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## CANAL IN DOUBT

### Difficulties in Way of Dalles Project.

## HARTS' PLAN IS CHANGED

### Dam at Five-Mile Rapids Is Impracticable.

## DIG CANAL BETWEEN RAPIDS

### Board of Engineers Finds That Only Feasible Plan—Work May Begin on Approved Work, Pending Action of Congress.

The board of engineers declares Captain Harts' plan for building a canal at Five-Mile Rapids, on the Columbia River, impracticable.

It declares for a canal between Five and Ten-Mile Rapids.

The board has raised the estimates above the limit fixed by Congress, and there is a question whether the War Department has authority to proceed with work.

It may be decided to proceed with the approved parts of the Harts project and call on Congress for a further appropriation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—The Board of Engineer officers which has been considering the Harts plan for overcoming the obstructions in the Columbia River, between The Dalles and Celilo, is soon to hold a final meeting and report to the Chief of Engineers. It will not approve of the Harts project in full, but will recommend changes necessary to make it entirely feasible, and these changes will bring the cost of the improvement above the figure estimated by Captain Harts, whose plan called for the expenditure of approximately \$4,000,000.

The principal flaw in the Harts scheme is the proposed dam which is intended to be built in the river, immediately below the head of Five Mile Rapids, with a view to raising the level of the river between that point and Ten Mile Rapids, about 20 feet, thereby "drowning out" Ten Mile Rapids and making it unnecessary to remove any but the largest obstructions in that part of the river. It is practically the unanimous opinion of the board that such a dam cannot be built. At the site proposed the river flows through a channel only about 300 feet wide. Being confined between narrow banks, and under enormous pressure the great volume of the Columbia is forced through this gorge at a terrific velocity, so great, in the board's opinion, that it is beyond a possibility to construct a dam. It asserts that any material placed in the river at that point would be carried down stream before touching bottom, and that even concrete blocks weighing 20 to 30 tons, as proposed by Captain Harts, would be floated away like chips in that current. The board gave a great deal of study to the dam proposition, and considered all feasible ways of building the proposed structure, but concluded that it could not be done.

The board thinks the only feasible plan will be to construct a canal around Ten Mile Rapids, and to remove existing obstructions in the stretch of river between the two rapids, utilizing as much of the river as possible.

The board also finds that Captain Harts' estimates are at times too low on some of the work which has the indorsement of the board. In general, his plan is approved, and it is thought that, by adopting hydraulic appliances, any danger of a filling-in of the canal by drift sand can be avoided.

There is considerable doubt whether the

Secretary of War will be authorized to proceed with work on these canals, in view of the board's finding that the work will cost more than estimated by Captain Harts. The last river and harbor bill authorized the building of the canal, but at the same time provided for the appointment of the Engineer Board to "modify the Harts project in such a way as to diminish the cost thereof, and if said improvement can be so modified, then said work shall be prosecuted under such modified project, otherwise the same shall be prosecuted under the existing project," meaning the Harts plan.

### Question of Authority.

The question to be considered is whether that act gives authority for the construction of a canal system costing more than Captain Harts' estimate. Had a cheaper plan been found, work would have commenced early in the summer, or had the Harts plan proven entirely feasible, that project could have been started. It is possible the Secretary will authorize work on the approved portions of the project, the upper and lower canals, and call on Congress at the next session for further authorization and appropriation for the third canal found necessary to overcome Ten Mile Rapids.

The board also considered the continuous canal scheme from The Dalles to Celilo, but, as this will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, it will not be recommended.

Senator Ankeny today requested the engineers to spend a part of the appropriation for the lower Columbia River in improving Vancouver harbor and approaches. He was told that this could not be done without specified appropriation, as that work is not held as part of the lower Columbia River improvement.

### TO STUDY ALASKA SALMON.

#### Commission of Experts Will Seek Method of Perpetuating Supply.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—By decision of the President, a commission of fishery experts, including President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University; Dr. Evermann, of the Fish Commission, and several other scientists, will spend the summer studying Alaska salmon, with a view to devising a practical means of perpetuating the salmon supply, and of promulgating adequate regulations governing fishing and the establishment of hatcheries. Especial attention will be paid to the question of propagation, as many of the hatcheries heretofore established have been successful, and efforts will also be made to find out why private attempts at propagation have failed. The operations of the present fishery laws will be gone into with a view to recommending modifications.

