GEER OUT OF RACE

"Not Congress, but Senate for Me," He Says.

BUT POLITICAL HIVE BUZZES

Brownell Would Like Nomination, But Is Leary—Fulton Backs Hermann—But Can He Deliver the Goods?

Ex-Governor Geer is a candidate for the United States Senate and not for the lower branch of Congress.

"You may quote me," said he last night, just before he boarded the train for the capital of Missouri, "you may quote me as saying that under no circumstances would I be a candidate for the lower house of Congress.'

"Do you make this declaration final and positive?" was asked.

"I certainly do. I have no aspirations whatever to go to the House of Representatives. Back in 1896 I did wish to be elected to that body, but conditions have changed since then."

"Then do you have other aspirations?"

"Yes, I wish to go to the Senate. I want to be elected to the United States Senate, and I am going to be the next United States Senator from Oregon."

"Could you not possibly be induced to run for Representative?"

"No. I have friends who desire to be elected Representative. These friends stood by me loyally in the last Senatorial contest and I shall not put myself in their way—no, never."

Geer for His Friends.

These friends are understood to be Frank Davey and Claud Gatch, both of Marion County. At the Fulton reception at Portland a week ago, Mr. Davey was heard to say that he wished to be nominated for Representative to Congress and that he was shaping things up for that end. Mr. Davey is a member of the lower house of the present Legislature. At the session just closed he was a prominent lawmaker, and a vigorous debater.

Mr. Gatch, his neighbor, and probable competitor, is an esteemed party worker in Marion County.

It is whispered audibly between Governor Geer's friends that the Governor intends to go on the ticket again next time in accordance with the Mays law. They say that he desires just as many gentlemen who aspire to that office to do the same thing so that they can fight the game to a finish.

The nomination of Mr. Tongue's successor is what the political hive is buzzing about just now. The outcome of the contest will bear closely on the next Senatorial fight and perhaps on politics for several years to come. Although the nominations by Republicans and Democrats are to be in the First District they will be worked out in part in the Second District. The Republican nomination is the center of interest. On the vote-getting power of the Republican nominee both parties base their chances. Republican candidates "prominently mentioned" are George C. Brownell and Binger Hermann. Sachems of the Democratic party have declared Republicans could do nothing better for Democrats than to nominate Hermann or Brownell. This is the opinion of Sam White, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Mr. Brownell Is "Leary."

Mr. Brownell is quite "leary." He greatly fears he could not capture the nomination and then again, that he could not win even if he were nominated. Binger Hermann seems to have the drop on him for the nomination. Then again even if the wily Clackamas County gentleman should get the nomination he would doubtless be put out of action by the nomination of an independent Republican candidate.

The choice would in that event be between the Independent Republican and the regular Democratic nominees.

Mr. Brownell is understood to be negotiating for peace in certain places where he has come into political disrepute. He always is negotiating along those lines, so that this mention may appear to mean nothing at all. But this time he is negotiating nothing more nor less than resigning his State Senatorship. Whether his loyal constituents, however, will permit him to retire and will consent not to elect him again, this may be beyond even the reach of negotiations, or the inside tickle of one of his voluptuous handshakes. Mr. Brownell's record is not such as would entitle him to unanimous Republican support. His nomination would very probably bring an independent Republican into the field—more probably than not.

Mr. Brownell has nourished his soul-consuming ambition to go to Congress for a long time. He is pretty "foxy," no doubt fearing that in relying upon promises of support he might get "ditched" the same way as other persons have been "ditched," who have relied upon his professions of loyalty. But he thinks if he could once get to Congress he could stay there. This much he has confessed openly.

Binger Hermann's Handicap.

Binger Hermann has an unprofitable record in the National Land Office to handicap him. However, it is believed that he could pull through, if an independent Republican should not butt into the game. Fulton has pledged him support, as reward for professional services rendered in the last Senatorial fight. The Hermann people think they have a "dead cinch" on the nomination. Hermann's son, a member of the Legislature, believes pater familias is a "sure comer."

