

# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 12,992.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1902.

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THE BEST LITTLE KODAK MADE  
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It will be greatly to your advantage to investigate this policy before signing an application for life insurance in any company.

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If we see that our furnaces can be improved in any way, we have them made that way. It's not the manufacturer, it's we who say how our furnaces shall be made.

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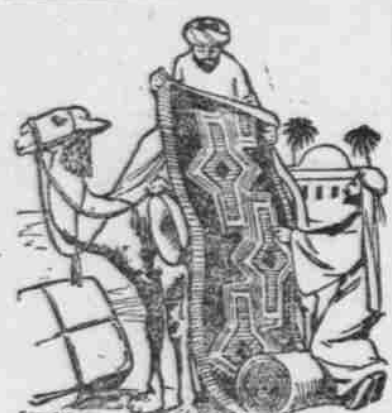
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FIXTURE AND GLASSWARE SALE.

TODAY, FRIDAY, LAST DAY OF SALE  
Special full line New Fixtures just received.  
2-light combinations, \$5 grade; our price, \$3.75  
3-light combinations, \$10 grade; our price, \$7.00  
2-light combinations, odd lots, \$2.50 to \$5.00  
Full assortment of straight gas and electric fixtures at just such phenomenal reductions as shown.  
GLASSWARE—Remnants of lots as low as 10c. Not a thing in the house but artistic beauties.

Saturday Night is reception night at our store. Doors are open and all are invited to look at our collection of Art Treasures.



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Opposite Chamber of Commerce.

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\$3.00 Per Day and upward.

COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

## THE PIANOLA

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Most people are familiar with the name Pianola, but comparatively few of them have a comprehensive idea of the instrument.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

Made and sold only by THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

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## EARTH IS SHAKEN

### Violent Seismic Shocks in California.

### PEOPLE WARNED TO MOVE

### Santa Barbara County Section Is Panic-Stricken.

### MANY BUILDINGS TOPPLE OVER

### Disturbances Are of the "Twister" Order and Face of the Earth Is Changed—No Loss of Life Yet Reported.

Heavy earthquake shocks continue in Santa Barbara County, California. They became so violent at Los Alamos, a town of 300 inhabitants, that nearly all of the people deserted their homes and proceeded to other towns. President Wheeler, of the University of California, advised them to move. The disturbances are evidently due to a slip in the strata of the earth.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 31.—The inhabitants of the little town of Los Alamos, which has been the center of seismic disturbances since last Sunday, are waiting for daylight to come. Many of the residents have left for places outside of the tremor belt. Those who have remained could not well abandon their business. The town of Los Alamos is situated on the Pacific Coast Railway, midway between Santa Ynez and Santa Maria. In the long, narrow Valley of the Los Alamos, 15 miles from the coast. It has about 300 population. The Los Alamos Valley is from one-half mile to one mile wide. Its population is about 800. There are no brick buildings in the little village, and the damage thus far is limited to the ruin of plaster, the collapse of chimneys, the breaking of crockery and glassware, the falling of the walls of the Presbyterian Church and two store buildings, and the demolishing of an old adobe building which was seriously damaged with the first quake on Sunday night. The damage will not exceed \$10,000 in the opinion of conservative residents of the place. Those who have suffered the greatest loss are the following: F. Wickenden, general merchandise, walls of store building fell in, loss \$500; damage to stock, \$1000. Max King, general merchandise, falling plaster and loss of stock, \$250. Presbyterian Church, part of the front wall collapsed; damage, \$900. C. H. Pierson, general merchandise, store moved off its foundation, loss, \$850; damage to stock, \$1000. Dr. Graham, building walls fell in, loss, \$1000. H. H. Harris, drug store; loss, \$1200, mostly to stock. The tankhouse of David Greenlee collapsed and his residence was also damaged. The hotel building suffered less than any other, reporting but a few dollars' damage to glassware.

There is not a chimney left standing in town. The Nick Foxen residence was moved four inches and split in opposite corners. Not a building escaped some injury, and it is considered miraculous that no one was hurt. There was a series of light vibrations during the day, which culminated in quite a severe shock at 7:30 P. M. Further shocks are anticipated.