### BEDFORD'S HEAD GOES OFF.

#### Indian Commissioner Finally Dismisses Foster's Chief Henchman.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today finally ordered the dismissal of Charles Bedford as chief clerk of the Puyallup Indian Commission at Tacoma, to take effect April 1. After that date the office of chief clerk will be abolished.

Bedford called attention to the superfluity of his office a year ago, when he deserted his post without leave to lobby in Washington for five weeks against the appointment of Collector Ide. The department determined to dismiss him two months or so ago, but upon personal appeals from Senator Foster, Bedford was allowed to remain a little longer. Senator Foster is now seeking another office for Bedford, who has been one of his staunch supporters throughout.

### Movements of Senators.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 24.—Senator Fulton left for home today, going first to New York and then to Nebraska, where he will visit his mother. He will reach home the middle of next week.

Senator Ankeny will leave for the Virginia Hot Springs tomorrow, where he will stay a while, in an endeavor to attack of rheumatism.

If Mrs. Foster is able to travel, Senator Foster will start for Tacoma next Monday.

Senator Mitchell will remain in Washington indefinitely.

### Textile Workers All Ask Advance.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—The textile workers of this city are now in line with the Taunton, New Bedford and Fall River factories to ask for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. At a meeting of the Textile Council tonight the council was authorized to ask for an increase of 11 per cent.

## HER STORY ENDED

### Mrs. Burdick's Version of Her Misdeeds.

## PENNELL PURSUED HER

### Even Mrs. Pennell Sought to Avert Exposure.

## FEARING HUSBAND'S SUICIDE

### Murdered Man's Widow Wanted to Save Her "Honor"—Her Lawyer Tries to Throw Suspicion on Mrs. Pennell as Murderess.

Mrs. Burdick completed her story of her relations with Pennell at the inquest on her husband's body yesterday.

She denied any knowledge of Burdick's murder.

She admitted that Pennell managed the divorce proceedings for her, and proposed to get a divorce himself, then marry her.

Dread of the humiliation growing out of a public divorce trial made him melancholy and hint at suicide.

Mrs. Pennell pleaded with Burdick to forgive his wife and drop the divorce suit.

Mrs. Burdick denied having given Pennell her key of the house, and said she would have warned her husband if Pennell had threatened to harm him.

The examination by Mrs. Burdick's lawyer was evidently designed to convey the impression that Mrs. Pennell might be the murderess.

BUFFALO, March 24.—"Have you received any information as to who killed your husband?"

"No, sir."

"You swear you have no knowledge nor information as to who killed him?"

"I do."

These questions were addressed to Mrs. Alice Hull Burdick this afternoon by District Attorney Coatsworth at the inquest into the death of her husband. The answers were returned by Mrs. Burdick in a calm, clear voice. The questions came abruptly while the District Attorney was drawing from Mrs. Burdick information about her relations with Arthur Pennell. She had denied that Pennell took her key to the front door of the Burdick home while they were in New York together, and had duplicates made of it. The District Attorney put the question regarding the key to Mrs. Burdick in a number of different forms, but the answers always were emphatic denials that she or Pennell had ever ordered duplicates or that the key had left her possession during her last absence from home. Mrs. Burdick was calmer and more collected today than yesterday while testifying. She left the stand at 4:15.

To complete the examination of every one known to have been in the Burdick home on the night of February 25, when Edwin L. Burdick was murdered, the District Attorney today called to the stand the two youngest Burdick children, Carol and Alton, aged respectively 13 and 10 years. The District Attorney questioned the children closely about the events that occurred at their home on the night before and the morning after the murder of their father. The children displayed no more sign of emotion than did their grandmother, mother of old sister while talking about the terrible death of their father. Their recollection of the happenings at the time of the tragedy was rather hazy, and "I don't remember" was usually the answer they gave when the District Attorney pressed them closely on any point.

### Implicit Trust in Pennell.

Mrs. Burdick's testimony covered the week in which Burdick was murdered, and the name of Arthur R. Pennell was constantly upon her lips. She trusted him implicitly in everything. The District Attorney read a number of letters written to Mrs. Pennell, in which she said life was not worth living without her, and that death would not be welcome. She knew nothing of a document found in her safety deposit vault binding Pennell to pay her \$5,000 in the event of being unable to marry her. Although it was among Mrs. Burdick's private papers in the vault, she claimed to have been ignorant of its existence. Mrs. Burdick declared that the last time she saw Pennell was on Tuesday before the murder. He left her that night in Atlantic City, arriving in Buffalo Wednesday. She was informed of Mr. Burdick's death by a message from Mrs. Hull on the following Friday, and hastened to Buffalo. She reached her home Saturday morning. A brief note of sympathy from Pennell came to the house that day. She never heard from him or saw him, she said, between that time and the day he was killed by his automobile plunging into the stone quarry.

