent at Umatilla, Or., left for home today, having accomplished his purpose of preventing the discontinuance of the Umatilla Agency, as was recommended by the Indian Commissioner.

Clara True, principal teacher at the Colville Indian school has been transferred to be teacher at the Haskell Institute, Kansas.

Relief for Curry County.

Senator Mitchell today presented to the Senate a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon praying for an appropriation of $44,000 to relieve Curry County from indebtedness incurred in building a post road along the Pacific Coast, from the northern to the southern boundary of the county.

McNeil's Island Improvements.

Senator Foster has offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $15,000 for erecting additional buildings, wharf, prison wall and repairs at McNeil's Island Penitentiary.

Past Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page has been assigned to naval recruiting duty at Seattle

REPLY TO SCHLEY'S APPEAL

President Will Announce His Conclusions in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—One of the principal subjects discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet today was the reply which the President will make to the appeal of Admiral Schley. The President has given a good deal of attention to the matter, and it is understood that in the course of a few days, probably by the middle of next week, he will be ready to announce his conclusions.

The President outlined his views of the Schley case by reading the first draft of his decision. Some modifications were made in it today, and in view of the fact that it is subject to further, and possibly important changes in text, members of the Cabinet back their indisposition to discuss it by the assertion that it is unsafe at this time to predict what its exact effect will be. It is a long document, and one of its features is the clear and concise presentation of the facts regarding the Santiago fight as given the President by the Captains engaged in that battle, who recently were summoned to the White House to confer with him. The decision is couched in the President's usual vigorous tone.

LET PRINCES AND POTENTATES TREMBLE.

"COLONEL" WHEELER, OF KENTUCKY, POURS ON THEM THE DEMIJOHNS OF HIS WRATH.

AGAINST HOME RULE.

Rosebery Emphasizes His Hostility to the Irish Party.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Lord Rosebery received a tremendous ovation at the great Liberal demonstration here this evening. His long speech, the principal one of the evening, was attentively received and heartily applauded. He failed to throw any fresh light on the war situation, but he strongly emphasized his hostility to the Irish party and his desire utterly to alienate it from the Liberal camp.

During his remarks, Lord Rosebery said that the greatest change in heart and head undergone during his five years' absence from public life is in regard to the Irish problem. Mr. Gladstone's bills are dead and buried, though the statement cast no reflection on the great statesman who originated them. The Irish party has now indignantly repudiated any connection with the Liberal party and he believed they acted wisely. It is both to their interests and to those of the Liberal party. The Irish leaders played their full hand. They demanded an independent Parliament in Dublin and thereupon he cried "halt." This remark was greeted with applause. Continuing, Lord Rosebery said:

"I am not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant them an independent Parliament. No sane person would ever consent to handing over the destinies of Ireland, situated in the very heart of the Empire, to a Parliament controlled by those who have expressed the earnest wish that we might be overthrown in battle. The Irish question is too large for any one party. It will need the energy and the patriotism of both great parties to deal therewith. These are my personal sentiments, but I wish to make them perfectly clear on returning to public life."

Regarding the war, Lord Rosebery said he thought the reply of Lord Lansdowne, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Dr. Kuyper was fitting and dignified, but he thought the government had acted wrongly in declining to reckon with the Boer delegates in Europe and allow them to send a deputation to South Africa.

In conclusion he begged that his hearers would not be too ready to allow their hands to be tied by the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Nothing Good to Say of the Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord Rosebery's speech at Liverpool yesterday evening, which is likely to excite as keen a discussion as did his Chesterfield address, is an even stronger bid for the formation of an entirely new party out of the ruins of the old Liberal party and the widespread public discontent with the many misfortunes and blunders of the present administration. Hence the newspapers of either extreme politics have nothing good to say of the speech. Lord Rosebery's declaration against home rule is the pivot of his speech and the Liberals no longer have room for illusions.

Suicide of a Railroad Man.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Word was received in Milwaukee today of the suicide by hanging of David C. Jones, a well-known railroad man at Ottumwa, Ia. Mr. Jones formerly was division freight agent of the St. Paul road at Milwaukee, general Northwestern freight agent at Minneapolis, and later division freight agent at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

No Truth in the Report.

BELGRADE, Servia, Feb. 14.—There is no truth in the report circulated by a news agency in the United States that two soldiers of King Alexander's bodyguard, while on duty in his apartments, were recently chloroformed and killed.

HIS AIRSHIP BURST

Narrow Escape of Santos-Dumont, the Aeronaut.

FELL INTO THE BAY OF MONACO

Guide Rope Became Entangled With the Screw of the Boat and the Balloonist Pulled the Emergency Cord Too Hard.

MONACO, Feb. 14.—Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, met with a disaster here today, and had a narrow escape from death. His airship is a total wreck, while tonight his motor lies at the bottom of the Bay of Monaco.

