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JANUARY 31, 1904. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

old north channel through which so much of the shipping passed a few years ago, has been practically closed up, and not even light-druft vessels attempt to use it now. Having its flow in this direction,

jetty had shot over to the front of Peacock Spit, a goodly portion of the water No Other Remedy Will which a few years ago rolled seaward through the north channel, has now joined forces with the south channel, and Deepen Bar. has undoubtedly helped it a little, but, according to soundings, not enough to be of any great consequence. That the

CHINOOK IS ONLY AN AID

Available Funds Will Build 9000 Feet.

21/2-MILE EXTENSION NEEDED

People of Pacific Northwest Must Pin Faith on Jetty-If Congress Fails to Make Appropriation, Great Loss Will Result.

JETTY EXTENSION IMPERATIVE. THE BAR-The British bark Anderinha crossed out Friday, drawing 24 feet. In the shoalest places a depth of 27 feet was found.

CAUSE OF DEEPENING-The slight jetty and not by the dredging of

THE CURE-The extension of the jetty, and that alone, is the only permanent cure for the bad channel over the bar. The Chincok is a valuable aid to the jetty, but the ople of the Northwest must pin their faith on the jetty extensi With the funds available only 9000 feet of the 2%-mile extension can be hullt. If Congress makes no additional appropriation, the brief pause in the jetty extension will on great loss

FORT STEVENS, Jan. 20.-(Staff Cor respondence) .- The British bark Andorin ha, the largost sailing vessel that ever entered the Columbia River, and one of the largest afloat, crossed out yesterday carrying nearly 200,000 bushels of wheat. The file vessel was drawing nearly 25 feet of water, and was taken out by Leighton in tow of the tug Tatoosh, Captain Balley. Both the pilot on the ship, and the master of the tug, kept their leads going all the way out, and their soundings tallied exactly. They found in be made instantly and no serious breaks the shoulest places, 27 feet of water, which is practically the same depth that has been in evidence for the past two years, in fact, ever since it was demonstrated that an extension of the jetty was imperative. This incident proved that date the largest sailing ships in the world, and it incidentally proved that the channel at the mouth of the river has, as yet, been unaffected by the slight scratching of the dredge Chinook, the slight change for the better where any is noticed being the result of the jetty work and not of

the dredge. This statement odes not reflect in the least on the capabilities of the Chinook, or on the certainty of ultimate improve ment when the dredge gots to work. It is a statement of facts that have been verified by the most reliable and compe tent pilots on the bar, and which will receive official endorsement when the survey now under way is completed. The ook has wallowed across the bar a few times, rolled the water, and sucked up a few tous of sand, interspersed with s and flounders, but her dredging operations to date, have been so limited that results of sufficient consequence to enable any accurate estimate of her possibilities are still missing.

In comparison with the amount that st be removed from the bar, either by slutcing or dredging, she has accomplished about as much as a man with a small wheelbarrow would accomplish in an attempt to fill Sullivan's guich in couple of hours. As previously stated, this is in no way a reflection on the dredge. She is undoubtedly one of the best ves sels for this special work that could have been sent here. Her great size enables her to spread over swells which would engulf ordinary-sized vessels in their hollows and pound their bottoms out on the bar. For this reason she can work in a sea that would swamp a smaller craft. The Chinook will certainly do good work, but she will have no opportunity until the Winter gales abate and give her a chance.

Jetty Deepens Channel.

Thic comment on perfectly demonstrated tacts which are plain to every experienced mian in any way connected with work on the bur, is made with a view to correct ing some highly-colored statements that have been sent out from Astoria, and which have confused what the Chinook is expected to do with what she has actually done. These erroneous reports have had a tendency to create the impression that the Chinook was eating such great holes in the bar under unfavorable circumstances, that with anything like a fair show she could put the jetty out of the running as a channel builder. And yet, while no improvement in the channel by traced to the brief and spasmodic taba made by the Chinook, many of the en who cross the bar most frequently do report a slight change for the better. This change, however, is due wholly to the work of the jetty and to the absence of the heavy storms which for the past two years have banked up the sand in places where it was the most danger

Peacock Spit has recently accumulated such a large amount of frontage that the

The Sundan

interrupted by the sand bank which the

change, small though it may be, is due te the jetty, and not to the dredge, is further proven by the fact that there is a steadily increasing depth at the ter-

minus of the new portion of the jetty, which is a considerable distance from

the point where the Chinook picked up

Jetty Extension Only Cure.

