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Plan on Which All Irish Parties Have United.

EMPIRE'S CREDIT IS PLEDGED

Parliament, Which Nationalists Receive With Approval - pld Enemies Made Friends by It.

by the tenents was introduced in the

It contemplates a pledge of the credit of the British Empire to the amount of \$730,000,000, secured by Pish land, and a direct grant of \$60,000,000

the plan adopted by the Irish landlord

The Nationalists received the bill favorably, but reserve judgment as to the details, intimating that amendments are needed.

in view of the Irish attitude.

After the session ended, the House was the scene of mutual congratulation among Tory landlords and Nationdaggers' points.

LONDON, March 25.-The Irish Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the government's long-anticipated Irish land purchase bill in the House of Commons this It proposes a free grant of \$60,000,000 for the purposes of the bill. Tenants are to pay 3% per cent interest on loans from the government. Mr. Wynd. three commissioners, to be known as offective bill. Estate Commissioners, shall supervise the The names of the three commiseral and Statistical Department; Frederone of the assistant commissioners on the under the control of the Lord Lleutenant of Ireland. The bill will become effective

November 12. The keen interest felt in this new legislation, which, it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was shown by the crowded house. The peers' gallery and the distinguished strangers' gallery were filled, and there has been no such gathering of members of Parliament since the opening of the session. In the diplomatic galleries sat United States Secretary Henry White, an interested Elkins bill proves to be work of railroad offispectator, while almost every Irish peer listened to Mr. Wyndham's exposition of the bill. From an early hour this morning the stone benches from the House of commons entrance to the doors of the lobby were packed with impatient Irishmen, among whom were many priests. st of these went away without seeing even the inside of the legislative chamber, the galleries of which were crowded as has not been the case for many a day. Michael Davitt, the father of the Land League, celebrated his 57th birthday by re-entering the House for the first time fold his plans. Former Enemies Fraternize.

since he ceased to be a member, in order to hear the Chief Secretary for Ireland un-For the most part the Liberal members sat glum, the applause coming from the Irish benches. A hush of expectation fell upon the assembly as John Redmond, the Irish leader, rose to speak. If he refused to countenance the bill, its death, and perhaps even the government's downfall creed. When the galleries of the House found him sympathetic and nonommittal, a feeling of relief pervaded all sides. What Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and the others said had little effect. Even T. W. Russell, who with others criticised the details and various omissions in Mr. Wyndham's plan, wound up with a gutteral and reluctant admission that "it is a great bul." The passage of the first reading of the bill was followed by a rush to the lobby, where ensued scenes that might well make the ghost of Parnell turn in his The tall form of Lord Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, could be seen amid a crowd of Nationalists who scarcely a year ago would rather have suffered ery penalty than associate with the official head of the Irish government. Reside Lord Dudley stood the grizzled little Sir Anthony McDonnell, the first Nation alist Assistant Irish Secretary. He it was who drafted the bill. Horace Plunkett, Lord Iveagh, Lord Ashbourne and many

nionist members joined the group. The

Duke of Abercorn, the most powerful

andlord in Ireland, asked to be intro-

duced to John Redmond, and a mutual

friend brought the Duke to the leader of he Nationalist party with whom the leader of the Irish landlords heartily shook hands, and they patched up the peace of Ireland over the House of Comons refreshment bar. Earl Dunraven, who, with John Red-

ty for today's procedure, slipped out uletly to avoid congratulations. He said the Associated Press correspondent: Views of Landlords.

"I believe the bill will meet the require ments of all parties. Though I have not had a chance to read them and canno speak definitely concerning the details of the measure, it does certainly seem as though a new era was dawning on a new Ireland. Mr. Wyndham to a great extent has followed the lines of our conference. I think that the landlords and tenants with perhaps some slight amendments, will be able to agree to the main principles of the bill.

The Duke of Abercorn said: "Today's proceedings are certainly a natter for congratulation. I hope that the provisions of the bill, when carefully studied, will be carefully carried out. It looks as though the ancient hatchet had been buried."

John Redmond said he was unable to add anything to his utterances in the House, but he seemed in a quite hopeful mood. Various members of his party, however, frankly discussed Mr. Wynd ham's plan. The omission of adequate provision for those tenants already evicted, doubts whether the landlords would accede to the terms of the measure and objections to the choice of Mr. Wrench as one of the three estate commissioners seem to be the chief difficulties, but all the Nationalist members appeared to be agreed that the bill went farther toward putting Ireland on a prosperous basis than any before introduced, especially as the system is to be administered on a com. mercial rather than on a judicial basis. Hitherto all the land acts have come under the interpretation of the Judges,

whose decisions could not be questioned. The only skeleton at this love feast was Michael Davitt, who, from the public gal. lery, aloof from his former comrades, listened to proposals which opposed his economic ideals.