The morning broke gloriously, but as there was considerable wind Santos-Dumont decided not to attempt flight. Toward 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wind dropped and the weather appeared to be perfect. Santos-Dumont announced that he would make a trip. A big crowd assembled at the entrance of the aerodrome, and as the large doors of the building rolled back the airship emerged at 2:58. A number of steam yachts and launches, including the Prince of Monaco's yacht, Princess Alice, with several parties on board, were cruising about the bay, with the intention of following the balloon. Cheers greeted Santos-Dumont as his airship rose and its head pointed for the middle of the bay. It was soon noticed, however, that instead of maintaining its usual equilibrium the balloon rose and acted in a way that caused anxiety among the spectators. The aeronaut, however, kept on his flight, and, pointing his ship to the left, continued to ascend until the long guide rope was quite 20 feet out of the water.

In turning the balloon the guide rope caught in the screw, and this, with the erratic working of the airship, created a situation of great danger. At the same time a squall burst, and Santos-Dumont tilted the head of his balloon upward, in order to disengage the guide rope. But in doing so the ballast shifted, and the oil used to run the motor began to spread. Fearing an explosion, the inventor pulled the emergency cord. This ripped the envelope of the balloon, which at once began rapidly to descend.

Santos-Dumont did not lose his head. He could easily be seen from the shore, watching the various parts of the airship. At this time the balloon had slightly righted itself, and the lower part, having become empty, the airship dropped slantingly toward the pigeon-shooting ground, which borders the bay.

In the meantime the steam launches in the bay were making toward the spot where it was supposed the balloon would fall. The first to approach was the Princess Alice, belonging to the Prince of Monaco, and those on board seized the balloon's guide rope, which somehow had become disentangled. At the moment this was done a sharp cracking sound, made by the motor, could be heard, and the screw was seen to revolve. The balloon, which was then almost in the sea, rose slowly for a few moments. But the motor stopped again, and the airship descended a second time, until Santos-Dumont was immersed up to his armpits in the water.

The scene was witnessed with intense excitement by onlookers ashore and afloat. The aeronaut, with the pluck that has characterized him throughout his dangerous experiments, could be seen standing up in his car, gesticulating and shouting directions to those on the launch, which was towing him toward the Princess Alice. At 3:05 the end of the balloon burst and the Prince of Monaco, who was on board the launch, then gave orders to rescue Santos-Dumont from his perilous position. The launch came alongside the half-deflated balloon of the airship, which threatened at any moment to smother Santos-Dumont. The latter was half pulled and half clambered over the gunwale into the boat. The Prince of Monaco took him by the hand and urged him to allow himself to be taken on board the yacht, to dry himself and change his clothes. But the aeronaut refused to do this until the remnants of the airship had been saved.

With the sea water dripping from his clothes and looking like a water-rat, the inventor stood in the bows of the launch, shouting directions for the salvage of his airship. It was impossible to save more than the silk envelope. The motor had to be left to its fate, and it sank. The launch, with the inventor, then made for the shore. As Santos-Dumont landed, the great assemblage which had gathered on the shore acclaimed him with extreme enthusiasm. His first words of a hurried interview, obtained as he made his way toward his residence, were:

"I am not discouraged. My trip to Cape Martin is only postponed. I will start again as soon as I can get ready. This accident was due to the entanglement of the guide rope with the screw and wires of the balloon. The balloon was not fully inflated when I started. Seeing that an accident was inevitable, I pulled the emergency cord, but pulled it harder than I intended. This made a bigger rent than I wanted. Consequently the airship collapsed too quickly."

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.

Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, attacked Secretary Hay in the House. Pages 1 and 2.

The Senate will investigate the question of extravagance in committee appointments. Page 2.

The census bill was taken up by the Senate. Page 2.

Important Army changes are made by the War Department's bill. Page 2.

Judge Taft discusses the legal system in the Philippines. Page 2.

General.

Santos-Dumont had a narrow escape from death. Page 1.

Russia's official statement on the Anglo-Japanese agreement. Page 3.

The report of the MacArthur board is made public. Page 3.

The woman suffrage convention discussed press work. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.

Judge Boise decides ex-Treasurer Metschan lent state money. Page 4.

Students who win local contests will take part in intercollegiate contest. Page 4.

Walla Walla people begin action to get part of great estate of the late Colonel Jacob Baker, of Philadelphia. Page 4.

Electric light plant to be established at Baker City to supply several Eastern Oregon towns. Page 5.

Marine.

Portland and Asiatic line charters a 10,000-ton steamship to replace lost Knight Companion. Page 10.

Damaged cargo of steamship Indravelli is being discharged. Page 10.

Captain Veysey appointed Lloyd's surveyor for Portland. Page 10.

Captain McCoy arrives from San Francisco to take command of tug Wallula. Page 10.

