A FOOLHARDY ROBBER

MADE A DARING ATTEMPT ON A MEXICO CITY BANK.

Killed the Cashier, and, Seeing That Capture Was Inevitable, Blew Out His Own Brains.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—A daring and foolhardy attempt was made to rob the London & Mexico Bank, one of the strongest financial concerns in the City of Mexico, by an unknown robber, who, after killing the cashier, and seeing that he would be captured, blew out his own brains.

At an hour when business was slack, and when no one but employes were in the bank, the robber entered the building and unobserved made his way to the vault, near which was the cashier, whom he covered with a pistol and demanded that he give up the money in his custody. Upon the cashier's refusal, the robber fired, the bullet striking the cashier in the head, killing him instantly. Other employes made a rush for the robber, who fired three shots at them without effect. The men continued to advance, and, seeing that his capture was inevitable, the robber turned his pistol on himself and sent a bullet through his brain, dying instantly.

The dead robber had no papers or articles on his body that would serve to identify him, and other than he was an American, nothing is known of him. He was well dressed, wore a full beard, well trimmed, and was about 45 years old. His general appearance was that of a well to-do business man.

RICE WILL FORGERIES.

Patrick Had Models of the Millionaire's Signature.

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—At the trial of Albert T. Patrick today, Valet Jones testified that at Patrick's request he obtained and gave the defendant some of the inks used by Rice in signing documents March 28, 1900. Patrick said he would have Short and Meyer use different inks, but that Mr. Rice's name was to be written with the ink used by the old man. Jones then repeated his story of the visit to Patrick's office, when the will of 1900 was read to him.

"Patrick and Meyer and Short were present," Jones said. "Patrick said Short and Meyer were going on their vacations, and he wanted them to witness the will before they went, in case of Mr. Rice's death while they were out of the city. That was in July, 1900. The will was not signed then."

Jones said he saw the will shortly before Rice died, and then it was signed. Jones said he and Patrick had a talk about the will Thursday after Rice's death. Two wills had been made, one dated May 26 and the other June 30. Patrick said he had destroyed the one dated May 26. Patrick also said that the names of the witnesses to the will of June 30 were signed to the document the day after Rice died. Asked if Patrick had any models of Rice's signature, the witness replied:

"Yes, I gave him two checks signed by Mr. Rice. I gave him the checks Mr. Rice signed for my July salary. I also gave him some blank checks. He said he could arrange for the signing. That was the expression he always used. I don't know if he meant he would sign them himself."

The feature of Jones' testimony was his description of the death of the old millionaire late Sunday afternoon. The witness said:

"Mr. Rice was far from well, and fell once when he tried to leave his chair. I picked him up and laid him on his bed and he went to sleep. I wrote a telegram and went out to send it. I telephoned Patrick and he met me at the telegraph office. Patrick said it was time to give Mr. Rice the chloroform. Now that the draft had arrived from Texas and Captain Baker was coming, we should lose all we had gained if Mr. Rice was not put away at once. I objected that I had never agreed to do anything of that sort, but Patrick insisted and I yielded. I made a cone of the towel, saturated it with chloroform and placed it over my own face. I felt the effect, and then put more chloroform on it and went into Mr. Rice's room. He was still sleeping. I put the cone over his face and ran out of the room. There was a violent ring at the door bell just then, and I looked and saw some one. I think it was a woman, but I was too excited to be sure. I went back to Mr. Rice's room. He was lying just as I left him. I took the towel off his face and put it in the fire. It burned. Then I opened all the windows and telephoned to Patrick. Patrick had told me to say if all was over that 'Mr. Rice was very well,' and that was the message I gave. Patrick said he would come over, but that he did not want to get there before Dr. Curry arrived. They reached the house together. I met them and told them 'He is dead.' Patrick exclaimed: 'Oh, my God! That is the worst that that could have happened to me.' He told me beforehand that he intended to say that to deceive Dr. Curry. The doctor said he would need an undertaker, and Patrick said: 'Yes, and a death certificate.' Dr. Curry made out the certificate, and the undertaker was sent for. Patrick visited the room where Mr. Rice's papers were kept and took away with him all the papers he could find. Patrick talked to me in Dr. Curry's presence, and gave no hint of anything wrong."

PROOF OF HIS INNOCENCE.

Wrong Man Under Sentence of Death at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20.—The attorneys of L. E. King, now confined in the state's prison under a death sentence on the charge of having been implicated in the murder of George Prouse during an attempted hold-up of a gambling-house in this city two years ago, have secured another affidavit tending to show that King is entirely innocent of the crime of which he is charged.