Several Conservative members expressed to the Associated Press correspondent their anxiety at the government going more deeply into debt, but the general opinion was that the end justified the Sir John Lawrence said:

### Bill Sure to Pass.

"Many among us think that the government has a hard enough financial job on its hands already, but in the face of the demand from both Irish parties we can scarcely help trying to settle a problem which has been such a serious thing so long a time. I think you will find that the government will have a solid majority when the bill is voted."

Mr. Wyndham spoke for one hour and a half, giving the outlines of the complicated measure, skillfully threading his way through a maze of figures, and while not arguing the points of the bill, he brought out the plan in such a manner as ham said he thought the scheme would not involve \$500,000,000, but that \$750,000,000 delay and without division with little could safely be advanced on \$1.000,000 delay and without division. The advances to tenants are limited to of the provisions of the bill brought forth \$2500 in the congested districts and \$5000 little unfriendly criticism. On the conelsewhere The bill also provides that un- trary, John Redmond, T. Healy, Sir Henry tenanted farms and grazing lands shall Campbell-Bannerman, T. W. Russell and be sold to neighboring tenants, and that others termed it a strong and probably

It is already conceded as absolutely certain that the bill will pass, although oners are Michael Finucane, Secretary of it may be modified in its minor details. the Government of Bengal Revenue, Gen- There is a strong disinclination on the part of the Irish and Liberal members to ick Wrench, now one of the Irish Land discuss the bill until it is thoroughly di-Commissioners, and William F. Bailey, gested, except in the most general terms Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, how-Irish Land Commission. They will be ever, gave the Associated Press correspondent the following statements:

Criticism by Davitt.

Mr. Davitt wrote: "No fair or final

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McBride as Ruler of Washington State.

### HIS POLICY OR NOTHING

Meaning of His Veto of Tax Commission Bill.

### DIGGING HIS POLITICAL GRAVE

He Will Go Before the People on His Anti-Railroad Platform-The Weak Points in His Armor-Offices Traded for Votes.

Governor McBride's veto of the tax with his policy of insisting on the passage of the bills he proposed, without change or compromise

He intends to go before the people on tions, but politicians say he cannot win, His course in the Legislature was not an attempt to carry out the policy outlined in the Republican platform. Legislators retaliate for his attacks on them by pointing out that he traded offices for votes for his favorite meas-

SEATTLE, March 25.-(Special.)-Pollicians scarcely believed Governor Mc-Bride would veto the tax commission bill, but now that he has taken such action, it is declared after all this is merely in line with his policy. He and his friends have insisted upon the passage of their own bills and a general acceptance of their own ideas on railroad and tax legislation, to the exclusion of all else. That the Governor should reject any measure that indicated a compromise or an acceptance of another person's ideas is regarded as comewhat natural after the first surprise has passed away.

Politicians believed McBride was in a pole. They thought he would be forced to accept the compromise bill, for it is insisted this measure contains all the features of the Wisconsin law, under which the amount of taxes recovered by the state was greatly increased and made what is considered a necessary prepara-tion for further legislation. This preparation was along the line of a tho comparison of Washington's constitution with those of other states and a comparison of all tax laws. The peculiar features of the Washington constitution lead lawyers to believe the legislation proposed by Governor McBride and his friends would have been unconstitutional, and that the only way in which the taxation problem could be solved was after a thorough investigation by competent authorities. This was one of the objects of the bill the Governor vetoed, though it is insisted the bill would in the meantime provide for an increase in the taxation of corporations.

The Governor, however, has elected to stand by his original programme. It has been known all along that he intended to go before the people two years hence on his railroad and tax records, and it is now clear that he intends to make the issue solely upon the bills which he and his friends persist, have embodied the correct principles, and that anything but an acceptance of these measures was intended as a straddle, which he would not countenance

### McBride Cannot Win.

This action by the Governor is interpreted by politicians to mean it will be impossible for him to win. It is conceded he has made it impossible by his attitude to ever control Pierce or King Counties again. The majority of the northwestern and southwestern counties of the state are against him, and his last veto is expected to create a feeling of distrust in Eastern Washington. It is believed by politicians that the people of the East Side, who have been the Governor's most enthusiastic supporters, will now conclude that he has insisted upon an acceptance of his own ideas or nothing. If his name and personality cannot be stamped indelibly upon railroad and tax legislation of the state, no relief in those directions can