Chances of Harris and Eddy.

Two other men "mentioned" as possible Republican candidates are L. T. Harris, of Lane, Speaker of the House, and B. L. Eddy, of Tillamook. Mr. Harris has showed himself a strong man, with steadfast political convictions. Mr. Eddy, when charged in the House by Burleigh, Democrat, with having a countenance that beamed with Congressional aspirations, vehemently denied it, but it is suspected that like the lady in "Hamlet" he "doth protest too much."

Still other Republicans "mentioned" as candidates are: H. H. Hewitt, of Albany, and W. I. Vawter, of Medford.

Democrats lean toward either Judge Hamilton, of Roseburg, or Evan Reames, of Jacksonville. Among other "mentioned" Democrats stand forth the names of J. K. Weatherford, of Albany, and R. A. Miller, of Oregon City. The Republican majority in the First District is regularly perhaps 4000 votes. This Democrats hope to overcome by a good nomination of their own and by a poor nomination of the Republicans.

Fulton undeniably is supporting Hermann. Brownell's allegiance Fulton purchased with a promise of the United States District Attorneyship, to succeed John Hall. He won Banks, of the Multnomah delegation, with a promise of the deputy attorneyship. Nottingham, the first Multnomah man who broke to Fulton, may be compensated with the privilege of supplying Government works with lime and cement. At least, this is the tenor of the story that is floating about.

Can Fulton Deliver the Goods?

But can Fulton deliver the goods to Brownell and Banks? Senator Mitchell has promised most solemnly the attorneyship to Judge Julius Caesar Moreland. This promise was part of the deal two years ago whereby Mitchell "got there." According to Frank Grant, secretary of the Multnomah central committee, Mitchell has "promised" the deputy attorneyship to him.

"I'm a candidate too," said Mr. Grant the other day.

A friend sympathized with him and remarked that as Mr. Grant did not have a vote at Salem, he must surely be mistaken.

"Oh, no," responded the undaunted aspirant, "there's a big man with long whiskers back at Washington, who will have something to say."

Mr. Banks has admitted that he expects to get the job. When he mounted his desk at the last minute of the Legislative session to change his vote to Fulton, he said that he was doing something which meant personal sacrifice to himself, but that he was going to vote for his heart's choice at last, even if he and his wife "had to live in a barn with battens on it." The meaning of "the barn with the battens on it" has since come out. One of Banks' friends accosted him several days ago as follows:

"Well, I see you have got a job."

"Haven't got it yet," responded Banks, very much pleased.

"But it's due, isn't it?"

"Yes; it's due and time, but the appointment is not likely to be made until next June."

Thus it will be seen that one brace of gentlemen has been promised a brace of offices by the Senator with the "long whiskers," and that another brace of gentlemen has received the same promise to the same offices from the Senator who hails from the "sounding sea." Who can deliver the goods?

Although active politics toward shaping the next Senatorial contest is one year away, the lines of the magnetic force are already showing themselves. All this is accelerated by the near-by contest for Representative to Congress. The faction of the Republican party that can win this contest will make material for its political machine.

What interest the Southern Pacific will take in the next Senatorial contest is something for aspirants to reckon on. This company threw its "moral influence" to Mitchell two years ago and to Fulton a little while ago. W. D. Fenton was to be residuary legatee of these railroad interests the last time, in case of Fulton's failure. Doubtless these interests will prepare to deliver the goods again.

The following is a summary of the aspirants for Mr. Tongue's shoes:

Binger Hermann, Roseburg, Republican; Frank Davey, Salem, Republican; Claud Gatch, Salem, Republican; George C. Brownell, Oregon City, Republican; L. T. Harris, Eugene, Republican; B. L. Eddy, Tillamook, Republican; W. I. Vawter, Medford, Republican; A. E. Reames, Jacksonville, Democrat; J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg, Democrat; J. K. Weatherford, Albany, Democrat; W. A. Miller, Lebanon, Democrat; R. A. Miller, Oregon City, Democrat.

WOMEN IN SWEATBOX.

