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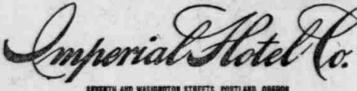
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Bloody Prisoner Escapes to Woods.

## SEVEN OTHERS UNLOCKED

Sheriff's Plucky Wife Keeps Them at Muzzle of Gun.

SAVAGE TRAGEDY AT OLYMPIA

Man Who Had Been Sentenced for I Year for Larceny of \$45 Adds Murder to His Record-Reward for Capture.

OLYMPIA, Wash, March 1.-In a des erate and bloody encounter with a pris in the County Jall this afternoon Jailer David Morrell was beaten on the head with a lead pipe, shot three times and left lying dead on the floor of the jall. The murderous prisoner was an ignorant Swede named Christ Benson, in Jall for grand larceny. Benson escaped, leaving the inner and outer doors of the jail open and the door of the steel tank, con taining seven other prisoners, unlocked, on is still at large.

Jack Kahia, a trusty in the main corridor of the jail, gave the alarm at the nearby home of Sheriff Jesse Mills. Mills was absent, but Mrs. Mills seized a rerolver, ran to the jail and held at bay the tank prisoners until help arrived.

The Thurston County jail is an ancient, amshackle affair, from which there have been numerous jail-breaks. Two night ago, two boys, who had been incarcerated for minor offenses, cut a hole in the wall of the main corridor and made their es-Last night the steel tank was crowded with seven prisoners. Kahla, the trusty, was allowed to sleep in the corridor, and Benson, who was considered a quiet prisoner, was placed in an antecoom off the main entrance-room of the iail, the break in the wall of the corridor ot having been mended. In the ante room is a sink and some time during the night or morning Benson wrenched off a piece of the lead drain pipe about a foot long. This he concealed in his clothes, and the jailer failed to discover his work.

Was Desperate Fight. About 2 o'clock this afternoon Jailer Morrell assembled the nine prisoners in the main corridor and gave them their midday meal. At its close he ordered the seven men back into the steel tank, leaving Kahla and Benson out as usual. While his back was turned during the process of locking the tank Benson, who had been sitting quietly on a chair six or eight feet away, suddenly sprang at Morreil and struck him on the head with the nine. The blow staggered the out into the main entrance but falled to get the outer door open. Morrell rushed after him and the two men clinched in

the entrance. Kahla was the only witness to great portion of the fight that ensued, but he was too frightened to follow the men into the entrance-room. He says he heard the struggle and then one shot was fired Kahla then sought cover from stray bullets. The struggle continued and the men swayed into the room that Benson had been occupying. Here two more shots were fired. Morrell was heard to fall, then Benson appeared in the door of the corridor, moved as if to shoot Kahla, then changed his mind, picked up his hat, which he had dropped and rushed out of the inil.

From all that can be judged by appearances Morrell carried two revolvers, as was his custom, and Benson took one away from him. The other was found in Morrell's pocket. Kahla, however, says he did not see Morrell draw his revolver as he pursued Benson. Morrell appears to have been hit on the head four times

with the lead pipe. Benson was seen by a number of per sons as he ran up one of the main resi dence streets of the town, his face and clothes covered with blood and bolding his left arm as if it was injured. He disappeared in the brush at the edge of

town. Woman Held Prisoners. As soon as Kahla collected his wits he ran to the Sheriff's home, and secured Mrs. Mills with her revolver. Mrs. Mills sent Kahla off after one of the city police officers, detailed another prisoner to go for a doctor, and, standing in the jail yard, held the remaining prisoners, who had made their way out of the tank on the steps leading from the jail door, until help arrived. Among the prisoners almost put at liberty was Charles Clark, the gambler, who recently murdered his mis tress, Lela Page, and who is held on a

charge of murder in the first degree. The news quickly spread and posses vere at once organized to pursue Benon. At dark Benson was reported surrounded between here and Woodland four

Benson was the last person one would suspect of planning a murderous break for liberty. His crime was that of stealing \$45 from a comrade, to which charge be pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. He was in fail waiting transportation to Walla Walla. Benson is about IS years old, with dark tall, blue eyes and general Swedish appagrance. He has about two weeks growth of beard. His legs are slightly lowed. He were a dark slouch hat and dark coat and vest and blue overalls. David Morrell, the dead jailer, is a plo-

pacity for the past 25 years, and was con-sidered fearless. During Governor Newell's term he was Warden of the territo-rial penitentiary at Seatbo, now Bucoda, and he has acted as prison guard, policeman and jailer in this county eince. He first boat load of American coldiers sent ashore at Sitka, Alaska, after the purchase of Alaska from Russia and was the first American to set foot on the new

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903.

years, but very active for his age. He left no family except an adopted son. The County Commissioners have decided to offer a reward of \$300 for Benson's tomorrow, will ask Governor McBride to offer a like amount.