Today's affidavit was secured from William Wittenberg, a messenger boy, who, during the trial, testified that after the shooting occurred he saw King run away from the gambling-house and disappear in an alley. This testimony was considered an important factor in convicting King. The affidavit was sworn to after a photograph of John Strange, the Colorado convict, who is alleged to have confessed that he is the missing man who participated in the hold-up, was shown to Wittenberg. The boy said it was a picture of the man he had seen running away from the gambling-house the night of the murder. In his affidavit Wittenberg states that at the time of the trial he was not positive in his identification of King, but was persuaded by others to believe that King was the man he had seen.

Turner Surrendered.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Lee Turner, proprietor of the "Quarter-House" near Middleboro, Ky., which was burned last week, gave himself up to Marshal J. M. Mosley at Lafollette, and was brought to this city by Mosley and Sheriff Hughes, of Claiborne County. Negotiations were begun at once with Governor Beckham of Kentucky contending that Turner is a citizen of Tennessee, had not committed any offense, and should not be take back to Kentucky, where, it is claimed, his life would be in danger. He disclaims any part in or knowledge of the plans for the assault on the officers of Wednesday of last week.

John Doyle, who was shot in the "Quarter-House" battle, and Boone McCreary, wounded previously, are dead.

Matteson Still in Jail.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 20.—Herbert H. Matteson, the self-confessed defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of Great Falls, was brought to Helena and lodged in jail, in default of $15,000 bail. Matteson said in an interview that he expected to furnish the bond in a day or two.

"My uncle, A. E. Dickerman, of St. Paul," he said, "has notified me that he will furnish a bond. Whether it will be through local bondsmen, who will be indemnified as in the first bond, or direct, I cannot say. I suppose I shall remain in the custody of the Marshal several days, as the bond cannot be furnished immediately."

Mayor Shilling Acquitted.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 20.—The jury in the case of Mayor Charles Shilling, charged with malfeasance in office, today returned a verdict of not guilty. It was the first case of the kind tried in Illinois under the statute providing for a penalty of not to exceed $1000 fine and removal from office upon conviction. The charge was permitting gambling-rooms to run, allowing Sunday liquor selling, making illegal slot machine contracts and letting immoral shows give exhibitions.

Skin Game Caused His Downfall.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 20.—E. W. Roberts, an electrician, created a sensation in the suit against Matthew Kelly and Dallas Tyler, charged with causing the downfall of Richard Davis, ex-bank cashier, by unfair gambling schemes. He testified that at the direction of Kelly he placed a new battery in the saloon and adjusted two saucer magnets under the bar where it is alleged that Davis lost $50,000 throwing craps. The electrical work was done at midnight, and witness was warned by Kelly not to mention it.

Stole Jewels From an Altar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Seven of the precious stones in the altar of the Tiffany Chapel, in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, were removed by thieves early Wednesday morning, the fact becoming public today. The value of the stones and jewelry and the particulars of the robbery are withheld by those in charge at the cathedral. That the thieves were familiar with the nature of the altar is evident, for they unhesitatingly selected the most valuable jewels.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Confined to her bed with a badly injured ankle, the result of a fall last week, Miss Gertrude Goethie, aged 22 years, was shot dead today by her lover, George Sutton, aged 19. Still standing beside the bed, Sutton sent a bullet into his own breast, but he will recover. The young couple had been friends for years, but differences in religion, youthfulness and parental objections prevented them from becoming married.

Escaped From Leavenworth Prison.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20.—A prisoner in jail here under the name of J. L. Leland, charged with burglary in Smith County, in this state, has been identified as one of the convicts who escaped from the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., last November. His real name is James Seymoure. In addition to the Smith County robbery, Seymoure is accused of burglarizing the safe in the office of the Sheriff of Newton County, securing $800.

Plot to Destroy a Depot.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 20.—The police of this city have unearthed what is believed to be a plot intended to destroy the Great Northern depot and adjoining property of the railroad company. A box containing 50 sticks of giant powder was found concealed beneath some brush near the depot. The authorities are working on the case, but thus far have succeeded in securing no clew.

Express Messenger Robs His Car.

MONTEREY, Mex., Feb. 20.—The officers along the border are watching for Frank McCarthy, a Wells-Fargo messenger, who is alleged to have robbed his car at San Luis Potosi, Mex. He jumped from his car just as the train was leaving San Luis Potosi, and, it is alleged, took with him between $35,000 and $40,000.