Police Get Light on Burdick Mystery, but Keep Suspicions Secret.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Early today the widow of Edward L. Burdick, whose body was found in his "den" on the first floor of his home on Ashland avenue with his skull crushed to a pulp, and Mrs. Burdick's mother, Mrs. Hull, who was the first person to discover the body last Friday morning, were summoned to the District Attorney's office. They remained in the office for over two hours. The two women were questioned separately. What information, if any, was obtained, is not known.

Another unknown woman figured in the inquiry today. She was well dressed and apparently a woman of refinement. It was stated on good authority that the woman had no connection with the case. She was one of the women intimately acquainted with the Burdick family, who, the authorities hoped, might be able to tell something that would assist in unraveling the tangled threads.

While an arrest in the case at the present time appears to be out of the question, the authorities have learned some things that have set them upon a course that may result in something final. It is hinted that the authorities are not wholly blind in their aims as directed against the murderer, and it is only a question of elaborating upon the present knowledge to fasten definite suspicions upon some one.

City Chemist Hill is making examinations required of him, including the examination of the liquor found in Burdick's den and contents of Mr. Burdick's stomach.

Socialists Grow Too Jubilant.

COPENHAGEN, March 2.—The City Council tonight elected a Socialist house painter named Jensen as Mayor of the Finance Department. After the election there was a torchlight procession composed of members of all the trades unions. There was an enormous crowd and the demonstration degenerated into disorders and a fight with the police. Many people were injured and some arrests made.

No Money for Queen Lil.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have agreed to strike out the Senate amendment for the appropriation of $200,000 for the payment of the claims of the ex-Queen of Hawaii, and also appropriations of $250,000 for the extension of the immigrant station at Ellis Island.

GREAT HUNGER FOR OFFICE

Official Correspondence on Indianola Reveals Weeks' Weakness.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Postmaster-General Payne today forwarded to the House all the papers in the case of the Indianola, Miss., postoffice case, which postoffice was discontinued by the Administration because of the forced abandonment of the office by its negro postmistress. The correspondence shows that A. B. Weeks, a brother-in-law of Mayor Davis, of Indianola, began his candidacy for the postoffice against the negro incumbent as far back as April 2, 1902, when he began sending a long series of letters and telegrams to the department.

The papers include an extract from a letter of a postoffice official, dated February 23, 1903, narrating a conversation which, it states, took place at Biloxi, Miss. In this letter Mayor Davis, of Indianola, is quoted as saying that, if Mrs. Cox should again take charge of the Indianola postoffice, she would "get her neck broken inside of two hours."

Mayor Davis wrote to the Fourth Postmaster-General on January 3 last, requesting copies of all letters written to the department regarding the postoffice, and stated that the Postmaster was requested by all of the citizens to resign; that no threats were made; that she was "perfectly willing" to give up the office. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow declined to furnish the copies of the letters.

The correspondence shows that A. B. Weeks wrote to the department several letters during last April, in one of which he requested that he be appointed at once, and in a letter dated May 30, 1902, he stated that he was anxious to get the appointment, supplementing this on July 2 with a letter asking for his own appointment and giving reasons why it should be made. On September 19 he wrote to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General that there was a determined effort of the people to make the Postmaster resign or give up the office in some way because of her color and requesting that his application be remembered. On October 9 Weeks wrote to the President that he had the assurance of Mrs. Cox the Postmaster, "that she will forward her resignation in the next few days," and pressing his own application on the ground that he was the only white Republican at Indianola. On December 13 he wrote to the President that he would be glad to come to Washington, so that it could be seen how competent he is. Six days later he wrote that he was the only good friend the Administration had among the white people of Indianola, and later he forwarded a petition of colored citizens of Indianola and vicinity in behalf of his appointment. On January 1 he wrote to the President that the Postmaster had abandoned the office, pressed his claims for the appointment, and said that he would be glad to have the President wire him to qualify. Later he wrote to the President twice, asking that the Postoffice be re-established, stating that Mrs. Cox would not take charge of the office again, and urging his own appointment.