### GREENE AND GAYNOR CASE Legislature of Quebec Will Look

QUEBEC, March 1.—The successful fight made by Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene against extradition proceedings instituted last Summer by the State Department at Washington will be the subject of an interpellation in the Provincial Legislature. I. H. Pellitler, ex-Attorney-General, has given notice that on Monday he will ask the following questions:
"Has the assistance given by the Pro-

"Has the assistance given by the Pro-vincial police to Mesers. Gaynor and Greene, fugitives from justice from the United States, been so given with the knowledge and consent of the govern-

"Who represented the government, and more particularly the Attorney-General"s Department, in the extradition proceedngs with respect to Measts. Greene and

en Greene and Gaynor were arrested lest Summer amid sensational circumstances and hurried down to Montreal on board a tug by Chief Detective Carpenter and United States Secret Service men, counsel for the American fugitives gave chase in a special train and made an unchase in a special train and made an un-successful attempt to intercept the tug. Legal proceedings ensued at Montreal and Gaynor and Greene were finally brought back to Quebec and released. During all the proceedings counsel for the fugitives were accompanied by provincial con-stables, who are under control of the At-torney-General's Department. There was a feeling at the time that the local and provincial authorities were not doing all in their power to assist the representain their power to assist the representa-tives of the State Department to take Greene and Gaynor back to Georgia for The discussion of the case the floor of the Legislature will, it is said, create some interesting debate.

### GOLD STANDARD FOR TWO Chinese to Examine Japanese Plan

of Finances. LONDON, March 2.-The corres

at Shanghai telegraphs that the Chinese special mission to the National Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, Japan, headed by Prince Tsai Chen, has been ordered to inquire into and report on questions of establishment of a gold standard in China on the Japanese model. The proposal is regarded as merely a temporary expedi-ent, adds the correspondent, and a pre-text for inaction in the indemnity ques-tion.

## Gold Basts for Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—There is a growing belief here that before the end of the year the country will have adopted practically a gold basis, with modifica-tions to suit local needs. The continued fluctuations of sliver affect trade and are now being felt in dry goods establish-

### THREE ENGINES WRECKED Hend-On Collision on Union Pacific-

No One Hurt.

DENVER, March 1.-No. 1 west bound and No. 4 east bound met head-on at Megeath, 50 miles east of Sidney, Neb., on on Pacific at an early hour this. No. 4 had orders to meet No. 1 there and to take the slding but the air failed to work and the east-bound train crashed into the fiyer. The engines were badly wrecked, but as far as can be learned no one was injured.

Traffic was not delayed to any great extent, for No. 4 was not running fast and the accident occurring at the switch, lit-tle difficulty was experienced in clearing the track.

# No Deaths at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, March 1 .- Therwere no deaths here today from the plague, but two deaths are reported a Perrites Ranch, elx miles from the city.

### CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. Foreign.

Russian publicies fear war with Turkey will be unavoidable. Page 2. Quebec Provincia. Legislature will inquire into

government's activity respecting Greene and Gaynor. Page 1 Recruits for Chinese revolutionary made in Hong Kong. Page 4.

Domestic. President Rosevelt writes to editor of At ianta Constitution in explanation of patronage policy in the South. Page 1. House committee agrees to report favorably on Fowler's currency bill. Page 1. House does good Sunday's work; no from extra session of Senate. Page

Senators pronounce sulogy on the late Congreesman Tongue, Page 2. There are indications that Murderer Knapp's relatives had evidence of his crimes. Page 2. Ohio River is flooded by melting snow from the mountains. Page 2.

Santa Fo Railroad agrees to raise wagen ands of factory hands will strike

Bill for relief of settlers on The Dalles wagon road grant has passed the Senate, and will become law. Page 2.

Escaping prisoner slaughters faller at Glympia; woman provents others from getting away. Page L Washington Legislators object to sifting equ mittee to facilitate busines. Page 2. Young men fight near South Bend, Wash.

and one is cut to pleces. Page 3. Regular train service to Vancouver, was inaugurated yesterday. Page 2. Communicationer Knapp reports a bright outlook for Lewis and Clark appropriations in sevtates. Page 12. Commercial and Marine, Local markets have of green produce. Brew ers trying to bear hop market. Page 11.