Accused of Murder, Out on Bail.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 20.—Thomas Pooley, charged with the murder of Thomas Littlejohn, his son-in-law, and Mrs. Lydia Littlejohn, his daughter, was today liberated on bail. Two bonds were furnished amounting to $7500. Pooley has been in jail for nearly two years, and his case has attracted widespread attention.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Fiscal Scores Rathbun in His Summing-Up.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The Fiscal began summing up for the prosecution today in the cases of the Cuban postal frauds. He withdrew all the charges against the two Cuban stamp clerks, Moyo and Maccara. He withdrew the charge against Estés G. Rathbun of issuing duplicate warrants, and charged the issuing of these warrants to W. H. Reeves and C. P. W. Neely. He maintained the charges of conspiracy and extravagance against Rathbun, and said these cases were the most important that had ever come before the Cuban courts. He declared there was no doubt from the testimony of the experts that $122,000 had been stolen. He said that Rathbun had full powers for the organization of the postal service in Cuba, and was only responsible to the Postmaster-General, and that if the service had been properly organized the majority of the frauds in question would not have occurred. The facts that Rathbun did not deposit the funds, as required by the postal laws, the Fiscal declared, alone rendered Rathbun liable to imprisonment for six months. He said that Rathbun must have known of these irregularities or stealings. He also introduced letters to show the intimacy which had existed between Neely, Reeves and Rathbun.

COMING EVENTS.

University Glee Club Tonight.

The University of Oregon Glee Club, which is touring the Willamette Valley, will arrive from Forest Grove this morning, and sing at the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening. The club is composed of the following students: First tenors, L. A. Henderson, '05; S. A. Pennick, '05; C. H. Starr, '06; William Martin, '05. Second tenors: J. A. Gamber, '02; T. L. Williams, '03; Elmer M. Wright, '04; John Frost, '05. First basses: George Eyre, '03; George Day, '05; Seth Kerron, '05; A. R. Tiffany, '03. Second basses: Rea Norris, '03; F. A. Strange, '04; H. B. Densmore, '03; Pat W. Murphy, '03. Pianist, Arthur L. Frazer, '02; monologist, Ross Plummer, '02; director, Professor I. M. Glen.

Professor Glen and Mr. Eyre will have special numbers on this evening's programme, and there will be numerous other special attractions. The concerts in the Valley towns have been highly successful, and the advance sale of tickets for tonight's performance has been quite good. After the concert this evening the Glee Club will be given a reception by the members of the University Club.

Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years, and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy."—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

It may not be generally known that there is a New York in Scotland, and within a short distance of Glasgow. This village is marked on one of the maps of the Caledonian and L. & N. W. railway tourist guide for the present year. It is situated on the west shore of Loch Awe, directly opposite Portinisherrigh Hotel, on the east side of that loch.

IT IS BREEDING TRUSTS

PROTECTION THE ENEMY OF AGRICULTURE.

Tariff on Imports Falls Heaviest on Those Particular Industries That Furnish Exports.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The New England Free Trade League issues the following paper by Hon. William H. Fleming, member of Congress, of Augusta, Ga.:

The Republican party has always adopted an economic policy that was distinctly sectional and hostile to the South. Its first task was the abolition of slavery; and no sooner was that accomplished, at fearful cost to the South, than it began its high-tariff policy, which was a less open but equally effective, method of carrying on an economic war against the South—scarcely surpassed in material hardship by the Republican pension policy under which the South pays her proportionate share of $150,000,000 annually to the common treasury, only to see it paid out among beneficiaries residing mostly beyond her borders. Being in the minority, she could offer no successful resistance.

Previous to the Civil War the average tariff rate varied from 5 per cent in 1789, to 20 per cent in 1816, to 40 per cent in 1828 (known as the "tariff of abominations"), to 34 per cent in 1842, to 27 per cent in 1846, and to 25 per cent in 1857.

Then came the Republican tariff of 1861, about 36 per cent, of 1864-65, about 47 per cent, of 1890 about 50 per cent, and finally the Dingley tariff of 1897, estimated at about 57 per cent.

This Republican legislation (especially in its inception) was not intended to benefit the South. Had it borne equally upon all sections it would have failed in large part of its purpose. It was framed by a hostile sectional party that took special care of its own local interests at the expense of the minority section—though in later years there has been an eagerness to enlist recruits by sheltering a few Southern products, which are certainly entitled to equal favor in whatever discrimination is to be made now or in the future. The Federal Congress, with its Northern majority, will never pass a tariff bill in whose special privileges the South will be permitted to participate on equal terms with the North. Our best hope lies in cutting down the special privileges, rather than in trying to grab our share of the spoils.

