

VOL. XXI.—NO. 8.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 23, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IS ONE DAY LATE

Prince Henry's Steamer
Delayed by Storm.

HAS BEEN SIGHTED

Will Arrive Off Sandy Hook
at 10 This Morning.

GLOOMY DAY AT ANCHORAGE

Admiral Evans' Ships Watched in
Vain for the Coming of the
North German Lloyd Liner
—Today's Programme.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm, with Prince Henry on board, was sighted at 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, off Nantucket lightship. She will arrive off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm, with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, which had been lying at anchor off Tompkinsville all day awaiting the arrival of Prince Henry, were enveloped in a squall that obscured their view of the lower bay, which they had been watching since daybreak.

At that time the storm which had been raging all day increased in fury. The wind blew at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and at 3 o'clock a snow storm started in, which increased in violence every minute. As darkness came on the holiday decorations which had been flying all day on the mastsheads of the warships were hauled down, and a little later nothing could be seen of the fleet but the twinkling lights that came from the porches.

The day had been one of gloom in the vicinity of the man-of-war anchorage, notwithstanding the hunting flapping early in the wind. Hardly a single vessel had passed the squadron during the day, owing to tempestuous weather.

As soon as possible after landing today the Prince will meet the official party representing the President, and then the official party representing the city. In the afternoon, if the weather is good, probably a trip will be made to Grant's tomb. At night a small dinner will be given for him at the Deutscher Verein Club, after which he will start for Washington by special train.

The Prince is scheduled to place a wreath on Grant's tomb this afternoon, and to be the guest of the Deutscher Verein in the evening. At midnight he is to leave for Washington, escorted by the President's delegates. The programme may be changed.

The Mayor of New York yesterday received the following cablegram from the Mayor of Berlin, Germany:

"On this day, when New York greets

the brother of the Kaiser as its guest, we cordially express our joy over the close friendship of America and Germany and our hopes of its continuance and strengthening."

A reply was cabled as follows:

"In behalf of the City of New York I reciprocate your cordial greetings. New York will welcome Prince Henry with all heartiness. With you, we hope that his visit will do much to strengthen the bond that has always united our countries in enduring friendship."

At quarantine late last night the wind had moderated, the snow had ceased falling and a clearing sky seemed to indicate clear weather for the day. Ships arriving off Sandy Hook report very rough weather outside, a furious gale raging all Friday night.

A German Cartoon.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The newspapers devote considerable space today to the arrangements made for Prince Henry's reception at New York. The week-end papers blossom with illustrations exhibiting phases of American life, from the mockery of the U. S. or Kladdersindisch, to serious descriptions of American society, politics and personalities. The U. S. publishes a cartoon showing a railroad station in an American town with the "burgomaster" in evening clothes, at-



They're off!

tended by a bearded committee of notables, with a group of young women with bouquets, and Prince Henry's train dashing through the station. The burgomaster exclaims: "Illustrious moment! We will erect here a tablet commemorating the first Henry passed at the rate of 100 kilometers."

No Alarm at Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—No concern was felt at the palace here over the nonarrival of the Kronprinz Wilhelm at New York on schedule time. The Emperor, who is hunting at Hubertusick, will return here this evening. His Majesty was advised of the severe weather prevailing on the Atlantic, and of the probable delay in the arrival of the Prince, but he was not concerned. The court officials and the evening papers express regret at the derangement of the plans.

Cleveland Will Not Attend.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Grover Cleveland has declined the invitation of President Roosevelt to attend the banquet at the White House in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, assigning as a reason ill health.

GORGES STILL INTACT.

If Present Conditions Continue, the Danger Will Not Be Great.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—The great ice gorges on the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers still remain intact and if the present weather conditions continue, the danger from a flood and the ice gorge will not be as great as feared. Colonel Ridgeway, of the Weather Bureau, says it will require a temperature of 15 to 25 degrees warmer than it is at present, accompanied by heavy rains, to indicate danger from floods. The watchers at the gorges in the Allegheny River report that they are still intact and though the water is running over them in some places there is no indication that they will go out in a solid mass for some time yet.

Weather Bureau Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following special bulletin: "Conditions in rivers and mountain streams of Pennsylvania, Western Maryland and West Virginia considered critical and dangerous. Cooler weather is not indicated, and ice gorges may cause flooding of low-lying lands."

HITCHCOCK WILL GO

Expected to Leave Cabinet
in a Few Months.