Seventh February wheat cargo cleared from Portland. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Charter Commission at last completes its work. Page 8.

Lewis and Clark capital stock increased to $500,000. Page 1.

Federated Trades Council vigorously protests against admission of Chinese merchants. Page 12.

Portland Railway Company preparing to make extensive improvements. Page 8.

County Commissioners will let ballot printing contract to lowest bidder. Page 12.

PUT UP TO $500,000

The Lewis and Clark Capital Stock Increased.

DIRECTORS TO BE TWENTY-FIVE

Ten Will Be Named Later, in Addition to Present Fifteen—By-Laws Patterned After St. Louis Fair's Are Adopted.

Authorized capital for the Lewis and Clark celebration was last night increased from $300,000 to $500,000 by resolution of the stockholders, and a full code of by-laws, patterned after those of the St. Louis fair, was adopted. The number of directors was fixed at 25. The present 15 are not disturbed, but the additional 10 can not be chosen except at a meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose. The intention is to select those 10 from the subscribers of the additional stock, and that cannot be done until the additional subscriptions shall have been made.

About $175,000 of the capital stock of the corporation was represented at last night's adjourned special meeting, while only $140,780 was necessary for a quorum. Consideration of the by-laws was the first business to engage attention. On motion of Mr. Fenton, of the committee that reported the draft of by-laws, section 3 of article 4 of the report as published Wednesday morning was amended so as to provide that the board of directors shall consist of 25 members, 10 of whom shall be elected at a special meeting for that purpose, or a regular meeting, and until such time as those 10 shall be elected, eight directors shall comprise a quorum of the board of 15.

Simon Harris moved to add to the list of standing committees one on music, which drew forth a protest to the effect that it would be impossible to have a committee for everything that could be thought of, and music could be taken care of, as countless other things would be, by one of the standing committees, to which it could properly be referred with other matters. No change was made in the list of standing committees.

B. Lee Paget thought the number of directors, 25, would be too few to supply the 24 committees provided for without overworking the directors.

Mr. Mallory stated that there were only 50 directors for the St. Louis Fair Corporation, and that the committees there provided were about twice as large as those provided for the Lewis and Clark Corporation. Thus the relations of the committees to the directors, so far as mere numbers were concerned, were about the same in these by-laws as in those of St. Louis.

Mr. Fenton said these standing committees would be largely figure-heads through which the formal work of the corporation would be done, but the real working head would be a director-general, who would be a responsible man, responsible to the corporation. If the directors were to be required to perform all the work coming within the province of the committees they might be appointed to serve on, Mr. Fenton said, they would be compelled to give up all private business. That could not be done, of course. These by-laws were calculated to be a harness, to enable the corporation to work, not bonds to bind it so tightly that it could not move except in just the manner previously provided.

Adolphe Wolfe asked if it were not possible to authorize selection of committees from among the members of the advisory committee of 25.

Messrs. Mallory and Fenton explained that that would not be legal; that the board of directors had no authority to appoint committees outside its own membership. Mr. Fenton also explained that the standing committees could not go ahead and transact business regardless of the board of directors; that those standing committees had no power except as given by the board.

Answering the question as to when the standing committees would be appointed, President Corbett said it was his idea that it would not be advisable to appoint all at once, but only to appoint as there should be necessary work to do. He did not believe in trying to make a show by doing a lot of unnecessary things. Up to the time when the active work of building the fair should be entered upon, say a year or 18 months hence, he thought few committees would be needed. He favored appointing committees as there should be work for them to do, keeping interest fresh by not having a lot of perfunctory committees sleeping and forgetting their duty when it should come.

The by-laws were adopted without dissent.

Mr. Mallory offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the stockholders of this corporation, its capital stock ought to be increased from $300,000 to $500,000, and

Resolved, further, That the said capital stock be and the same is hereby increased to and is hereby fixed at $500,000.

Mr. Killingsworth was in favor of increasing the capital to $1,000,000 instead of $500,000, but several expressed opinions against having the corporation filled with either water or wind, deeming it better to increase the capital again, if it should be found advisable, rather than put figures so high now that they would frighten people or cause the public to lose interest. The resolution as offered by Mr. Mallory carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Fenton the former by-laws were repealed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE RANSOM PAID.

Miss Stone Is That Much Nearer Release.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—The ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, has been paid. The limit of time allowed for the release of the captives has not yet expired, but their delivery to the American agents is expected hourly.

Energetic American Note.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.—Bulgaria, an official newspaper, declares that as a result of an energetic note from the United States the government has permitted the opening of negotiations with the brigands for the liberation of Miss Stone on Turkish territory.

German Boer Relief.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The German Boer relief committee has voted an immediate grant of 300,000 marks, half in cash and half in material comforts, for the use of the Boers in the concentration camps of South Africa.