Licutdation in corn caused weakness in wheat at Chicago, Page 11. sandy hair, about five feet six inches Grain tennage en route to the Pacific Coast and in port. Page 11. Portland and Vicinity.

Frank H. Alliston, a well-known citis killed by strest-car. Page 12 neer of this county, having come here shortly after the close of the Civil War, because of local office. Page 12.

Week's recogn in real estate shows activity un precedented for years. Page 8.

President's Motto "All Men Up." territory. He was between 60 and 70

# "SOME MEN DOWN"

He Writes Letter Touching Southern Appointments.

NAMES POLITICAL ADVISERS

Questions of Secial Equality or Ne gro Domination Absurd in This Connection-Outery Apparently Started in New York.

ATLANTA Ga., March 1-The follow ing letter from President Roosevelt to the editor of the Constitution is in reply to a request for an expression concerning the recent letter from Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, in which Mr. Edwards made a statement of the President's position in the matter of Federal appointments in the South holding that the President had been misunderstood. President

Roosevelt writes: "White House, Washington, D. C., Feb 14.-Hon. Clark Howell, Editor of the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.-Dear Mr. Howell: As to Federal appointments in the South, frankly, it seems to me that my appointments speak for themselves and that my policy is self-explanatory. So far from feeling that they need the slightest apolegy or justification, my position is that on the strength of what I have done I have the right to claim the support of all good citizens, who wish not only a high standard of Federal service, but fair and equitable dealing to the South as well as to the North, and a policy of consistent justice and good will toward all men.

"In making appointments I have sought to consider the feeling of the people of each locality so far as I could consistently do so without sacrificing principle. The prime tests I have applied have been those of character, fitness and ability, and when I have been dissatisfied with what has been offered within my own party lines I have without hesitation gone to the opposite party, and you are, of course, aware that I have repeatedly done this in you own State of Georgia. I certainly will not treat mere color as a permanent bar to holding office, any more than I could so treat creed or birthplace-always provided that in other respects the applicant or incumbent is a worthy and well-behaved American citizen. Just as little will I treat it as conferring a right to hold office. have scant sympathy with the man of mere theory, who refuses to face facts; but do you not think that in the long run it is safer for everybody if we act on the motto 'All men up' rather than on that of 'Some men down'?

## Judge by His Acts.

"I ask you to judge, not by what I say, but what during the last 17 months I have actually done. In your own State of Georgia you are competent to judge from your own experience. In the great bulk of the cases I have reappointed President Mc-Kinley's appointees. The changes I have made were, as I think you will agree, changes for the better, and not for the worse. It happens I have appointed a white man to succeed a colored man as Postmaster at Athens and Surveyor at Atlanta. In South Carolina I have similarly appointed a white Postmaster to succeed a colored Postmaster. Again in South Carolina I have nominated a colored man to fill a vacancy in the position of Collector of the port of Charleston, just as in Georgia I have reappointed the colored man who is now serving as Collector of the port of Savannah. Both are fit men, Why the appointment of one should cause any more excitement than the appointment of the other I am wholly at a loss to imagine. I need hardly say that to connect either of these appointments, or any or all my appointments, or my actions in upholding the law at Indianola, with such questions as 'social equality' and 'negro domination' is as absurd as to connect them with the nebular hypothesis or the theory of atoms.

"I have consulted freely with your own Senators and Congressmen as to the char acter and capacity of any appointees in Georgia concerning whom there was any question. My party advisers in the state have been Mater Hanson, of Macon; Walter Johnson, of Atlanta-both of them ex-Confederate soldiers-and Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon. I believe you will gree with me that in no state would it be ossible to find gentlemen abler and more pright or better qualified to fill the pestions that a more properties that make the pestion of the pestions and the pestions are descently buried. Please keep this as quiet agree with me that in no state would it be upright or better qualified to fill the pestns they have filled with reference to me. In every instance where these gentlemen have united in making a recommendation have been able to follow their advice. Am I not right in saying that the Federal officeholders whom I have appointed throughout your state, as a body, are men and women of a high order of efficlency and integrity? If you know of any Federal officeholder in Georgia of whom this is not true, pray let me know at once I will welcome the testimony from you or from any other reputable citizen which will tend to show that given public officer is unworthy; and, most emphatically, short will be the shrift of any one whose lack of worth is proved. Incidentally I may mention that a large percentage of the incumbents of Federal offices in Georgia under me are, as I understand it.

