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FOR W. BECHER

Move for a Suitable Memorial.

GREAT PREACHER PRAISED

Ex-President Cleveland Makes Leading Address.

REMARKS BY JUSTICE BREWER

Plan is to Raise Fund of \$250,000, and With it Create an Expressive Memorial on Site of Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A great mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn tonight for the purpose of raising funds to erect a memorial in honor of Henry Ward Beecher, the founder of Plymouth Church and for 30 years its pastor. Many hundreds who were turned away from the doors gathered at an overflow meeting in Plymouth Church. Mayor Seth Low presided at the Academy of Music meeting, and among the prominent persons who paid tribute to the memory of the great preacher were: Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, and Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago. Favorite hymns were rendered by the Plymouth choir.

Mayor Low introduced ex-President Cleveland, who said:

Mr. Cleveland's Address.

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: I claim the right to join in these exercises for reasons peculiarly my own. I am here in obedience to an impulse that will not be denied; and I am accredited to this assembly by a condition of heart and by an influence which has been strong within me for many years. It is now more than 40 years ago that I heard in Plymouth Church a sermon whose impressiveness has remained fresh and bright in my mind during all the time that has since passed. In days of trial and tribulation, perplexity, the memory of that sermon has been a comfort, and in every time of depression and discouragement the lesson it taught has brought restoration of hope and confidence. I remember as if it were but yesterday the fervid eloquence of the great preacher as he captivated my youthful understanding and pleased my youthful imagination. The entrance of two young men upon the world's jostling activities—one laden like a beast of burden with world's expectations, and the other with a light step and cheerful determination, seeking the way of duty and usefulness and striving for the reward promised to those who love and serve God and labor for humanity. I remember for a moment lost the impression made upon me by the vivid contrast, thrillingly painted in words that burned between the two careers, nor have I ever failed to realize the meaning of the truth taught by the description given of the happy compensations in life and the peace and solace in death of the one, and the racking disappointments in life and the despair in death of the other. That sermon has been to me in all these years a source of strength and comfort. I present its recollection today as a personal credential of my own, especially entitling me to representation among those who meet to recall and memorialize the fame and usefulness of Henry Ward Beecher.

"I am not here, however, for the purpose of only paying tribute to a grateful recollection, nor solely to acknowledge the personal benefit and service I have received from the teachings of the illustrious dead. I have come to join in the kind of hero worship which is the natural result of a reverent recognition of that greatness which manifests itself in humble faith and trust in God inspire sincere and brave service in the cause of humanity's elevation and betterment. It has been wisely said that hero worship will endure while man endures. Let us accept this as a pleasant truth, upon the condition that the man or woman whose worship and the manner of their worship are of the very essence of the matter. Let us believe that there is no sadder symptom of a generation's bad moral health than its lack of faith in its great men and its loss of reverence for its heroes; but let this belief be coupled with the reservation that those called great shall be truly great, and that the heroic challenge our reverence shall be truly heroic, measured by standards adjusted to the highest moral conditions of man's civilization.

"We cannot have the least misgiving concerning the completeness of the hero whose name is on our lips tonight and whose memory is in our hearts. Should a hero's aims and purposes be high and noble? Our hero devoted his life to teaching the love of God and pointing out to his fellow-men the way of their soul's salvation. Should he be unselfish, self-sacrificing and generous? Our hero's self-sacrifice our hero showed out constantly and brightly, and his life will be searched in vain for a selfish, ungenerous act. Should he be courageously and aggressively a lover of his country and a champion of freedom? Our hero, in the day of his country's danger and trial, challenged all comers in defense of our National safety and unity. He stood like a rock against doubters at home; and he confronted any threatening throng abroad with a steady, undying courage which wrought triumph for his country and for its consecration to nobler freedom. Should he be brave and patient under personal suffering and affliction? Our hero, when afflictions came from heaven, submissively continued to praise God; and when he felt the cruel stings of man's ingratitude he serenely looked toward his Heavenly Father's face and kept within the comforting light of a pure conscience. Should a hero crowd all his high moral attributes with great and beneficent achievements? Our hero led thousands upon thousands to the way of eternal life; he surrounded with religion with cheerful brightness and taught that it grows best, not in the darkness of terror, but in the constant sunshine of God's unfailing love.