Whatever benefits the South may have derived from the uniformity clause of the Constitution in reference to taxation, they were wholly disproportionate to the benefits received by the North. This disadvantage was not due to any fault or want of wisdom on the part of the generation of Southern people then in life; but to our social, financial and material environment created by forces operating before that generation was born.

It is important in this connection to bear in mind one of the simplest and plainest truths of political economy—namely, that a tariff on imports is in effect a tax on exports.

Whether a given tariff on imports produces an exactly equivalent burden on exports may be open to doubt, but that a tariff tax levied on goods coming into a country lessens the exchangeable value of goods going out of the same country is not denied, so far as I am aware, by a single reputable thinker or writer on the subject. Any business man can make his own practical application of this truth.

From that truth it necessarily follows that a tariff on imports falls with special severity on those particular industries which furnish the exports given in exchange for the imports.

What industries have borne this special burden?

In 1821 agriculture furnished 81 per cent of our total exports, and with slight variations it still furnished in 1890 as high as 82.25 per cent. One of the most important items was the South's great contribution of her raw cotton, which, from the first, was essentially an exported product, and which was greater in proportion than the exported product of any other section.

It is easy, therefore, to fix the status of the cotton-grower as a burden-bearer under the tariff.

But in recent years we have turned to manufacturing our raw cotton, and have already gone beyond the capacity of the home market. In 1900 our exports of uncolored cotton goods (such as we generally make in the South) amounted to $13,229,443.

Of the same kind of cloth we imported only $357,694, a mere baguatelle—showing not only that our mills need no protection in this line, but that a tariff rate on these manufactured cottons would not be of any practical value, no matter how high you might fix it on paper.

No man can devise a tariff scheme that will materially help a heavy exporting industry operating under the laws of competition. If it can undersell its rivals in foreign markets, it can certainly do the same thing in its home market, with freight charges in its favor.

Our manufacturers of uncolored cotton goods are, therefore, in the same situation now with the growers of raw cotton, and in that fact there is much hope for those patient plodders of the soil who have toiled so long to make others rich. And they are not without other prospective allies; for every industry that reaches a vigorous exporting development becomes ipso facto an economic enemy of a high tariff, excepting always, and, of course, those brigands of commerce, the trusts, that are able to crush competition at home and exact for their goods a premium in the home market over and above the price asked in the foreign market.

No two industries in the South are more directly antagonistic to the Republican high tariff than cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing. In view of this fact, how strange it seems that this new movement to Republicanize the South should apparently be fathered by the cotton mill presidents of our neighboring states of North and South Carolina! Perhaps the stockholders will soon apply the proper corrective. It is possible, too, that the men behind the looms may have something to say about it. The Democratic party has always favored our access to the markets of the world. The Republican tariff helps to shut those markets against us.

What has been said of cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing is relatively true of Southern coal and pig iron, both of which have outgrown home consumption. The "oil gushers" of Texas certainly need no protection.

That recent meeting of manufacturers in Detroit, at which foreign markets were demanded for surplus products, and tariff reductions advocated, gives abundant proof that many other industries in other sections of the country have reached the stage of exportation, which, economically interpreted, means the stage of tariff reduction.

From the present indications the exporting industries of the United States will soon be in a position to demand a reform of the tariff, and to enforce that demand at the ballot-box—though they will be bitterly fought by those trusts that have monopolized the home market and that sell to foreigners cheaper than to home people.

What our cotton producers and cotton manufacturers most need is a market for their products. Such is the volume of our output that no sufficient market can be found without going to foreign countries.

The chief obstacle to foreign markets is our exclusive tariff system, which bears so unequally upon us. We cannot sell permanently to other nations unless we permit them to sell to us. Trade in its last analysis is an exchange of products.

In most lines we have now passed beyond the stage of "infant industries," and the national welfare no longer demands such sacrifice.

It is an economic wrong, and ought to be, for any free people, an intolerable injustice that they should be taxed to protect an industry that sells its products in foreign countries cheaper than at home. Why should we pay a premium in order that our trade competitors may get a discount?

To illustrate, Southern Russia is now entering into competition with us in the production of cotton. But American steel rails to equip a road in Russia to open up cotton lands can be bought in the English market cheaper than those same rails can be bought in the American market to equip a road through cotton lands in Georgia or Texas.