The entire fight of the Governor has been directed to the end of placing the edministration of railroad and tax laws within his control. The tax bill he vetoed took the patronage and direction of a Tax Commission's work away from him, vesting it in the control of the State Board of

The Governor began his fight for the passage of a railroad commission bill which would give the commissioners authority to superintend the levving and collection of taxes in the state. He carried this fight into the state convention laving the greatest stress upon the alleged nequalities in taxation. Later, in his campalgn throughout the state, the strongest argument he advanced in favor of a raliroad commission bill was that by this means the corporations could be made to pay their share of taxes. There was no real outery against railroad management or unfairness in railroad rates. It was directed largely toward alleged inequall ties in taxation, and the Governor's fight for a railroad commission bill followed

### these lines. Not According to Platform

Shortly after election it was announced from Olympie as a "discovery" that the state constitution would not permit a railroad commission to act as a tax commission. And then two bills were prepared, the McCraken during her run.

### omission. The insistence of the adtration was for the railroad commission, much rather than the tax comreal issue of the Governor.

The rallroad commission bill the Gov ernor presented to the Legislature, and the one his friends insisted, upon the floors of both houses, had been carefully drawn and must not be changed, overlooked the platform pledges of a bipartisan commission. It merely called for the appointment of "three persons," who might, so far as the bill indicated, be male or female, citizens of Washington or Florida; voters or aliens. All the bill provided was that they should be named by the Governor and should constitute his railroad commission. There was no provision for confirmation by the Senate but the Governor could remove member

This is a summary of the first section alone. The remainder of the bill contained many peculiar features similar to these. The commission was given authority to do almost everything from making rates to running trains

The tax commission bill, introduced subequently, was drafted along the same line. Though it was intended to give the saion authority to tax all corporate property, the railronds were practically the only corporations mentioned. And the commission's authority regarding the railroads went far enough to describe the books the rallroad companies should keep The tax commission had authority to direct the County Assessors in the manne of levying assessments upon property of any description; it could direct County Boards of Equalization in their reviewing work, and finally sit as a court of

last resort in passing upon the whole The Attorney-General ruled the bill was inconstitutional in some of its features and declared he had not time enough thoroughly to investigate it in detail. the Governor and his friends persisted that the bill should be passed as drawn. The Legislature would have none of it, killing both the tax and railroad commission

As a substitute the Legislature pass a tax commission bill, which gave to the State Board of Equalization authority to onduct an investigation into the value of taxable property. Under this bill, a member of the State Board insisted, sev-eral hundred thousand of dollars would be gathered in as extra taxes from corporate interests. More than that, he be lieved the bill would enable the state to learn definitely of the steps that must be taken to reach all forms of corporate property, both tangible and intangible. Politicians hold that the bill was vetoed principally because it did not accord with

appointing power was taken from him. Offices Traded for Votes. Some of the members of the Legisiature are beginning to resent the contin sed attacks made by the executive in his veto messages upon the law-making body. The good faith of the members of the Legislature is attacked by him, and through friendly newspapers repeated accusations of corruption are made. Coming from the executive and his friends, it is

the Governor's opinions and because the

held this is in especially bad taste. No other interest endeavored as persistently to influence legislation as did the Governor. For instance, he traded off the Fish Commissioner's office as soon as he took office for the purpose of strengthen ing himself in the Northwest. He got but one vote, but he expected more, and the Fish Commissioner, after a failure to de-

The Warden of the Penitentiary secured his position because he had jobbed two Legislative nominations. The two men he aided were held in line by the Governor throughout the session. A position on the Supreme Court was bartered for votes in another county. The Governor tried, unsuccessfully, to trade off votes in great blocks during the Senatorial contest in return for support on legislation in which he was interested. This sale of conscience for office could not be consum-mated. The veto power was held over mated. The veto power was held over other members as a club to drive them into line, and through Congressman Cush-man the Governor has rewarded at least one other man who alded him in oring to drive members of the Logislature into line. The appointment of a member of the State Board of Control, just made, was given in return for Democratic sup-port he had throughout the session and similar assistance he expects during the

It is because the details of these changes are so generally known that politicians are recenting the Governor's general accusations against those members of the Legislature who disagreed with him. This policy is believed to have jured Governor McBride beyond repair.