The papers also show that several other candidates applied for the office in October on the understanding that Mrs. Cox had tendered or was about to tender her resignation.

Postoffice Inspector Fitzgerald on December 15 submitted a detailed report relative to the circumstances which caused the people of Indianola to order W. W. Cox, a railway clerk, and two other persons, to leave that place, presumably on account of their color.

SCENE FROM OREGONIAN TOWER AS THE FIRE RAGED IN DEKUM BUILDING

BIG LOSSES BY FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

large, were well covered by insurance. Lipman, Wolfe & Co. were the heaviest losers, but their loss was well covered by insurance. The damage to the building itself was a considerable amount, but on account of the mortgage on it, the building was well insured. The total loss may be placed at about $225,000.

The loss to the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. department store was last night estimated by H. D. Ramsdell, financial secretary of the company, at $100,000, but he said the loss was fully covered by insurance. While the contents of the store did not burn, water and debris from the fire above fell into the store in great quantities.

A large part of the Spring stock had already been brought in, and much of it was entirely ruined. The greatest amount of damage was done near the center of the building. Between the Dekum building and Lipman-Wolfe's extension onto Fourth street is a large skylight. As soon as the roof and window sashes began to fall they broke through the skylight, scattering sparks and bits of fire among the dry stock.

"I must get in," cried I. N. Lipman, as he arrived on the scene. He procured keys and entered the West entrance, where the flames seemed to have little hold. A moment after he entered a mighty crash was heard, and it was known that the skylight had fallen through. No further argument was needed to convince Mr. Lipman that it was a dangerous place, and he retreated with all haste. A carriage was sent for Adolphe Wolfe, and he soon arrived, but was not able to do anything until the fire stopped.

Mr. Ramsdell has charge of the books and finances of the firm, and when seen last night he said:

"It would be impossible to make a close estimate of the amount of damage, but it will be fully $100,000. Much of the stock will be entirely ruined by the amount of water that has entered the store. The skylight giving away allowed the sparks to get into the building, and they also did a good amount of damage. The loss is fully covered by insurance."

To the Dekum building itself the damage was estimated by numerous contractors at about $75,000, fully covered by insurance. The three top stories were entirely gutted, while below, burning missiles and water had done a large amount of damage. Starting from the cupola on the seventh floor the flames gradually covered the top floors, and burning timbers began to fall down the elevator shaft. A large skylight in the center of the building, which extends down to the second floor, was soon broken in, and fire started on the lower floors but was soon checked by the water which was kept constantly playing on it.

It is estimated that the plastering and painting will have to be done over anew on the lower floors, and from the fifth floor up the wood work will all have to be done over. To the elevator shaft serious damage was done, and it is thought that a new elevator may have to be constructed.

Surrounding Buildings Escape.

The buildings directly surrounding the Dekum escaped with but little damage. Large burning pieces of wood fell upon their roofs, but prompt work on the part of the Fire Department kept them from taking any hold. To the south the Hamilton building is the first adjoining structure. It looked many times as if it was doomed, but in every instance the flames were checked before they had done any damage.

To the west the Washington building seemed in great danger, but firemen stationed on the roof kept it from taking fire. The old Masonic Temple, in which J. K. Gill's store is now situated, suffered little, if any, from the flames.

The Rosenblatt building, the Fourth-street extension of Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s store, was damaged perhaps to an extent of $500. A skylight which lighted that part of the store was broken in, and the roof somewhat damaged.

Loss to Tenants.

Among the tenants Hickey & Hickey, dentists on the eighth floor, and R. Martin, Jr., architect, on the eighth floor, were the heaviest losers, and their loss was between $12,000 and $15,000 each. E. W. More, photographer on the eighth floor, came next, with a loss of about $5000. Other offices on the three floors that burned are valued at from $500 to $2000. Roughly speaking, the loss to the inmates aside from those mentioned would amount to about $15,000. Of this loss part was covered by insurance and part was not. The large losers carried good amounts of insurance, while some of the doctors and dentists that had only small offices did not have any insurance.