The steel company is only one of the many thus sheltered by the tariff.

These trusts, like the serpent in the fable, are biting the breast that warmed them into life.

Our government expenditures are too colossal and our industries built up on protection scaffolding are too many and too insecure for us to talk seriously now about demolishing the tariff system, but common sense and common justice cry out for reform of its abuses.

The Republican party, judged by its past, is not competent for this work.

It would be difficult for good American citizens to find better employment just now than knocking bricks off the top of the tariff wall.

DID NOT WANT THE POSITION

Mr. Scheydecker Did Not Apply for the Parkkeepership.

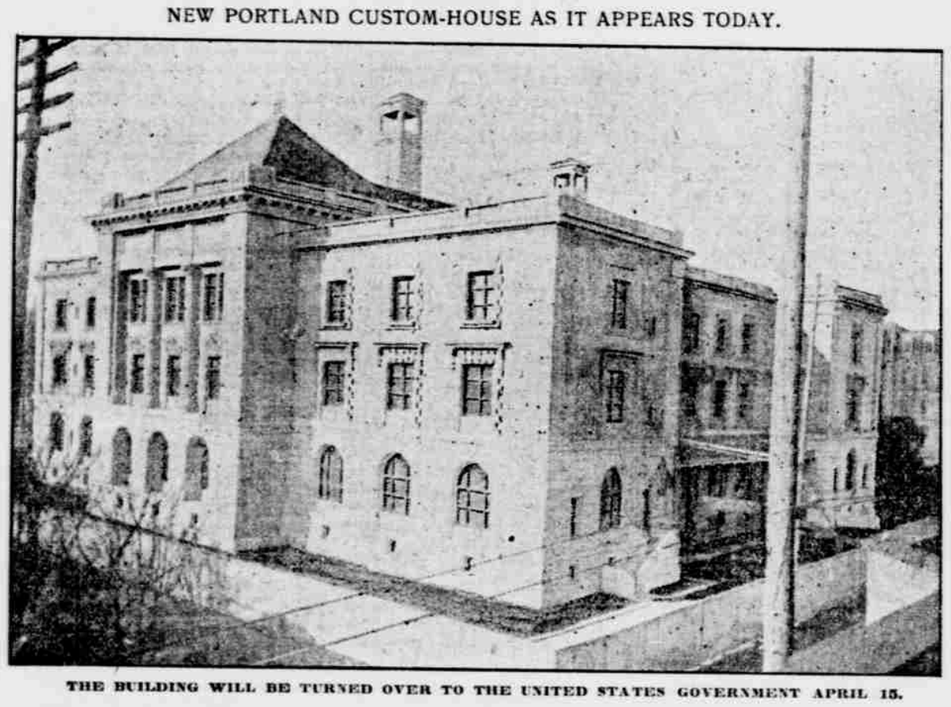
FULTON, Feb. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly do me the favor to correct an error reported in the Evening Telegram of Friday the 7th, of the present month. It mentioned that I had made application for the position of Parkkeeper, to take the place of the late Mr. Meyers, which is erroneous, for I never intended to make such an application. The truth is that, early last Fall (by writing) I offered the gentlemen of the Park Commission my services as "landscape architect," for such is my qualification, as proven by diploma from the Old Country, in case they needed any work done in surveys, drawings of plans for parks, squares or other public pleasure grounds, roads, boulevards and driveways, estimation of cost of any projected work, specification and estimation of cost of plants to be planted in any creation, and any kind of technical work pertaining to this art. I had even laid before the honorable board different sketches for the beautifying of the city blocks, of which the city has, as it is in the present status no ground to be proud of. My sketches found unanimous approval, and the only objection that they were too rich and their execution too costly for the present means which the board has at its disposal. This was what I proposed to the honorable board, for which offer I received no answer, but never applied for an appointment as Parkkeeper.

I have sufficiently proven since my 23 years of citizenship in Portland that I am not ashamed to perform any kind of honest labor. I have performed contract work and handled, myself, pick, shovel and wheelbarrow, laid out cemetery grounds, have been real estate agent, teacher in languages, and laid out some of the most beautiful parks and pleasure grounds in Portland and at large, and given satisfaction. I have done all this because I had not always sufficient work in the line of landscaping and loved the country too much to return to the Old Country, where I had truly more remunerative enterprises than in a new country like this, to put myself on the line with people of doubtful qualification and skill to compete for a position for Parkkeeper, which any man with ordinary skill can hold. M. SCHEYDECKER.