DON'T AGREE WITH PRESIDENT

Ex-Senators Carter and Wolcott
Mentioned for the Position—Com-
ment on the Tillman-McLaurin
Scrap in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The resignation of Secretary Hitchcock from the Cabinet is looked for within the next few months. Hitchcock has made many bitter enemies among Western Senators and Representatives, whom he has treated slightly, and they have protested to the President against his retention in the Cabinet. Moreover, Hitchcock and the President are out of harmony on many important policies, including the forest reserves and land grant to railroads. Ex-Senators Carter, of Montana, and Wolcott, of Colorado, are prominently mentioned as successors to Hitchcock.

Tillman-McLaurin Scrap.

Ruffianism and blackguardism reached its height in the United States Senate today, when one South Carolina Senator gave another the lie and was immediately struck in the face by the bully, and both men immediately engaged in a disgraceful rough-and-tumble fight. Tillman has been baiting McLaurin to some such declaration ever since this session convened. For a year previous they had been calling each other liars and scoundrels on the stump in South Carolina, but it remained for the United States Senate, which has caused a greater shock than the Senate has ever before received. Many Senators have thought Tillman should have been suppressed long ago; that he has been using the Senate for his billingsgate, his vituperation and his uncouth and unmanly diatribes much too long. As several Senators said tonight, in allowing Tillman to go on as he has been doing there could be but one result, and that the scandal today, when his ruffian disposition overcame every semblance of manly instinct and allowed him to engage in a public brawl on the floor of the Senate, when the galleries were crowded with spectators, thus bringing disgrace upon the Senate from which it will take years to recover. Well it was that the Senate could hide itself for a time in executive session in order to prevent a public discussion of the sickening affair, and behind closed doors reach a conclusion as to what should be done to protect itself against ruffianism. Public men here feel keenly the disgrace of the scene, especially as on Monday we will welcome to the Capitol a distinguished foreign guest, and the eyes of other nations are turned upon us with more particular and careful observation than at any other time.

For Relief of Oregon Settlers.

Representative Moody today secured a favorable report on his bill for relief of settlers on the Dallas military wagon road lands. One provides that settlers who were prevented from completing title to the land settled upon and improved, by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilcox vs. the Eastern Oregon Land Company, shall, in making final proof upon homestead entries made for other lands, be given credit for the periods of their residence upon and the amount of improvements made on the lands for which they were unable to complete titles. The other bill extends to owners of wagon-road grants the privileges extended to owners of railroad

grants by the act of June 22, 1874, and other acts. Should this become a law, the Secretary of the Interior could grant the request of the Eastern Oregon Land Company, made last year, to relinquish all their rights to patented lands in lieu of other selections within the limits of the grant.

LUCKY BALDWIN ILL.

His Chances for Recovery Are Con-
sidered Poor.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, is reported seriously ill at his Santa Anita ranch. He had an attack of grip about two weeks ago, which later developed into pneumonia. As he is 74 years old, his chances for recovery are regarded as poor. Baldwin has been broken in health ever since he returned from Alaska and his system was much debilitated when the present sickness overtook him. Two daughters, Mrs. Harold and Mrs. McLaurin, with their husbands, were summoned a few days ago and are now at his bedside. Every train is bringing relatives and friends,

ROUND 2.



Come back! Come back!

but the physicians say there is no immediate danger of dissolution, although holding out little hope of the patient's eventual recovery.

TRAFFIC AGENTS' CONVENTION

Second Annual Meeting Comes to a
Close at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Or., Feb. 22.—The Pacific Coast Association of Traffic Agents held a most important and animated convention here tonight, and the most important business transacted was a change in the constitution, which provides for local subdivision of the general organization, first to include territory north of Ashland and east of Spokane; second, south of Ashland to Bakersfield, and third, from Bakersfield east to El Paso. Each subdivision is to provide its own by-laws and rules of operation, but subordinate to the general organization. Officers elected in San Francisco November 29 were continued to hold until the next annual meeting, which will be held at Ashland again, February 22, 1902.

This, the second annual convention, emphasized the growth of the organization, which was organized here one year ago, with 40 members, which has now increased to 100. The social features of the convention have been secondary only to the business importance of the gathering. Twenty-three members were present from Portland and 29 from San Francisco. The visitors were accorded every hospitality by the citizens of Ashland, on behalf of whom they were welcomed by Mayor Grant and a reception committee of the Board of Trade.