"My loss cannot be estimated in figures," said R. Martin, Jr., the architect of the building, who occupied two rooms on the west side of the eighth floor. "I had a number of designs and plans, which are the work of 20 years, and can never be replaced. Several of them came from Europe, and cannot be duplicated. My insurance amounts to only $800, and though you may say my loss is $12,000, it is much more than that to me."

When called up at his home this morning, Photographer E. W. Moore said:

"I estimate my loss at $5000, of which $3000 is covered by insurance. I had $1000 worth of finished work alone, and could have disposed of the studio at any time for $4000. The printing and finishing rooms occupied the cupola, and the studio took up the greater part of the eighth floor. I have no idea how the fire started, unless caused by defective electric wiring. McAlpin & Lamb had a fire up there at one time before I rented the studio."

The following tenants suffer more or less loss by the fire:

Third floor—Dr. Ford-Warren, Copeland Medical Institute, Dr. A. C. Smith, Dr. Jean Cline, Dr. A. W. Moore, Dr. Alden, Brault Parlor.

Fourth floor—Dr. B. E. Miller, Dr. F. Prehn, Dr. Knapp, Dr. Freid, Dr. Amos, Dr. Swan, Dr. Northrup.

Fifth floor—Dr. Rand, Dr. Fleckenstein, Dr. Koehler, Dr. Mackenzie.

Sixth floor—Dr. Connell, Robert Wright, H. Mann, Dr. Nichols, Dr. Josephi, M. A. M. Ashley & Co., Dr. John Welch and Dr. Jessie M. McGavin.

Seventh floor—Mrs. Savage, Miss Shogren, E. W. Moore, Ashley & Rumelin and Dr. Sellwood.

HOW THE FIREMEN WORKED.

By Gallant Efforts Chief Campbell's Men Save Adjoining Buildings.

From the moment the first alarm was pulled at 12:40 o'clock this morning at box No. 13, at Third and Washington streets, by Special Officer Childress, the firemen worked like trojans. The first alarm called out engines 1, 3 and 4; trucks 1 and 2, hose 1 and 2, chemical 1 and 2. Chief Campbell promptly took charge. At this time smoke and flame were ascending apparently from a room used for the printing department in Moore's photograph gallery, on the top floor, and lines of hose were hurriedly taken up the fire escapes by eager firemen. In spite of all that could be done, the flames, fed by a northeast wind, ate their way to rooms adjoining, and, seeing that the fire was spreading in every direction and threatening the safety of the Hamilton and Washington buildings, Chief Campbell gave the order for two special calls, bringing down engines 5, 6 and 7, and hose 6.

At 1 o'clock the two upper floors were a roaring mass of flame. Fireman Kerrigan was one of those who took a rope upstairs with him, and when he got to one of the upper story windows, he threw one end of the rope into Washington street. His comrades were watching, and they quickly tied the rope's end to a line of hose, and Kerrigan pulled. With the stream in his hand, assisted by other comrades, he made his way to a blazing window and got into action. It soon became necessary to send men higher up the fire escape, and Fireman Joseph Stutt, Extraman Wooly and another fireman, whose named could not be learned, bravely worked their way up the fire escape near the southwest corner of Third and Washington streets, carrying lines of hose.

Smoke and flames were all around them, and their position was a most perilous one. They looked like small black specs from the street, and a single false step meant destruction. But they bravely went into action, and the crowd below cheered when they saw the streams of water pouring into the flame-licked windows. Other firemen were on the top of the Washington building, adjoining, sending in streams of water through open shutter windows, and they also had all they could do to keep the flames from burning the very roof where they stood, so severe was the shower of fiery sparks. Small blazes on the Washington building and on the roof of the Belvedere Hotel were promptly blotted out before any material damage was done.

At 1:05 o'clock a tremendous explosion was heard, apparently from one of the rooms in the second highest story, and it is supposed this was caused by a tank exploding in one of the physician's offices. Broken glass flew into the street below, narrowly missing the crowd.