George Levy Convicted.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 21.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning by the jury in the case of George Levy, a Frenchman charged with the murder of Davis Levy, in this city, October 3 last.

NEW PORTLAND CUSTOM-HOUSE AS IT APPEARS TODAY.



THE BUILDING WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT APRIL 15.

ONE ROOF TO COVER THEM

FEDERAL OFFICERS SOON TO BE IN NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Place for All Except Postoffice and United States Court—Structure Ready by April 15.

In less than two months, the Federal office-holders will be comfortably quartered in the new Custom-House building, which is rapidly nearing completion. A large force of men is busy putting on the finishing touches of the interior, and cleaning up the rubbish in and around the entrances. In less than 30 days the high board fence that has surrounded the block will be torn down, and the offices of the architects and contractors removed. It is not known just when the different officers will move into their new quarters, but Superintendent Edgar M. Lazarus says that the building will be turned over to the Government by April 15.

At present a large number of men is at work, adjusting the doors, laying the terazzo flooring and putting in place the iron and marble fixtures of the lower staircases. The plumbing apparatus and heating plant have been installed, and tested, and the big elevators placed in their positions. Bids are now being taken for the hanging of the clocks and the furnishing of fuel and other supplies.

The office which Superintendent Lazarus occupied during the construction of the building, was the old McCraken residence, which stood for 45 years on the property where the new Custom-House now stands. The old house has been purchased by W. H. Blaney, who will move it away and remodel it for a residence.

The new building stands on the block bounded by North Seventh, Park, Davis and Everett streets, and faces Park street, on the west. It is made of granite, stone and pressed brick, with ornamental tiling, and covers almost the entire block, which is 200 feet square. Most of the material used in the building was of local production, although the Vermont marble and Michigan oak used on the interior finishings were brought from the East. The structure is well designed, and is both substantial and ornamental. Its outside finishings are stately, and the building itself is one of the handsomest on the whole Coast. The interior is finished in elegant style, the marble wainscotings, large oak doors and iron railings giving it a splendid effect.

Ground was broken for the building almost three years ago, and has progressed steadily, except for one early delay that was unavoidable. The total amount appropriated by Congress was $750,000, of which $165,000 was used in purchasing the ground.

The building will be occupied not only by the Custom-House officials, but all other Federal officers in the city, with the exception of those of the postoffice and the Federal Courts.

On the ground floor will be located the offices of the appraiser, the examiner and the inspectors, while the big room on the east side will be used as a warehouse and examining-room. On the second floor there will be offices for the Collector of Customs, and the Weather Bureau, and the third story will be occupied by the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Lighthouse Inspectors, the United States Engineers and Surveyor-General. The Bureau of Animal Industries, the Hydrographic office and the Weather Bureau will be located on the fourth floor, as well as the office of the resident architect.

The foundations of the building rest on the river bedrock, 3,000,000 pounds of brick and stone having been used for the construction of the piers.

A WAIL FROM VANCOUVER.

An Enlisted Man Makes Serious Accusations Against Petty Officers.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Feb. 18.—(To the Editor.)—It is well that the public should know, as they are the ones who are paying the expenses of the Army, the wrongs that occur in it, and some of the causes that make men desert. The privates are the ones who desert in the great majority of cases, as they are the ones who get the hardest knocks. The men who are smooth enough to get to be non-commissioned officers (it is smoothness, not ability, in a great many cases, which gain them their stripes, for we have some over at this post now who can neither read nor write), have a softer time than the privates, and therefore hardly think of deserting. Now the principal cause of discontent at this post at the present time is heavy duty; men are going on guard with only two and three nights between tours, in addition to other duties between guards, such as company and post work (fatigues).

The Army regulations require that men shall have at least five nights between each tour of guard, except, of course, in a great emergency, which does not exist at this post at the present time.