Before leaving the stand Mrs. Burdick took occasion to say in reply to questions from her attorney that nothing improper or immoral had occurred between her and Pennell. At the same time she said her husband was fond of the society of other women, and for some reason not quite clear she said that Mrs. Pennell was quite familiar with the dining-room and "den" in the Burdick home.

### Denies She Hit Burdick.

"There was an occasion about two years ago when you and Mr. Burdick had quite an altercation at your house?" asked Mr. Coatsworth, when Mrs. Burdick had taken her seat in the witness chair.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"And after that it was necessary for him to wear a piece of court plaster on his head?"

"No, sir."

"Did you not at that time strike him over the head with a chair?"

"I did not."

"Did you at any time leave your family after you returned from Atlantic City in 1901 and prior to December, 1902?"

"No, sir."

"Did Mr. Burdick?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you recall a time in 1902 when Mr. Burdick left home and lived at the Genesee Hotel?"

"No, sir. He went out of town early in 1902 but returned again."

"You received a letter from your husband from Indianapolis in January, last year?"

"Yes, sir."

"I will read it: 'Received a letter today from A. R. P., of the contents of which you are familiar. I shall decline to have an interview with him.'"

In that letter Burdick said he did not intend to come home again. Mrs. Burdick wrote a letter in reply, in which she pleaded with her husband not to persist in his determination to sue for divorce. She made an appeal on behalf of the children, especially to Marion.

"My God, Ed, this must not be. You cannot be so cruel to us. You have been generous; continue to do so," the letter continued.

Mrs. Burdick said she remembered having written it. It was dated January 27, 1902.

"That letter was sufficient to induce him to return to his home?" queried Mr. Coatsworth.

### Met Pennell, Though Forgiveness.

In response to the inquiry, Mrs. Burdick said she had an interview with her husband afterward at his office. She asked him to return to his home. She said he intended to do so.

"And after that you continued to meet Pennell?"

"I do not remember."

"Why, it was right after that that you had all those clandestine meetings, wasn't it?"

"Not right after that, no."

"But soon after?"

"Well, he sought me constantly."

"On what date was it when you jumped out of the window on Seventh street?"

"December 2."

"What church did you go to after that?"

"The Church of the Ascension."

"What did Burdick say to you when you returned home that night?"

"I told him I had been to church. He said he knew where I had been and he asked me why I did not let him in when he knocked. I said I would have if I had known it was he. He told me that I would have to leave the house and he

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

## ALL GATHERED IN

### Beef Trust Buys Up Smaller Packeries.

## FORMS NEW CORPORATION

### Seven Firms Absorbed by Chicago's Big Three.

## STEP TOWARDS NEW MONOPOLY

### Armour, Swift and Morris Own All Stock of Company Which Owns All Outside Meat-Packing Houses.

The big beef packers of Chicago have taken a long step towards creating a monopoly by buying up seven other packing companies.

They have been transferred to the National Packing Company, of which all the stock is owned by Armour, Swift, Morris, and their associates.

It will be a close corporation, no stock being placed on the market.

This step is considered as a preliminary to the consolidation of all the beef-packing interests.

CHICAGO, March 24.—(Special.)—Announcement of the incorporation of the National Packing Company, capitalized at \$15,000,000 and including several of the smaller plants in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, was made today by J. P. Lyman, president of the company. The incorporation papers were taken out in New Jersey, and the following are the companies purchased:

Omaha Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company, Hutchinson Packing Company, Anglo-American Provision Company, United Dressed Beef Company and the Fowler Packing Company. The purchase, it is said, is made for investment, with the idea of doing a business of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year.

The directors, whose names follow, are all interested in the big packing companies of Chicago: J. H. Lyman, J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, Edward Morris, P. A. Valentine, Arthur Meeker, Len Swift, E. F. Swift, Ira Morris, James D. Standish, Kenneth K. McLapen, J. D. Standish is secretary and treasurer.

The National Packing Company will rank next in size after the Armour and Swift concerns, which do a business of upward of \$50,000,000 each. It will have headquarters in Chicago.