Six minutes after this, three similar explosions of tanks were heard and the boom, boom made a deep impression on the crowd standing below. But the excellent order kept by a squad of policemen under the command of Police Captain Moore kept those back who might have been hurt.

It was about 1:18 o'clock when the flames were at their grandest. It was nearly impossible to stand on the sidewalk on the north side of Washington street in front of the blazing building, so great was the heat and shower of broken glass and blazing fragments of wood. At every corner around the block bounded by Washington, Fourth, Alder and Third streets stood pieces of fire apparatus being worked for all they were worth, and the engines groaned at the pressure placed on them. Gradually, bit by bit the flames ceased to appear at the windows, and it was seen that the fire was slowly but surely being mastered.

The firemen did not cease their efforts, and the streams of water which drowned out the flames had the effect of keeping them in the heart of the structure, where they at length died away. Dense clouds of smoke succeeded. The fight was won.

It was at one time feared that the Washington building was doomed and representatives of W. Friedlander, the jeweler, began packing up the most valuable portion of their stock, the latter being valued at about $30,000. Vanduyn & Walton, next door, carry a stock of boots and shoes valued at about $20,000, about half insured, but these two stores were not touched by fire or water.

Several electric light wires on Third and Washington street were much in the firemen's way, and they were cut. Concern was expressed because of the presence of live trolley wires, belonging to the Portland Railway Company, probably falling on the firemen working on the street, and the power was turned off at the power-house.

No satisfactory response could be received by telephone from the City & Suburban Company about cutting off their power, so an electrician in the employment of the Fire Department quickly "grounded" the trolley wire at Third and Alder streets, with the result that the west trolley wire on Third street proceeding northward was "dead," and would have produced no damage had the insulation of the wire suffered, and had the wire fallen among the dripping firemen.

It is almost unnecessary to add that all the firemen, from Chief Campbell down to the newest extraman, worked their hardest and took a number of daring risks to quench the fire and prevent it from spreading from its original limits. It was their skill that saved the Washington building and the Belvedere Hotel from destruction. When the firemen took a breathing spell about 3 o'clock, when all danger had passed, they were a tired, drenched, but victorious band.

DOCTOR SAVES HIS PAPERS.

Andrew C. Smith Climbs Fire Escape of Blazing Building.

"My papers, my papers," cried Dr. Andrew C. Smith, as he came running up to the scene of conflagration. Already the flames had a strong hold on the upper three floors of the Dekum building and the sparks were showering down until it seemed dangerous to be near.

"Dr. Hamilton sleeps in that office," said Dr. Smith, and his mind was made up. Maybe his partner was asleep in the room. He must enter, warn Dr. Hamilton and rescue his valuable papers.

He tried the Third-street stairway but the fire was starting there and he soon saw that the attempt was useless. Around to the Washington-street entrance he sped, but he met similar conditions. He was not daunted, however, and, ducking his head, so as to protect his neck and face from the sparks, started to ascend the fire-escape. Three stories high he climbed, entered the office, and soon returned waving the papers victoriously, but announcing, much to the relief of the bystanders, that his partner had escaped.

TERROR IN A HOTEL.

Belvedere Inmates Rush to Streets at Sound of Alarm.

As soon as flames began to burst from the west side of the Dekum building, C. T. Bigelow, night clerk at the Belvedere Hotel, thought it was no time for his tenants to be sleeping and routed them out of bed. Consternation ruled supreme, and the sudden awakening frightened many of them badly.

The elevator boy at that time was the prime favorite, but according to his story he had many narrow escapes.

"I must have this trunk out," cried one frenzied roomer, as he dashed the heavy bundle into the elevator, much to the disgust of a number who were waiting to get out and save their lives. Articles of every sort were tumbled into the elevator, which made the trips as fast as it could be loaded.

The lobby of the hotel was converted into a dressing-room, and many of the roomers, who rushed as they thought for their safety dressed in a way that wouldn't do for the streets, stopped here to complete their morning toilet.