### FACE OF COUNTRY CHANGED.

There Have Been Seventy Shocks Since Sunday. SAN LUIS OBISPO, July 31.—A strip of country 15 miles long by four miles wide, rent with gaping fissures and dotted with hills and knobs that sprang up during the night, as if by magic; a village in ruins, and hundreds of people fleeing for their lives, are the results of last night's seismic disturbance in the prosperous and fruitful valley of Los Alamos, in the northern part of Santa Barbara County. During the last four days that section of the county has been shaken by a series of earthquakes that is without precedent in the history or tradition of the Pacific Coast, and the continuance of the disturbances and increasing severity of the shocks have so terrified the inhabitants that they are leaving for other parts as rapidly as possible.

The disturbances began Sunday evening with a shock which caused several hundred thousand dollars of damage to property in the village and the surrounding country. This shock was followed by a number of disturbances less severe and less disastrous, continuing through the remainder of Sunday night and Monday forenoon.

Face of Country Changed. On Tuesday night, beginning at 12:10 o'clock, there was another series of seven shocks, all of which were light. The most severe of the entire series occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning, when the hills were shaken and twisted to their foundations and the valleys trembled and rolled like the unstable surface of the ocean. Great fissures were run in the earth, hills appeared in level valleys, springs of water opened up in places that had been dry, and the general topography of the valley was greatly changed in many respects.

The disturbance had no general direction, but was what is known as a "twister." It was preceded by a rumbling like that of distant thunder, which increased until the earth began to rock and twist and the hills began to tremble. With the first warning of the sound of the approaching disaster, the terror-stricken people rushed into the streets and sought places of safety in vacant lots and fields, while many hastened toward the neighboring hills. The first vibrations were similar to the preceding disturbances in direction and effect, but they were immediately followed by the most terrific shock ever experienced in this section of the state. The earth trembled and rolled and twisted until it was impossible to stand erect, and the terror-stricken people crowded together in the darkness, fearful that the earth beneath them might open and swallow them up.

Buildings Shaken Down. The terror inspired by the rumbling and trembling of the earth was increased by the sound of falling buildings, but with the dawn of day the village presented an appearance of the ruins of a city long deserted. A church had been leveled to the ground, and not one brick building was left standing. Chimneys had toppled over, frame buildings had been wrenched apart and thrown from their foundations; the telegraph and telephone wires had been broken, and there was not a building in town that had not been damaged more or less seriously. In store buildings that were not totally destroyed, the merchandise was thrown from shelves, and crockery and glassware were destroyed. Not a pane of glass was left in any window of any house in town, and in the frame cottages and dwelling-houses that were left standing stoves were turned over and crockery and glassware were destroyed.

The people have deserted the village; every conveyance has been taken, and the passenger and freight trains that have left here since the severe shock last night have been heavily loaded with people who are fleeing to Santa Maria and the northern part of the county for safety. Since the first disturbances on Sunday night, there have been seventy distinct shocks, and those who have been keeping records have now abandoned the effort, as the disturbance has become almost continuous.

The drug store of H. H. Harris, the bottled goods and glassware were thrown down, and the place completely wrecked. Kahn's saloon shared a like fate. The stores of Fred Wickenden and C. Pierson were badly shaken up. In some places the walls have caved in and merchandise smashed. A large safe in Wickenden's saloon was overturned and went crashing through the floor. The home of Attorney Alex Leslie was completely wrecked. The Presbyterian Church, the only edifice of its kind in the town, was destroyed. Other reports of damage are coming in, but thus far there is no loss of life or serious injury to anyone. The public communication with the district is interrupted.

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President Benjamin Wheeler, of the University of California, was communicated with by telephone Sunday night, and the people are ready to leave at a moment's notice, and for the doors of residences and pieces of business to be left open so that lodgers might escape injury to anyone. The public communication with the district is interrupted.

### CAUSE OF THE EARTHQUAKES. Evidently a Slip in the Strata of the Earth.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 31.—Regarding the unexpected severity of the earthquakes in Santa Barbara County, Professor Samuel B. Christy, of the University of California, said: "While the Southern California earthquakes were unusually severe, it was nothing more than could be expected. The western coast of this continent is liable to have such shocks at any time. Any great contraction of the earth on the Pacific Coast may be accompanied by a slip of property. It is a well-known scientific fact that as the earth cools in the interior the earth crust, on which we live, is bound to give, producing jarring effects of various kinds."

No Alarm at Santa Barbara. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 31.—A message from John S. Bell, owner of the Los Alamos ranch, stated that the ranch house was seriously damaged by falling plaster, loss of china, etc. The oil wells at Carver are believed to be uninjured. There has been no further shocks at Santa Barbara. The latest reports indicate that the damage was confined to the immediate vicinity of Los Alamos. One estimate, that of Captain Harris, places the loss to be at \$10,000 or \$11,000.