The convention closed with a banquet at the Depot Hotel, to which a number of citizens of Ashland were invited. President Roche acted as toastmaster, and responses were made to "Our Association," "Our Meeting Day," "The Pacific Northwest," "The Southern Slope," "The National Association," "The Freight Agent," "The Freight Agent," "Our Guests," "The Ladies," and "The Irish Continent."

TO REVIVE PARTY

Gathering of Democratic
Leaders at New York.

GUESTS OF MANHATTAN CLUB

David B. Hill Argues Return to Jef-
fersonian Principles—Watter-
son Lays Down the
Lines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Manhattan Club was the scene tonight of the greatest gathering of Democrats in its history. Speakers of National Reputation from 38 states were present. It was a "reception" given to out-of-town members of the club. The resolution of the club authorizing the reception stated that the time "is ripe for reviving the interests of the party in the fundamental doctrines upon which our democratic government was founded." The speakers announced were: David B. Hill, Justice Charles H. Taft, Mayor Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, and Edward M. Shepard. At the guests' table were Governor Toole, of Montana; Mayor Collins, Mr. Shepard, Edwin Murphy, of New York; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana; General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; C. E. S. Wood, of Oregon; Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York; Daniel S. Lamont, Norman E. Mack, Augustus Van Wyck, P. H. Durgio, of New York; Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles S. Fairchild, of New York; Ben T. Cable, of Illinois; Justice Trim, John G. Carlisle and Perry Belmont.

A large number of letters of regret were received. Among those who sent letters was Henry Watterson. The latter wrote: "We live in a country where there being neither rank nor titles, business considerations are bound to prevail. We live in an age of things actual and real. Let us meet the Republican claim that the Republican party is the only true representative of the business interests of the country by exposing the fallacies of that proposition and at the same time by showing the merits of our own system of Jeffersonian Democracy; taxation for public purposes, embodying a tariff for revenue only; cleaner methods of administration at home and in the outlying territories; recognition of the power of the people and a greater sense of official accountability; in a word, let us oppose, against the Republican government of syndication and the syndicates, a Democratic government laid down in the written law of the land, strictly construed for the benefit of the many, not the enrichment of the few. On these lines I believe we can carry the election of 1904."

All the letters voiced earnest wishes for harmony and success.

Justice Taft began the speech-making and was followed by David B. Hill, who was loudly applauded. He said in part: "I speak tonight in favor of the maintenance of the old landmark Democratic party. In that path there lies safety, honor and success."

"We trace our political lineage back to Jefferson, who was the author of that immortal protest against British imperialism known as the Declaration of Independence. Opposition to the precepts and practices of imperialism was thus one of the cardinal principles of our party faith at the very inception of the Government."

"We should adhere to the policy involved in Jeffersonian expansion as the reasonable and natural acquirement of territory adjacent to our own. Wherever the American flag of right floats it should be an emblem of a free government and the ager of constitutional liberty."

"Neither should tariff wars nor customs duties obstruct the path of American trade from one portion of this Government to another portion."

"The spectacle is at present presented of Cuba relieved from Spanish oppression only to be enslaved by the United States in commercial bondage. Justice demands that these impositions shall cease. Not-

ing but self-interests stand in the way of tariff reform for Cuba.

"The Democratic party should again press to the front the issue of revenue reform. The Republican principle or practice of protection is based on the right to use the powers of Government for individual purposes. Our Republican friends make revenue the incident and protection the main purpose of all tariff taxation. The policy of reciprocity is and always has been a Democratic policy."

"We believe in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as essential for our welfare; we believe in home rule for state; we favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people; opposition to dangerous corporate combinations of capital should continue to be the Democratic position; the Monroe Doctrine, first enunciated by a Democratic President, should remain a settled policy of this Republic; we believe in hard money—the money of the Constitution—and are unalterably opposed to irredeemable paper currency."

"If any further enunciation of Democratic policy upon the financial question is regarded as necessary in view of the existing condition, then it is suggested that a simple declaration in favor of the general principles of bimetalism furnish-

ROUND 3.



The finish—maybe.

a common ground upon which all can stand.

New York will be the great battle ground for the campaign of 1904. Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated for President. It is true, with unseemly haste and before the burial of the late President, he publicly announced that he would not be a candidate, but soon thereafter he retracted the statement.

"Permit me to say, in conclusion, that the views I have expressed are my own, but I believe they are in accord with the sentiment of the Democracy of the Middle States."

Mayor Collins, Edward M. Shepard, C. E. S. Wood, of Oregon, and Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, also spoke.