The duty men (that is, of course, the privates) attribute a great deal of their trouble to two worthies who are in some authority here. One, whose name is Sergeant Rupp, and is Provost Sergeant, has charge of all the working parties, both prisoners and others, and one, Sergeant Martin, who is a Post Quartermaster Sergeant. Sergeant Rupp is partly under the latter's instructions. This fellow Martin is a new fledgling, an accident of the war. Post Quartermaster Sergeants have to pass an examination before a board of officers before they get their appointment. Martin passed his while he was in Manila, and, from the way he appears to perform his duty the board that passed him must have had the Island fever when his case came before it. However he is full of tricks. He tries to cheat the companies out of their Quartermaster's supplies, of which he has the distribution. When a company is entitled to draw 30 lamp chimneys and wicks, for instance, he puts them off with from six to eight; that is, if the First Sergeant of the company is green and lets him. This is only an instance. He has got on to the ways of the grafter during his short career. He gets his minion, Sergeant Rupp, to send prisoners or fatigue men to his house to chop and carry in his wood regularly. Now this is in direct violation of Army regulations, as one enlisted man is not allowed to perform duty or work for another. While this irregularity is going on there are men being tried by court-martial (through the medium of these two men mentioned, Rupp and Martin), some of them perhaps for missing only an hour or two of fatigue, whereas, if justice was done, these men would be tried themselves for utilizing the fatigue parties for such work as chopping wood for Sergeant Martin and the other non-commissioned officers.

If the Quartermaster was out of bed and making his rounds about 2 o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning last, he might have seen one of the Government ambulances going out to Vancouver Heights, nearly two miles from the business part of Main street, driven by a sleepy and thoroughly disgusted poor private soldier, for the purpose of taking back a load of soldiers' wives from a party which they had been attending. But the Quartermaster was not making his rounds at that hour of the night, or morning rather, and of course did not see it, nor could it be expected, and no doubt this order was given without his knowledge by Mr. Post Quartermaster Sergeant Martin. The regulations in regard to Government ambulances and wagons are that they will not be used for any but official purposes. The sleepy and disgusted driver did not make any official report of this matter, as he is something of a ladies' man and did not want to spoil the women's future pleasure of such possible trips; but he let it leak out all the same.

I wonder how the taxpayers will like to be paying for mules and wagons for the purpose of hauling soldiers' wives from parties in the small hours of the morning? There are a great many wrongs in the Army which causes the poor private to desert (who has to bear the brunt of them), and the preceding are a few existing at this post, and they ought to be nipped in the bud.

Reports of irregularities made to the officers have no radical effect, and the reporter does not somehow find it very pleasant for himself after, but the mighty press—ah, that is different. And in this free land, thank God, it is open to everybody, even a poor private soldier. Yours very respectfully,

ENLISTED MAN.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

E Grafmueller, N Y
R U Delapenda & wf, New York
R T Breitz, Seattle
H D Whitman, St L
Louis Menke, S F
H J Wackerline, Ft Benton
Harris Gray, do
O J Wackerline, do
H A Kyer, Seattle
H H Smith, S F
M F Yates, New Hvn
M Appelbaum, Cinti
Jos Shimay, S F
C E Young, Phila
P S Battle, N Y
H A Lay, Mass
A W Rothschild, N Y
J P Norton, N Y
M Goldsmith, N Y
Dr H N Kierulff, U S A
Chas F Andrews, Vancouver Bks
H L Talbot, Boston
T H Clayton, Phila
F W Kirske, N Y
F E Bronson, Wis
A J Diehl, Ann Arbor
W H Hurlburt, city
Miss Geisz, Salem
W J Pine, Chgo
J C Orr, Phila
Frank Chambers, Chgo
Wm A Bernheim, S F
J R Paine, U S A
F Joslin, Seattle
A E Goodsell, Denver

THE PERKINS.

W E Frazier, city
Ike Rosenblatt, S F
L B Hendricks, city
Mrs L B Hendricks, do
Wm Musgrove, Athena
Dora Downing, Condon
N J Martin, St Paul, Minn
Julius Green, Chicago
B F Davis, Lexington, Neb
Frank Sloan, Echo, Or
Mrs G W Cutts, Newberg, Or
Miss Cutts, Newberg
W H Harrison, do
J O Stewart, Hoquiam
C W Stine, Hoquiam
Robt A Jones, Marshfield, Or
Ruth Little, do
Dexter Rice, Roseburg
Jos Brown, Rainier
Mrs Jos Brown, do
R F Lytle, Hoquiam
Geo McKenzie, do
G B Palmer, Pomeroy, Wash
J H Ross, Toledo, Or
A J Johnson, Astoria
Ella F Martin, Sumpter, Or
D M Calbreath, Parker, Or
Mrs Calbreath, do
P Marin, Alaska
N O Surber, N Dak
Mrs N O Surber, do
E L Parsons, Chicago
Mrs W F Slaughter, St Helens, Or
J E Black, Maygers
Mrs J E Black, do
F H Gowan, N Y
C C Hayes, N Y
Mrs A C Chapman, Michigan
C H Chapman, Dallas
W H Teamley, St L
Miss May Thompson, city
C F Freeland, S F
W Summers, St Jo
A A Fountain, Chgo
W S Sherwood, St Paul
A C Chapman, Mich
H J Briggs, Tacoma
J P Amy, do
B Wright, do
E L Parson, do
F G Gillette, Seattle Athletic Club
W T Steiner, do
Tom Bowers, do
E T Pope, do
S I Robeson, do
V Rott, do
L M Wood, do
M Lewis, do
J P Wilson, do
Al Hilbrunner, do
A G Prouty, do
N Anderson, Wash
C M Weil, Chgo
H H Henrici, S F
A Bollack, S F
M B Travis, Chgo
B Pollak, do
F W Pettygrove, S F
J R Norris, Chgo
L H Satterlee, Tacoma