ginia; to General Basil Duke, of Kenucky; to George Crawford, of Tenne to John McIlheny, of Louisiana; to Judge Jones, of Alabama, and Edgar S. Wilson, of Mississippi, all of them Democrats and all of them men of the highest standing find that what I have done in Georgie stands not as the exception, but as the rule for what I have done throughout the South. I have good reason to believe that my appointees in the different states mentioned represent not merely an improve ment upon those whose places they took. but upon the whole a higher standard of Federal service than has hitherto been attained in the communities in question, may add that the proportion of colored nen among these new appointees is only about one in 100. But in view of all these facts I have been surprised and somewhat pained at what seems to me incomprehen tible outery in the South about my actions an outcry apparently started in New York for reasons wholly unconnected with the question nominally at issue. I am concerned at the attitude thus taken by so many of the Southern people, but I am not in the least angry; and still less will this attitude have the effect of making me swerve one hair's breadth to one side or the other from the course I have marked out-the course I have con

"With regards, sincerely yours THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### SANTA FE WILL PAY MORE Preight Men 15 Per Cent Advance Passenger Men 12.

ly followed in the past and shall con

ently follow in the future.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1.—At a conference here today between the officials of the Santa Fe Railway Company and officers of the rallway men a settlement was reached. The freight men receive an increase of 15 per cent and the passenger increase of 15 per cent and the passenger men 12 per cent. A compromise was made on the double-header whereby the road retains the double-headers on some parts of the system and abolishes them on

The agreement signed today covers the Coast lines of the Santa Fe system only, but the officials of the road and the members of the grievance committee say that ther agreements covering the whole system will be signed tomorrow, and that this will be an informal matter, as the terms have already been agreed upon. terms have already been agreed upon.
Today's agreement was signed by General Manager Wells for the company, by
J. B. Skinner, of the Coast line conductors' committee, for the conductors and
by D. B. Bennett for the baggagemen
and brakemen. All increases will be based
upon rates which were in effect January
1500 1. 1902. Agreement for the main line dif-fers from that of the Coast lines only in regard to local matters. The same inregard to local matters. Inc same in-crease in wages was obtained on both systems. The La Junta division is the only one on the Santa Fe proper on which double-header trains will be permitted. A. G. Garretson, assistant grand chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and or the Order of Railwan Conductors, and P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, have been in Topeka for two months assisting in the adjustment of the differences. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the result.

## POTTER CASE IS SETTLED.

Painters' Union Abandons Position Respecting the Militin.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—The Potter case has been settled by the Paint-ers' Union abandoning its position, and William Potter will be allowed to go to work as a union painter and at the same time remain a member of the militia. These are exactly the terms which he has been standing out for the last three

terests concerned. First Vice-President Hedrick, of the International Painters' Union, told the local painters that the case had injured the organization more than anything that could have happened to it, and that it must be settled.

St. Louis Brickmakers May Quit. ST. LOUIS, March 1 .- Unless a substantial increase in wages is granted the 10,000 men employed by St. Louis brickmaking concerns by Tuesday, a strike is expected. The men met today and gave their employers two days in which to consider their proposition.

## Railroad Men Dissatisfied.

NEWPORT, Conn., March L-A delega-tion of trainmen of the New England, New York & Hartford Rallway met here hour day and extra pay for overtim

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 1.— Three aundred weavers in the Bristol cotton mills will go on strike tomorrow because of poor yarn and poor filling fur-

Poor Material Causes Strike.

To Strike for More Pay. PITTSBURG, March 1.—More than 2000 cainters and decorators in the Pittsburg district will strike tomorrow for an advance of wages.

### ALONE AND TIRED OF LIFE Therefore Charlotte Wellington Inhaled Chloroform and Died.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Charlotte G. Wellington committed suicide last night by inhaling chloroform in a fashionable boarding-house at Haddon Field, N. J., near here. She left a note addressed to the proprietor of the boarding-house read-

With the note was \$55. The woman came to the boarding-house about February 20. She was always in good spirits. She was about 50 years of age, refined and well supplied with mory, She often referred to having lived in Boston and Albany, N. Y.

### FIRE SCARE IN CHICAGO Property Valued at \$150,000 was Consumed.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Occupants of the Great Eastern and Queen Hotels at Wabash avenue and Harrison street and 100 or more persons in the Palm Garden at the Auditorium Annex were given a scare tonight by a fire that destroyed the six-story building at \$22 Wabash avenue, which extended back nearly to the Audiof your own political faith. They are supported by me in every way as long as they continue to render good and faithful service to the public.