Following the addresses, dinner was served in the adjoining room.

CABLE IS NOW ASSURED.

New Zealand and Doubtless Bay Will
Be Connected by November.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Mail steamship Peru, Captain A. F. Pillsbury, arrived today from the Orient, 23 days and five hours from Hong Kong; 17 days and 10 hours from Yokohama and six days and seven hours from Honolulu. Her cargo from China and Japan includes a valuable consignment of 1331 bales of raw silk and \$20,000 worth of gold specie.

By the Peru comes the important news that the long-contemplated cable between New Zealand and Doubtless Bay, Norfolk Island, is practically a realization. The work of laying will begin in the early part of March, or as soon after the arrival of the steamer Anglia, which has sailed from England for the purpose, as possible. She is expected on the 1st of next month at Auckland, and those in charge of the project think the cable will be open for business by November.

Attorney-General of South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 22.—Attorney-General Pyle, of this state, who has been ill here for several weeks, died last night.

FIGHT IN SENATE

Tillman and McLaurin
Come to Blows.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE

Serious Reflections of the
Former Upon Colleague.

LATTER DECLARES IT A LIE

The Combatants Were Separated, De-
clared to Be in Contempt, and
Compelled to Apologize in
Open Session.

A fist fight occurred in the Senate between Senators Tillman and McLaurin, both of South Carolina. McLaurin declared that Tillman's statement regarding him was a "willful and deliberate and malicious lie." Tillman jumped over chairs and struck McLaurin in the face, and was struck in the face in return. They were separated by other Senators and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the public was excluded from the galleries. In the executive session it was resolved that the two Senators were in contempt, and they were asked to apologize, which they did in open session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was signaled in the United States Senate by a fist fight. The two Senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray. Tillman, in the course of a speech upon the Philippine tariff bill, made serious reflections upon the honor of his colleague, McLaurin. In brief, he charged that he voted in support of the ratification of the treaty of Paris had been cast through the exercise of improper influences.

McLaurin was not in the chamber at the time, being engaged in committee work, but he was sent for and appeared just as Tillman concluded his speech. Pale as ashes, McLaurin rose to address the Senate, speaking to a question of personal privilege. He reviewed Tillman's charges briefly and then denounced the statement made by his colleague as a "willful, malicious and deliberate lie."

Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when Tillman, sitting a few seats from him, with Teller between him, sprang at McLaurin, who had turned toward Tillman, meeting him half way and in an instant these two Senators, having swept Teller aside, were engaged in a rough and tumble fight. McLaurin received a heavy blow on the forehead, while Tillman got a punch on the nose which brought blood.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang over desks to reach and separate the combatants and himself received several blows. He got between them finally and by main strength wrenched them apart. Senators Warren, of Wyoming, and Scott, of West Virginia, two of the most powerful men in the Senate, leaped to his assistance and caught the arms of the belligerents, forcing them to their seats.

Intense excitement prevailed in the Sen-

(Continued on Second Page.)

TRANSCONTINENTAL FREIGHT BUREAU IN SESSION.



1—S. B. Calderhead, of the Northern Pacific (general freight agent of the Washington & Columbia River). 2—G. O. Somers, general freight agent of the Great Northern. 3—S. G. Fulton, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific. 4—T. M. Schumacher, acting traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line. 5—W. R. MacInnes, assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific. 6—H. H. Embury, general freight agent of the Rock Island. 7—Fred Wild, Jr., general freight agent of the Rio Grande. 8—F. W. Peters, general freight agent, Pacific division, of the Canadian Pacific. 9—W. E. Combs, assistant general freight agent of the O. R. & N. 10—S. L. Moore, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific. 11—R. H. Countiss, agent of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau and presiding officer at this meeting. 12—G. W. Fletcher, general agent of the Southern Pacific. 13—G. W. Luce, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific. 14—W. H. Garrett, assistant general freight agent of the Union Pacific. 15—Sec-

etary Macdonald. 16—J. W. Spencer, chief inspector for the Transcontinental Freight Bureau. 17—C. Clifford, general agent of the Union Pacific. 18—W. A. Bissell, assistant traffic manager of the Santa Fe. General Freight Agent Miller, of the Oregon line of the Southern Pacific, did not happen to be present at this session, and General Freight Agent J. D. Mansfield, of the Rio Grande, in Portland, and at the right of Mr. Schumacher (4) is Commercial Agent L. B. Gosham, of the Rock Island, in Portland.