The last shock during the morning was at 9:30. Between 7 and 7:30 there were seven distinct shocks, and they were followed by others at intervals during the morning. A peculiarity of the disturbances in the limited area affected. Only two of the more severe disturbances have been felt in Santa Barbara, and did absolutely no damage in this city. On this account there is no alarm here.

People Leave Homes in Night Robes. TEMPERE, Cal., July 31.—A terrific shock of earthquake occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning, followed at 1:40 o'clock by a lighter shock. Buildings rocked violently, and people rushed from their homes in their night robes. The first shock lasted several seconds, and a number of buildings were damaged. Sunday night's shock was on the verge of collapse. People remained on the streets all night, fearing to return to their homes.

Another Heavy Shock at Santa Maria. SANTA MARIA, Cal., July 31.—Another quite severe earthquake shock was felt here at 7:35 P. M. No damage was done. Two families arrived this afternoon from Los Alamos, fleeing from the terrifying shocks almost continuously felt there. It is reported a reign of terror holds sway there, and that more families are preparing to leave.

## M'BRIDE'S POSITION

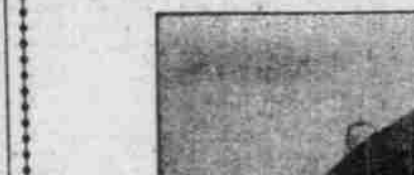
### Why He Urges a Railroad Commission.

### HIS ARGUMENT SET FORTH

### His Fight Probably Won in the Convention, but This Does Not Give Assurance of Success in the Legislature.

By a staff writer. TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—Within the past two days I have had under circumstances of exceptional freedom from

### NEW CHINESE MINISTER'S ARRIVAL POSTPONED.



LIANG CHANG, WHO WILL SUCCEED MINISTER WU.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The announcement from China that Minister Wu is to remain here indefinitely is explained by the further announcement that there has been a change of plans, and that Liang Chang, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, who is now in London, acting as secretary to Prince Ching, instead of coming directly to Washington to assume his office, as originally intended, is going first to make a visit to China. This will consume four to six months, so that Minister Wu probably will not be able to leave the United States this year. It is stated at the Chinese Legation that the Embassy appointed by the Chinese Government to represent China at the coronation ceremonies has changed its plans, and will not be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. It is said that the Embassy may be expected to arrive in this country within a fortnight.

haste or restraint, with Governor McBride, satisfactory talks with Governor McBride, to remain here indefinitely is explained by the further announcement that there has been a change of plans, and that Liang Chang, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, who is now in London, acting as secretary to Prince Ching, instead of coming directly to Washington to assume his office, as originally intended, is going first to make a visit to China. This will consume four to six months, so that Minister Wu probably will not be able to leave the United States this year. It is stated at the Chinese Legation that the Embassy appointed by the Chinese Government to represent China at the coronation ceremonies has changed its plans, and will not be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. It is said that the Embassy may be expected to arrive in this country within a fortnight.

ally made the means of corrupting both the business and the political life of the state in the interest of railroad domination. Men who would scorn to take money and who could not be reached by the ordinary methods of influence were brought into the railroad camp by a free pass or a rebate on freight so bestowed as to give them an advantage over their competitors, all this being nothing more or less than bribery in subtle forms. The Governor argues his case well upon the basis of these charges. As a citizen of Washington, he says, I am outraged by these practices and resentful against them, and as the Governor, charged with a large weight of responsibility, I am obligated to do what I may to bring about a juster and better state of affairs. Under official responsibility I am trying to justify and make good my pledges as a candidate; and I am not permitting any self-seeking notions of personal or official dignity to interfere with the practical efficiency of my work. I went to Spokane because I believed the railroad influence would try to defeat the wish of the people there and I am convinced that good came of that journey. I hope it will not be necessary for me to attend any other county convention, but if it shall seem to be so, I shall appear that I can serve this cause by taking off my coat—I shall take it off. I want to win this fight because it is in my judgment a just fight, a fight in which the interests and the integrity of the state are involved and to which my honor as an official and as a man are pledged.