The different dispositions that were displayed during the trying ordeal would furnish a character study for a book on psychology.

"I'll get in a fire-proof building next time," complained one tall individual.

"This is excitement worth remembering," laughed another in a manner which seemed to indicate that he could enjoy almost anything.

E. B. Johnson, a roomer at the hotel, says that he was very much surprised when he was routed out of his bed shortly before 1 o'clock. At 12:36 he had looked out of his room and no blaze was in sight.

Saw First Flame.

F. G. Eby and J. C. Johnson, of Cottage Grove, were walking along the street a moment before the alarm was turned in. They noticed the bright light in the window above, and were about to rush to the nearest alarm box, when the sound of the bell came to their ears. They say they are sure the flames started on the seventh floor.

Building Erected in 1892.

The Dekum building was finished in 1892. It occupies a quarter-block, 100x100 feet, extending 130 feet above the pavement. R. Martin, Jr., was the architect, and J. P. Bridges the building contractor. The structure was made of brick on the slow-burning mill construction plan, supposed to be almost fireproof. The timbers throughout the building were exceedingly heavy, and the entire structure was built in a very substantial manner. The total cost of the building was $264,000, exclusive of the furnishings of the tenants.

Rebels Revive Again.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, March 2.—According to a dispatch in Venezuela revolutionary circles here the eastern army of revolutionists, said to number 5000 men, under the command of General Rolando, is in sight of Caracas, at a place called El Encatinado, awaiting the arrival of the central revolutionary army, reported to number 3000 men, under General Fernandez, when a junction is to be formed between the two forces and an attack on Caracas is to be made. The Venezuelan government's army, numbering, it is said, 2000 men, is reported to be entrenched at Petore. Heavy fighting, the advices further say, is expected to take place between the opposing forces.

Horace H. Hagan of Oklahoma, Dead.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 2.—Horace H. Hagan, one of the most prominent Democratic politicians and bankers in Oklahoma, died here today suddenly of heart disease, aged 48 years.

McGovern-Ryan Match Off.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The meeting between McGovern and Ryan arranged for Thursday in Philadelphia has been declared off.

Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Pilmer, of Cordova, Ia., says: "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy, and want no other kind for their children." No one who uses this remedy and becomes acquainted with its good qualities will consider the matter of using any other preparation, no matter how much may be claimed for it. The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the fact that it contains no injurious substance, that it is perfectly safe to give to small children, and that it is pleasant to take, is enough to convince any mother that no other should be considered. For sale by all druggists.

EX-GOVERNOR GOES EAST

WILL ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN MONEY FOR PORTLAND'S FAIR.

To Talk to Legislators in Missouri and Show Them the Advantages of Being Liberal.

Ex-Governor Geer left Portland last night for Jefferson City, Mo., where he will endeavor to persuade the Legislature of that state to appropriate money for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Governor will be gone about three weeks. He will go first to St. Louis, where he will interview the high dignitaries of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as a preliminary survey of sentiment in Missouri toward the Lewis and Clark Fair.

"I think we shall get aid from Missouri for our Exposition," said the Governor last night. "Oregon will send a big exhibit to St. Louis, and Missouri certainly should reciprocate by sending a first-class exhibit to Portland."

"What plan of procedure have you in mind?" was asked.

"I do not yet know what I shall do. I cannot know until I get there and survey the ground. Nor do I know what I can accomplish. But I'll do the best I can."

"If you can't succeed, nobody can," ventured a bystander.

"Thanks," responded the Governor. "I trust you mean it." Then he went on:

"Many ties bind us to Missouri. From that state came most of the early settlers of Oregon. Senators Benton and Linn, of that state, are held in high honor by the people of Oregon."

"And we have counties named after them," suggested somebody.

"Oh, yes, indeed. And I shall explain that and much more besides to the people of Missouri."

The Governor went eastward by the O. R. & N.

Henry Blackman, who has been doing missionary work in Idaho for the Lewis and Clark Fair, has achieved good success. The Idaho Legislature has appropriated $35,000 to be expended as follows:

For collecting, transporting and maintaining exhibits for St. Louis in 1903, $15,000.