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

A H Harder, Tacoma
Mrs Harder, Tacoma
Walter H Fearnley, St Louis
Robt McIntosh, city
J B Wilson, Walla W
J Lankota, Memphis
Mrs Lankota, do
J A Cunningham, Westminster
M Moore, Marietta, O
J N Williamson, Prineville
J W Scriber, Los Ang
Ella M Hendrick, McMinnville
Alice Link, do
Dr T W Harris, Eugene
Wm Marsh, Olympia
J Simmonds, S F
Mrs Simmonds, S F
W A Slingerland, Hood River
Arthur Seufert, Dalles
D K Herron, Olympia
C L Ireland, Moro
S B Huston, Hillsboro
M A Baker, McMinnv
E C Apperson, do
H J Harris, San Fran
Thomas Lynch, city
E J Ames, Granite, Mtn
Mrs Ames, do
W G Blair, do
Mrs Blair, do
W D Simpson, St Paul
Paul Swenson, New Westminster
L M Holden, Tacoma
Jas Waggener, Jr, Van
H T Renick, Chicago
H H Wintzer, St Louis
H Levitt, San Fran
Wm Gray, Romeo, Mich
Wm Krane, Jr, St L
Jas Hagadom, city
W G Rowland, Tacoma
C W Cottam, San Fr

THE ST. CHARLES.

R M Moore and wf, Tyler
W M Randall, Carrollton
F A Smith, Mist
A E Thomas, do
J B Yeon, Hainer
W R Pearl, do
W E White, do
Fred Groner, Kinton
R C Hall, Or City
W T Houston, Junction City
D W Haley, Indp
C L Wheeler, Spokane
T W Shean, Springfld
A Magney, Mist
Frank Malenberg, do
Mrs Magney, do
J H McCune, Moro
J L McCune, Albany
D Jennings, Dalles
H E Turk, Mt Pleasant
Miss C Summers, Scappoose
Dr H Henker, Everett
Dr D Lindsay, do
L Bradburn, Pendletn
H Froman, Albany
G Froman, Mohler
J B Beardsley, Los Angeles, Cal
H L Cook, Aberdeen
J L Braden, Salem
J W Spencer, San Fr
Mrs O'Brien, San Fr
R M Robinson, Tacoma
Mrs R M Robinson, do
C A Painter, Tekoa
Mrs C A Painter, do
C C Smith, Walla W
Mrs C C Smith, do
Wm Hoarse, Tekoa
D G Leitch, Tekoa
A W McEwen, do
E D Johnson, Salem
T L Rogers, Spokane
Mrs H F Smith, Seattle
Julius Green, Chicago
B F Pike, Moro, Or
Mrs Wm Peabody, Warren, Or
J W Booth, Wasco
Mrs J W Booth, do
C W Stricklin, Grass Valley
Mrs C W Stricklin, do
Arthur Gownley, Chgo
Mrs A Gownley, do
A B Fletcher, Chicago
Rose M Greenhall, McMinnville
H B Burnham, Kan Cy
W Weyright, Chehalis
J J Roberts, Heppner
D O Justis, Heppner
Mrs D O Justis, do
J B Williams, Spokane
W L Reed, Spokane
Mrs W L Reed, do
N W Bush, Sumpter
Sadie E White, do

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.

European, first-class. Rates, 50c to $1.50. One block from depot. Restaurants near by.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.

European plan. Rates 50c and up.

Richmond Dry Goods Store Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—The large dry goods store of Cordes & Mosby, on Broad street, with the entire stock, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $120,000.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

For forty years the favorite

Greatest in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never caused a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

With finer food and a saving of money comes the saving of the health of the family, and that is the greatest economy of all.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.