### Will Be Close Corporation.

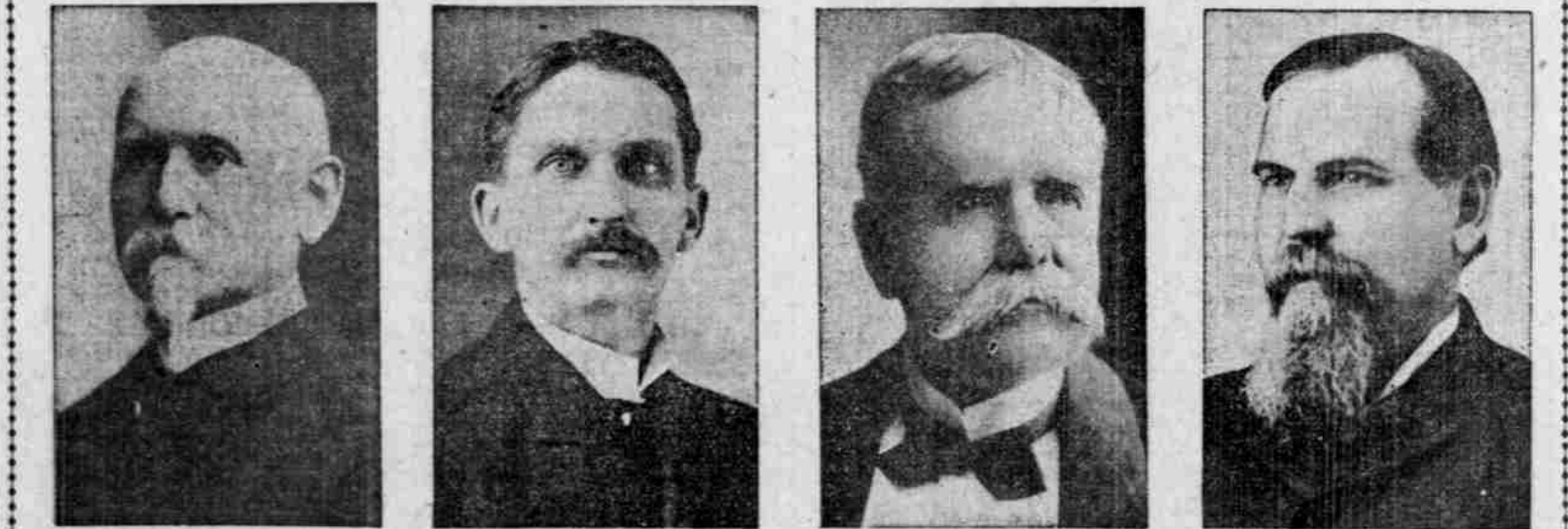
There is to be no offering of the stock of the company for public subscription, all the shares being taken by the interests that bought in the constituent companies. The stock will probably remain in the hands of the present small number of

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## MEMBERS OF THE UTAH LEWIS AND CLARK COMMISSION



**George Phelps Holman.**  
SALT LAKE, Utah, March 24.—(Special.)—The members of the Utah Lewis and Clark Commission are as follows:  
George Phelps Holman was born at Salem, Or., February 6, 1842, being the first white child born in that city. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1865, from the Albany Law School in 1869, and was the first native son to be admitted to the Oregon bar. He was also the first native son elected to the Oregon Legislature, having been chosen in 1888. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Oregon. In 1892 he came to Salt Lake. He is in the lumber business here, and has valuable mineral interests.

**A. B. Lewistates.**  
Bishop Hiram B. Clawson came to Utah in 1848, and has long been prominent in the Mormon Church. In 1855, when the warlike against polygamy was being vigorously waged, Bishop Clawson was sent to the penitentiary for six months. At the trial he en-

**Hiram B. Clawson.**  
tered a plea of guilty, refusing to deny his marriage relations. In concluding his remarks to the court, in explanation of his plea, he made the somewhat famous declaration, "To me there are only two courses; one is prison and honor, the other is liberty and dishonor." He has seen service on a number of boards, in which he has shown great executive ability.

**Fred J. Kiesel.**  
A. B. Lewistates is a Republican member of the Utah Senate. His home is at Milford, in the southern part of the state, where he has large mining interests. He came to Utah from Chicago about three years ago.

**Hiram B. Clawson.**  
Fred J. Kiesel is a business man of Ogden, and has long been prominent in the intermountain country. He was a Democratic member of the Utah Constitutional Convention, and has served in two of the State Senates. He has extensive business and irrigation interests in Eastern Oregon.