For maintaining exhibits at St. Louis in 1904 and transporting them to Portland, $10,000.

For maintaining exhibits at Portland and returning them to Idaho, $10,000.

The next Idaho Legislature undoubtedly will appropriate still more money for the Lewis and Clark Exposition—possibly $30,000. Other states probably will do the same. The St. Louis Fair has burdened up many states with large expenditures and Legislatures hesitate to add much to the burden for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Two years hence Legislatures will be freer to make appropriations for the Portland Fair.

By the Idaho act the Governor is to appoint a commission of five members to collect and maintain exhibits.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has pledged support to the Lewis and Clark Exposition and has commended it "to the citizens of California as being especially worthy of their attention and support." The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, Believing that the Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, to be held in the City of Portland, Or., in 1905, will be a most fitting celebration of an event so important as the first exploration of the great Pacific Northwest, and that it will be a powerful factor in making known throughout the United States and the world the resources of that vast region; therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully indorse the above-named Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair, and commend it to the citizens of California, as being especially worthy of their attention and respect.

ON CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Staff of Manila American Arrested on Complaint of Davis.

MANILA, March 2.—William Crozier, editor; Mr. Kenney, manager, and Mr. Green, a reporter, of the American, have been arrested on the charge of libeling General Davis. When General Davis expressed his partial disapproval of the findings in the Major Glen case, the American published an editorial charging General Davis with a desire to curry favor with the Administration, in the hope of being selected to succeed General Miles in the command of the Army. General Davis referred this article to Governor Taft.

Penal Code for Philippines.

MANILA, March 2.—The Government is preparing to promulgate a penal code to supersede the Spanish code. Vice-Governor Wright is the author of the new code. It is modeled after those of several American states.

LADRONES ARE ROUTED.

Lieutenant Scatters One Band and Constabulary Capture Stronghold.

MANILA, March 2.—A detachment of scouts, under the command of Lieutenant Nickerson, attacked and defeated a body of ladrones near the Village of Mariquiana, seven miles from Manila, Sunday. Lieutenant Nickerson attacked before daylight. After an hour's fighting the ladrones scattered and 19 were killed and many wounded. There were no casualties on the side of the scouts.

The constabulary last Wednesday surprised and captured a stronghold of the ladrones in the mountains of Albay, Luzon, where a force of the ladrones attacked a small detachment of constabulary on February 20. The constabulary on Wednesday met with some resistance from the ladrones who were defeated with a loss of ten killed and four captured. The ladrones' stronghold and supplies were burned.

Merger Case to Be Advanced.

ST. PAUL, March 2.—Clerk of the United States District Court Langley received from the State Department at Washington a copy of the recent act of Congress under which the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company will be heard by three Judges of the United States District Court. Accompanying the copy of the act is a certificate of the case by Attorney-General Knox. He calls attention to the act and asks that the eight Judges of the District Court be notified and that three of them give the case precedence on their calendars. This will expedite the hearing of the case, as an appeal from the decision of the Judges will go direct to the United States Supreme Court. The case will probably come up for hearing early in April.

Medric Robillard Dead.

DENVER, March 2.—Medric Robillard, known in the theatrical world as Louis Martinetti, is dead at Victor, Colo., and his remains will be shipped to Fall River, Mass., for burial. Death was caused by apoplexy. Martinetti was the chief comedian of "The Devil's Auction" and was taken ill when playing at Cripple Creek. He was born at Montreal in 1868 and was the youngest of the famous Martinetti family of acrobats.

Winners in Chess Contest.

MONTE CARLO, March 2.—The second round of the second half of the International Chess Tournament was played today. Maroczy beat Moreau; Pillsbury beat Schlecter; Taubenhaus beat Albin; Teichmann beat Marchall; Meises beat Reggio; and the game between Tarrasch and Mason resulted in a draw.

Schmittberger Is Promoted.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Police Captains Schmittberger and Titus were today promoted to Inspectors.