"He performed the highest service to his country in a spirit of absolutely pure patriotism. His life and influence were

blest benefactions to his countrymen far and near, and by no means the least of all he did, he created Plymouth Church and kindled there a light of Christian faith and hope whose unwavering and unending warmth and light have in every corner of our land dispelled the chill and gloom of doubt and fear. We desire to establish a memorial to our hero. We know that there is no need of duplicating a reminder that Henry Ward Beecher has lived and is no longer with us in the body. We know that neither monument nor memorial avails to the dead, and we know that nothing more than the monument of man is necessary to his remembrance. And yet in loving honor to his name we would erect a memorial through which the living will be quickened and strengthened in the emotions and sentiments so much a part of his life and death. We would make our memorial an agency for the continuation of the mission which he undertook when he consecrated himself to the service of God and the elevation and improvement of his fellow-men, and by the love he still bore toward God and men we would invoke his approval of our work. We seek to build a memorial which should be a shrine, surrounded and pervaded by our hero's influence and spirit, inspiring all who worship there to noble deeds. We would invite to his shrine from near and far those whose hearts have been touched by his earnest tones, if haply they might bear again his words of love and comfort, and we would invite those who have never known his ministrations to come, and standing within the influence of that sacred place, to feel its gentle leading to a better and more useful life.

Beecher Told How.

"Our hero has himself declared in what manner his shrine should be approached: 'When I fall and am buried in Greenwood let no man dare to stand over the turf and say "Here lies Henry Ward Beecher." For God knows that I will not be there. Look up, if you love me, and if you feel ready to help you on your way home, stand with your foot on my turf and look up; for I will not hear anybody who does not speak with his mouth toward heaven.'

"It would savor of hardness if we who knew Mr. Beecher and his work, and who now contemplate the building of a monument to the apostle of inspiration of his labors, would be content with a mere idle token of remembrance. Assuredly, if it is to memorialize his unsparring constant usefulness and his fidelity in interpreting to his fellow men the message of God, our memorial must be a center of work which shall redound to the glory of God and the good of humanity.

"It is also entirely manifest that we can build no memorial worthy of our hero which will attract his favor and the presence of his spirit without making Plymouth Church a part of it. No place on earth so pervaded by his spirit and influence, and his love and affection for earthly things has no abiding place more than this. Plymouth Church was erected by and for him. During more than 40 years he lived and labored here. It was an engrossing subject of his devotion and the scene of his anxious, self-sacrificing labors and joyful triumphs. Living, his name and fame were known; and after his death, he has sanctified it.

"If our work of building a memorial to our hero in the spirit that he would have us to do, we must do it with the love we have for his memory a serious purpose to emulate his love for humanity, our hero worship will be inspiring and elevating. If, instead, we build a memorial to him, we extend his lifework, we shall not only exemplify our affection for him, but shall follow the designs of God as they were revealed to him, and we shall erect a monument to his memory which shall cast off its burden of sin and selfishness and uncharitableness, we shall know that there is here a work that through his intercession our efforts have received a divine blessing."

Justice Brewer's Remarks.

Mr. Cleveland was followed by Justice Brewer, who said: "In the marvelous transforming years from 1859 to 1890 Henry Ward Beecher was a man of great influence. He was the most conspicuous member of an illustrious family. We are here to testify to him. Only a few speak, but you are our witnesses."

"He was nature's child, and in some respects always a child. The overflowing nature of the boy remained a perennial spring. He could not repress his overflowing. In his pathos and humor was always at home. When some of his ministerial brethren gently expostulated with him for what they thought too much levity in the pulpit he replied: 'I love my brethren, you would forgive me if you know how much I kept back.'

"He never placed his heart in a straight jacket or let it be chilled by the cold touch of a prudish propriety. All through life he followed his impulses. During the bitter hours of the Civil War, both at home and abroad, his voice rang out strongly, hotly and bravely for freedom. He loved the Stars and Stripes. He was emphatically a preacher in politics. It was fitting that when the flag lowered at Fort Sumter on April 4, 1861, Mr. Beecher should be selected to utter for the nation its exultant, triumphant halloo.