'This is true of your own state; and by applying to Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia of the building.

which extended tack nearly to the Auditoria to the fire threatened to spread to several hotels and lodging-houses, many occupants of which carried their belongings into the street. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, distributed among five firms are Swan & Smith, owners of the building.

Favorable Report From House Committee.

# TO PROVIDE MORE CASH

Necessary to Handle Panama Canal Transaction.

### DEPOSIT IN BANKS 2 PER CENT

Under This Plan Government Funds Would Cense to Be Disturbing Factor-Special Rule for Considering Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The House nmittee on banking and currency, by a vote of seven to two-a strict party rote-authorized a favorable report on the currency bill introduced yesterday by Representative Fowler, chairman of the ommittee. In reporting the bill the comnittee says:

"In addition to providing for the issung and circulation of bank notes, the oblect of this measure is to put back into circulation any money the Government may collect through its customs receipts, as well as through its collections from internal revenue.

"The available cash balance now in the Treasury is \$222,468,878. Of this amount there is now in National bank depositories \$150,472,624, leaving a net balance in the Treasury of \$71,994,464. The amount of money now in the Trensury available for all purposes is \$71,594,454, from which amount, if we deduct \$50,000,000 as a necessary working balance for the Treasury, we shall have only \$21,504,454 to meet the demand on the Treasury growing out of the Panama transaction, which will call for \$50,000,000. It is, therefore, evident that either the Government must at once call for \$28,000,000 from the banks or appropriate \$6,000,000 from the amount now in the Treasury, leaving a working balance of only about \$22,000,000, which must se supplemented by collections from the various repurchases until the amount in the Treasury shall be brought up to \$56. 00,000 before an appropriation can be made for any other purpose without infringing upon what has generally been naldered a proper working balance, viz., \$50,000,000. It is, therefore, evident that the Government will not have any adlitional money to deposit with the National banks for the next six or eight months, if, indeed, it shall have collected

as much as \$30,000,000 within that time. "The amount now deposited with National banks is \$142,111,598, for which the Government holds Government bonds as and about \$22,000,000 of other bo measure now submitted provides that the Government may deposit any public money, including this \$143,000,000, with National banks, in no case exceeding in amount 75 per cent of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of any National bank, without exacting Government or other bonds; but the Government shall have a first lien upon the assets of such bank and shall receive interest on such deposits at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable semiannually on the first days of January and July. It will be seen that the effect of this provision will be, within the next few months, say, certainly within year, to release the total amount of onds now deposited to secure Government deposits, viz., \$125,000,000 of Government bonds and \$22,000,000 of state and other bonds, now held by the Treasury, in addition thereto, as security for such de-The bonds so released may then posits. he used by the banks for further increas-ing their bond-secured circulation, which will undoubtedly be much needed for the coming Fall months

is clear that the plan proposed is perfectly safe and that if the rate of interest has been 2 per cent and the accounts were brought down to date, the amount that the Government would have received during the past 24 years, had the bill reported been in operation, would have been nearly \$50,000,000, and the Government would not have lost a cent. "The Government should cease to be a

disturbing factor in our business affairs. It was this thought that moved your committee to fix the rate of interest, instead of allowing it to become a variable quan-tity, to be increased or decreased at the pleasure of the Secretary, a circumstance that must necessarily result in Intense rivalry, bitter criticism and constantly subject the Treasury to endless scandal." The Payne bill was not called up in the committee today. The friends of the new Fowler bill will urge its adoption instead of the Aldrich bill, should that easure come over from the Senate, and so instead of the Payne bill.

Mr. Fowler introduced a resolution to day providing for a rule for consideration of the hill reported today. This resolu-

### rules HOUSE WORKED ON SUNDAY.

District of Columbia and Alaska Bills in Face of Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The House today held a four hours' session and put the District of Columbia appropriation bill through its last parliamentary stage in the face of the Democratic fillbuster. The previous question on the conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill was ordered, and the vote on its adoption will be taken when the House reconvenes at Il o'clock tomorrow. That was the not result of the Sunday session. Although it was Sunday by the calendar it was still Thursday, February 26, according to par-liamentary fiction. The Democrats put a liamentary fiction. The Democrats put a block in the legislative wheel at every opportunity, and it required six roll-calls crowds watched the proceeding from the galleries.

When Speaker Henderson dropped the

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)