I have stated the Governor's position in detail because details are essential to a fair understanding of it. He is prepared for a fight; there is no mistake as to that; but he earnestly disclaims any purpose beyond the correction of what he calls gross and glaring abuses. I asked him why he insisted upon a commission, why he did not seek redress by application to the Legislature which has all the powers possible to be given to a Railroad Commission? His answer to this was that as matters now stand nobody, and least of all a general Legislature, is competent by special knowledge to legislate fairly on a question which calls for expert acquaintance with the matters to be adjusted. A Legislature attempting to handle these matters would have to work very largely in the dark and it would be so subjected to the arts and influences of the railroad lobby that a wise and fortunate result could hardly be expected from it. The matter has been before the state Legislature in one form or another now for 12 years or more and as influences stand arrayed there is little hope for prompt and efficient action at the hands of that body.

The practical way, in Governor McBride's opinion, is to employ a carefully selected commission with power to investigate conditions, to establish rates and regulations upon the basis of the knowledge thus gained and to enforce its own adjustments. He has written to the Governors of many states where adroitly defeated every effort to establish

a system of regulation under the mandate of the state constitution. It has been tried again and again, he said, in many different forms, only to meet defeat in the Legislature through the warfare made by agents of the roads employing methods foul as well as fair and grossly demoralizing to legislative integrity. Proceeding, he declared that every intelligent man in Washington believes that the charge made for transporting the grain of the eastern counties to tidewater is unreasonably high, and that it ought in common fairness to be reduced, but that reduction is impossible under a system of corruption by which the will of the people is nullified. Again, he declared that through this same system the railroads contrive to evade payment of a very large proportion of their just obligation in the matter of state and county taxation, passing on their own proper burden to the general taxpayer, who, of course, must make up the sums in which they are delinquent. The state suffers, too, he said, under a system by which certain shippers, "friendly" to railroad interests, are favored against their business competitors by the secret rebate trick. Continuing, he declared that the pass system was habitually

## TRACY SEEN AGAIN

### Outlaw Spends Day at Wenatchee Ranch.

### HEADED SOUTH FROM THERE

### Came Out of the Cascade Mountains Riding a Horse, Using Another for Pack Animal, and Leading a Third.

SPOKANE, July 31.—A Wenatchee special to the Spokesman-Review says: From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until 9 o'clock at night, Harry Tracy, the notorious outlaw, was an unwelcome guest at the ranch of W. A. Sanders and S. J. McEldowney, six miles down the Columbia River. Tracy came out of the Cascades, riding one horse, with a pack on another, and leading a third in two revolvers. He carried a Winchester and two revolvers. He took dinner and supper at the ranch, keeping the men well covered with his rifle. Toward evening he forced McEldowney to bring him two fresh horses and, turn loose his jaded animals. He then took Sanders' saddle and ordered McEldowney to go with him to a hand ferry 10 miles down the Columbia, but Mrs. McEldowney began to cry, so Tracy came out of the boat to that, and left alone. He threatened that if his presence were made known he would return and do some killing. He headed south. The man talked exactly with Tracy's description, even to the mole on his face. He gave a complete account of his experience since escaping from Salem, including the killing of Merrill and his narrow escape from capture at Seattle. He said that two of the horses he took from a sheep camp in the mountains, and the third was given him by a prospector.

### PASSES HIMSELF FOR TRACY.

Sheriff Follows Man's Trail Long Enough to See He Told Untruth. ELLENBURG, Wash., July 31.—The first Tracy story definitely connecting the outlaw with this side of the mountains was reported here today. Sim Evans, who owns a little ranch in Green Canyon, 15 miles north of Ellensburg, made the statement which Sheriff Brown deemed important enough to take the trail. Last Monday, according to Evans, a man came to his cabin and said he was Tracy. He had a \$20 Winchester, two revolvers, a pair of pants, a hat, and a horse. He was riding at Liberty, and showed Evans a wound in the back of his head. The visitor said he was shot by a posse on the west side. He asked the horse to be taken to the Columbia River and rode off, but first warned Evans not to give him away. Sheriff Brown returned this evening, and thinks Evans was the victim of some one impersonating Tracy.

### DR. ADAMS' WEALTH.

### Bequeathed \$150,000 to University, but Left Only \$50,000.

MADISON, Wis., July 31.—The estate of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, who in his will provides for the endowment of the University of Wisconsin with \$150,000 in fellowships, is estimated by one of the executors of the will at only \$50,000. The \$100,000 principal, the impression that Dr. Adams was worth many hundred thousands of dollars, as was generally held by Madison people, was erroneous. His property consisted of a house recently erected in Redlands, Cal., valued at \$18,000, and \$12,000 in bonds and securities.

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