"Again note his constant hostility to all forms of oppression. To him the Declaration of Independence meant all that it said. The consent of the governed was no glittering generality. He was a leader in the great struggle in the Republic between liberty and slavery. He stood with those who had goods but no conscience for sale. And as faith without works is dead, Beecher's Bibles in Kansas became solid arguments for freedom. He read from the first meaning of the great Civil War; not party supremacy, not sectional domination, but the transmuting into the life-blood of the Nation the vivifying spirit of Webster's prophetic words, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'

Saw More Than One Wrong.

"Wrong to the negro was not only the wrong that appealed to him. He denounced before San Francisco audiences the cruelty to the Chinese. Were he now living how would he thunder against the legislation of Christian America which authorizes the arrest and deportation without trial of a Chinese laborer who does not carry with him a certificate as to city ordinances often authorize the shooting of a dog found on the streets without a tag on his collar.

"Nor were his love of liberty and hatred of oppression bounded by the territorial limits of his own land. The oppressed everywhere were his friends. He welcomed Kosuth. Plymouth pulpit was open to every noble soul coming with an appeal for struggling humanity. And in all this he was but following the leadings of his heart. He believed in liberty, nay, more, he loved it, not for himself alone, but for all the sons and daughters of the earth.

"So also his theology. It was condensed in a single sentence, 'God is love.' Although brought up under the old New England theology, among whose affirmations the certainty and place of endless

CAUSE OF FIGHT

Certain Leaders Bound to Hold On.

HAD TO KILL STATEHOOD

Otherwise New Set of Men Would Lead Senate.

MERITS OF BILL NOT THE ISSUE

By Passage of Quay's Pet Many Others Might Have Got Through—Extra Session and Personal Convenience.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 8.—If the foresight of the Republican leaders of the Senate had been as good as their hindsight, they probably would not have made the strenuous opposition to the admission of three new states that they did, and they would have been able to have secured much more legislation if that bill had been allowed to pass. But after the fight last Summer and the resumption of the fight as soon as the past session began, which lined up nearly all the men who manage the affairs of the Senate against the bill, the question of leadership became involved. If the statehood bill had passed Aldrich, Allison, Hale, Lodge, Platt and Hanna would have lost prestige, and Quay, Ekins, Foraker and Gillingham would have been in the ascendency. As the fight of the statehood bill progressed it soon became evident that in order to make their power felt, the first-named group, who are the dominant influence in the Senate, must, at all hazards, defeat the statehood bill, even if it forced an extra session of Congress. Neither the Republicans who favored the three states, nor their Democratic allies, wished to go to that extreme, or at least there were enough of their party who would have voted to abandon the statehood bill before taking the responsibility of defeating appropriation bills and forcing an extra session.

Jolt for These Leaders.

This Republican leadership, which was maintained for the men who have been dominant so long by the defeat of the statehood bill, received a severe jolt, however, in the defeat of the Aldrich currency bill, the Philippine tariff bill, and the postponement of treaties to a special session of the Senate. Aldrich supposed he had the "wheels well greased" for his financial bill, and Lodge had promised the President that the Philippine tariff bill should pass. It seems to be understood about the Senate that Lodge induced the President to send in the urgent message for the Philippine bill with the belief that he was going to be able to pass it. As all of the Republican leaders were involved in the Aldrich and Philippine bills and their course on the statehood bill had consumed so much time that action could not be taken on these two important measures, their prestige has been shaken to that extent. The achievement of defeating the statehood bill is none of the best, especially as every Republican National platform in late years pledged the party to admit these territories and the last one especially named the three territories to be admitted.

In connection with Congressional business, at the short session of Congress, there is always the "extra session bugaboo." Often times Senators and Representatives proclaim that this or that action will result in the "necessity of an extra session." Some of these men go so far as to say that the business interests will be disturbed, and that Congress owes it to the people not to be in session any longer than possible. It is rather a sad commentary upon Congress thus to stigmatize itself, to say the pick of the Nation as embodied in the Senate and House, is dangerous to the common welfare. As a matter of fact no danger exists from Congress being in session. It simply resolves itself down to the personal convenience of Senators and Representatives.