### PLOT TO KILL ROOSEVELT Aged Negro Tells Startling Story of Murder and Kidnaping Scheme.

WINONA, Minn., March 25.—An aged negro orator, F. C. Fremont, of Watertown, S. D., a well-known segresentative of the colored race, who, at the close of the Civil War, was president of a society that sent many negroes back to Africa, lectured here least visit on the Civil war. lectured here last night on the "Race Problem," and while here he called on congressman Tawney and asked for a private interview. He stated that he had a communication which he desired the Congressman to convey to the President, to the effect that he had come into possession of information that a plan had Been made to attempt the life of Presi-dent Roesevelt on his Western trip, but that this had now been abandor instead the plotters were planning at some favorable point in Montana or Colorado capture Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of War Root and Atto ney-General Knox and carry them to the mountains, to be held for suitable ransom. Fremont refused to divulge the source of his information, but insisted that it was

Congressman Tawney places little credence in the tale, but has, nevertheless, written to Secretary Shaw, telling him the negro's story.

### M'CRAKEN'S TRIAL TRIP. Port of Portland Steamer Makes Twelve Knots Speed on Sound.

SEATTLE, March 25.-The steamer John McCraken, built at Ballard as a harbor poat for the commissioners of the Port of Portland, had her official trial trip today. She developed a speed of 12 knots an hour, over a course lying from this city to Bremerton, Port Blakeley and re-turn. C. F. Swigert, of the commission, and other Portland city officials were on

Not a Candidate Against Roosevelt.

### TELLS THE PRESIDENT SO

Too Old for the Hard Work of the Office.

SAYS ROOSEVELT WILL WIN

Frank Declaration by Senator to President-Democratic Leaders Say Only a Bryanite Can Be Nominated.

dent Rossevelt whether he would be a candidate for President.

He answered "no," and told the President only one man could stand in the latter's way, and that mun was Theo-

dore Roosevelt himself. Senators Stone and Carmack declare that only a Bryanite can be nominated by the Democrats in 1904. This shows a determination to kill any attempt to escape from the Chi-

cago and Kansas City platforms.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March S .- The Washington Post

blishes the following today: A recent colloquy, said by an apparently good authority to have taken place at the White House between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, is being repeated by a politician who often has inside information. He was sitting in the President's office. The two were engaged

in a friendly conversation. "Tell me, seriously, Senator," observed the President, "do you contemplate beoming a candidate for the Presidency

next year?" "No, Mr. President," replied the Senator, "I am too old for that. A few mo of the hard work in this office would be the end of me. You know I have the rheumatism and my health is none too good." Mr. Hanna paused a moment, and

then added: "In my judgment, Mr. President, you will be nominated next year by the Republican party and you will be elected. There is only one man who can stand in

"And who is that?" asked the President. "Theodore Roosevelt," replied Mr.

Hanna. Perhaps some such conversation did take Hanna. It has been acknowledged for a long time that Roosevelt's popularity was such that nobody except himself could prevent his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1904. Of course, the turn that Hanna meant to give to the conversation was that if Roosevelt would be a little more careful and conform to what is known as conservatism as applied to public affairs, he would have no dif-

ficulty in securing the nomination. It makes no difference what Hanna may or may not have said to the President. No one seems seriously to consider that there is any possibility of defeating Roosevelt, either for nomination or ele

### ECHO BRYAN'S OPINIONS. Stone and Carmack Declare Against

Any Conservative Candidate. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 35 .- Senator Stone, of Missouri, vice-chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, who has assumed considerable importance in National affairs, are quoted in quite lengthy interview today, in which they echo the Bryan declaration that no one who was not with the party in the last two national campaigns can expect to be its standardbearer next year. Stone is much more emphatic than Carmack. He comes from a state that is more thoroughly Bryanized than any other, and those people still cling to the heresies of 1896 and 1900. Carmack professes to be for Judge Parker, on the assumption that Parker supported Bryan, at least during the last campaign, but no one knows fust what Parker did in either campaign, as he took very little part in the canvass. Stone also emphatically declares that no reorganization is necessary and that the present organization is sufficient. He makes it very plain that none of the Cleveland lik, who would not stand for Bryanism, can be considered by the next

Democratic convention.

These declarations are quite important and indicate a determination upon the part of the Bryanites to smother any attempt to get away from the dead issues of the last campaign. Every time there has been talk of reorganization or a state was likely to go back to the ancient Democratic moorings, Bryan or some other emissary hastened there to stem the tide, and the impression is that the Stone and Carmack interviews are put forth for the ose of counteracting the impress that the Democrats of the Senate have gone over to the reorganizats because they selected Gorman for Democratic leader.

### SAY HERMANN WILL WIN. Oregonians Profess to Give Straight

Tip on Congressional Fight. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

ington, March 25.-Some Oregonians, names not given, have assured political writers in Washington that Binger Hermann is sure to capture the Republican nomination for Congress in the First dis-trict to succeed Representative Tongue, and they publish this as being upon good