With the expiration of the short session on Congress on March 4, these men look forward to nine months of absolute vacation from public duties, during which time they draw their salaries as if they were at work, and can go about their private affairs, go to Europe or do anything else they please, being absolutely free from the necessity of attending to duties for which they are elected and paid. There is no menace in an extra session. Business was not disturbed by the extra session which President Cleveland called in 1893, or the legislation which that special session enacted was for the benefit of the country. Neither was business disturbed by the extra session which President McKinley called in 1897, and the Republican party points to the fact that great prosperity followed the enactment of the Dingley law, which was the principal business of that session.

Need for Special Session.

If the Aldrich financial bill was as necessary as its author alleged it to be, and if the Philippine tariff bill was as necessary as President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge said it was, then there should be an extra session for these measures. But, again, the personal convenience of people enters into this question. President Roosevelt has made all his arrangements for a hunting trip in the West, and also for an extended trip through to the Pacific Coast and Yellowstone Park. He does not want "Congress on his hands," to use a phrase of President Cleveland's. Senators and Representatives do not want to be inconvenienced by being compelled to remain in Washington for the purpose of passing

either the Aldrich bill or the Philippine tariff bill.

Privately the Republican leaders will say that if Congress should be in session there would be nothing but discussion upon trusts, and that there would be no business to be done. The Littlefield bill should be taken up and passed. But the Republican majority of the Senate, which flatly refused to consider the Littlefield bill in the closing days of Congress, could do so again. Republicans generally declare that sufficient legislation has been enacted for a trial, and that it would be unwise to enact any more trust legislation. Democratic debate in the Senate upon this subject would soon grow tiresome, and the effect would be worn off long before it could be felt in the coming political campaign.

All the excuses for not meeting fall to the ground and the one main reason stands out plainly: The personal convenience of lawmakers is alone consulted, and that is the determining factor in not having a session of Congress to pass legislation which failed.

Constitutionality of Cuban Treaty.

There is going to be a great deal of discussion on the constitutionality of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The point will no doubt be raised that the Constitution gives the House of Representatives power to originate legislation to raise revenue, and consequently the executive cannot originate it in a reciprocity treaty. Just before the House adjourned a resolution was prepared by Representative Tawney declaring it the sense of the House that no treaty or other legislation affecting the revenues could originate anywhere except in the House of Representatives. The difficulty with this resolution is that it is an open question and one which it would probably be well to determine, and therefore they think it will be a good idea to pass the Cuban reciprocity treaty, put it in operation and test the matter before the Supreme Court as to whether the treaty-making power is limited in any manner whatever, and determine forever this question that has been in controversy so long. It is believed that if the Cuban treaty is ratified at a special session of the Senate the President will not put it in force unless he is advised by Attorney-General Knox that the treaty does not need to be approved by the House of Representatives.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

Put in 144 Hours to Day—Bills and Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House of Representatives, today made public an official compilation made by Tally Clerk Wakefield showing the work done by the House during the 57th Congress. It shows that the longest day of the session lasted, with recesses, 144 hours, during which 90 roll-calls were taken. The number of bills and resolutions introduced in the House during the two sessions of the Congress was 18,420, and reports were made on 2310 bills and resolutions. The Senate sent to the House 1330 Senate bills and resolutions. The House disposed of 243 of the measures originating with it and of 1012 of the Senate bills and resolutions, making a total of 3440 bills and resolutions. The Congress left on its calendars 405 House and 113 Senate bills and resolutions. Fifteen of the members of the House died during the Congress, seven resigned and Messrs. Rhea (Ky.) and Butler (Mo.) were unseated, the latter twice.

But Two Protocols Now Open.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The protocol between Venezuela and Sweden and Norway for the adjustment of the claims of the latter countries against Venezuela has been completed and will be signed by Baron Agrippe for Norway and Mr. Bowen for Venezuela as soon as the document can be engrossed at the State Department. The King of Spain will name the umpire of the commission. This leaves only two of the protocols with the unaltered nations to be completed, viz., Spain and Denmark, and Mr. Bowen hopes they may be signed this week.

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DOWN TO DEATH

British Columbia Coal Mine Accident.

FOUR DEAD THE RESULT

Thrilling and Heroic Work of the Rescuers.

POISONOUS GAS THE TROUBLE

When Seven Had Been Overcome, Jack McLeod, a Cape Breton Miner, Went Into the Death Hole and Got All Out—Only Three Lived.

FERGUSON, B. C., March 8.—As a result of poisonous gases left in a winze of the Nettie L. mine yesterday, four men are dead and two others are injured, but may recover. The dead:

Patrick Crilly, chief boss.
Allan Caulder.
Edward Cogan.
Robert Savage.
The injured:
Nels Johnson and Otto Bloom, both overcome by gas.

The afternoon shift had fired its usual shots before leaving the mine. In one of the lower winzes gas formed, and when Robert Savage went down he was overcome. In attempting to rescue him, George Groshey was overcome and dropped Savage's body to the bottom of the shaft. Other attempts at rescue were unavailing, until Jack McLeod descended with a rope and succeeded in bringing all the bodies to the surface, including the four dead men, and three others who had attempted to rescue the imprisoned miners.

An inquest will be held tomorrow. No blame is attached to the mining company or employees, as the accident seems to have been unavoidable. The remains of the dead men are at Miners' Union Hall, and the entire camp is in mourning. McLeod's bravery will be suitably rewarded. He is not injured by his terrible experience.

The day shift at the mine fired its shots and quit work at 4 P. M. The night shift went on at 7 P. M. Robert Savage went to his machine to continue drilling from the bottom of the winze in the lower workings. This afternoon appears to have been full of powder smoke and carbonic acid gas. When Savage reached his post, or possibly before doing so, he shouted for help, saying that he was smothering.

George Groshey descended to his rescue, and succeeded in bringing him nearly up the floor level, when Groshey became insensible. The body of Savage dropped back down the winze, a distance of about 40 feet. Allan Caulder, a gallant young fellow, only 20 years of age, rushed down the ladder. On reaching the bottom of the ladder he called out for help, and Pat Crilly, the shift boss and brother of the superintendent, descended to share Caulder's fate.

The men above begged with each other for the honor of risking their lives to save the men below. Barclay Crilly went down and actually reached his brother, but the gas drove him up to the level more dead than alive. He was almost exhausted when he struggled back to the winze head.

Six men were down in the dark where only death lived in the poisonous gas, when Jack McLeod, a Cape Breton miner of great experience and heroism, made an attempt with a rope. In the dark he stumbled across a body, which he secured with the line and bore to the ladder foot. The men above raised poor Paddy Crilly to the level. McLeod partly sustained him step by step from the ladder. Six times did McLeod ascend with the body of a rescued comrade, and six times descended to meet his own more than probable death.

The sixth and last man having been carried up, McLeod collapsed, and Jack Sweeney descended to see if any more were remaining in the winze below. For the seventh time McLeod had to go back with John Hendricks to Sweeney's rescue.

TO TRY THE WIRELESS.

Scheme of Armour & Co. to Connect Their Various Plants.

CHICAGO, March 8.—It is stated here that Armour & Co. have arranged for a test of the wireless telegraphy as applied to communication between the cities where they have packing-houses. They now maintain leased telegraph wires west of Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Sioux City, and east to Allegheny, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. After preliminary experiments between the Chicago stockyards and the company's offices down town, plants will be installed, the first experiments will prove successful, to test the system between Chicago and one of the four Western cities. Officials of the company estimate that if the wireless system can be successfully worked between important cities in which the company maintains its large offices, an annual saving of at least \$250,000 will be effected.

TO BRIEF CANADA'S CASE

Winnipeg Man Appointed on Alaska Boundary Matter.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 8.—F. C. Wade, of this city, has received notice of his appointment as one of the counsel to prepare Canada's case for presentation to the Alaska Boundary Commission. Mr. Wade left here today en route to Ottawa, Washington and London. He was for several years Crown Prosecutor and legal representative of the Canadian government at Dawson, Yukon, and has an intimate knowledge of the Alaskan and Yukon territory in dispute.