The extension of the jetty, and that

alone, is the only permanent cure for a bad channel over the bar and, while the

Chinook is a decidedly valuable aid to

the jetty, it is to the latter that we must

pin our faith. The engineer's plans call for a 314-mile extension of the jetty. Of this amount 500 feet have been construct ed and preparations are now under way

for pushing the work with all possible

speed during the coming season. The

and economical construction is a remarka-

ble one, and he has built more tetty with

less money than has ever been constructed at any other point under similar

circumstances. With all of the econo

my and skill at his command, however,

it will be impossible for him to extend

the jetty more than 9000 feet with the

noney that is available. This, unless re-

lief is secured in the mean time, would

the elements with an attendant damage,

the repair of which would cat a big hole

in the appropriation that would have

to be made in the next river and harbor

bill. It is thus apparent that we should

immediately overlook the delusion that the

ommercial salvation at the mouth of the

river, and take up the more important

work of securing legislation that will pro-

tect us from the loss which we will surely

suffer if there is even a brief pause in

the construction of the present jetty ex-

Winter storms have caused a tempo

vary cessation in pliedriving on the jetty,

but the work of preparation for an active

campaign during the coming season is

cing pushed to the limit. Three miles

out from Fort Stevens, on one of the big

sand flats which now takes the place of

old days diverted and shallowed the wa-

ters of the Columbia, a supply station or

yard has been built, and four locomotives

ed timbers which will thus be more

quickly available when they are needed

in the Spring and Summer. The heavy

seas which roll in from the ocean occa-

sionally batter out a pile or stringer, and

close watch is kept so that repairs can

Congressional Delay Only Cloud.

There is a plentiful supply of rock close

at hand so that it can be delivered in

practically unlimited quantities when

to a point where all possibility of fur-

ther trouble will be eliminated. The one

cloud over the bright situation is the fall-

ure of Congress to take up the river and

completion of the jetty in accordance with

the engineer's plans. It is of vital inter-

(Continued on Page 6.)

follow.

ome of the many channels which in the

ecord of Superintendent Hegardt for fast

few yards of sand

Vanderbilt Beats a Mile a Minute.

TIME MADE BY AUTOMOBILE

Millionaire Averages 73 Miles an Hour.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED

New York Man Makes the Ten-Mile Race in 6:50, Lowering the Time of Barney Oldfield.

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 30.-Fifty miles with four turns in 40 minutes, 49 4-5 sec nds, was the record made in the Ormond-Dayton Beach course today by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The event was for the leave it unfinished and at the mercy of American Automobile Association cham plouship at this distance, open to all. The pace figures out 731/2 miles an hour, the best record ever made in America, and almost as good as any straightaway rec ord for that distance in the world.

In this long race Mr. Vanderbilt mar dredge Chinook alone can work out our aged his machine admirably. In the four turns, necessitated by using the ten-mil ourse, he displayed great skill and daring making the turn. On completing the 20 miles his machine left its tire marks just 4 feet 9 inches from the stake, Foling at a good speed. His record for every ten miles of the 50 was the best, that of H. C. Bowden being second. These two records break any previous time made in Amer

ca as follows: Vanderbilt. Bowder Ten miles ... Twenty miles Thirty miles Forty miles ... Fifty miles ... In the ten-mile invitation race, open to

nen amateurs only, Mr. Vanderbilt again smashed all previous records, making the distance in six minutes and 50 ire engaged in moving out to this staseconds. The best previous record was made by Barney Oldfield 3:321-5, at Denver last year. There were five to start in this race.

The three motor-cycle machines which raced a mile yesterday, went ten miles straight away today. G. H. Curtiss won in the record time of 8:542-5. Rowden and Stevens, at scratch, won first and second places in the 20-mile handleap out of seyen starters. In this race M. W. Ehr-Hohs was thrown from his machine and was thrown from his machine an ered unconscious. His injuries cor rendered unconscious. His injuries con-sisted of a dislocated shoulder and sculp thand so that it can be delivered in wounds, which will not prove fatal. The bractically unlimited quantities when time for this, the 29-mile handicap race, seeded. Everything, in fact, is in readi-

Bowden and Stevens, in their 60-horse power machines, came together at scratch again in the ten-mile handleap. In this the tables were turned, Stevens winning in 7:28.4-5, against 7:38.1-5 by Bowden ighby in an auto car made the harbor bill, and provide for the immediate

> Record for Typhold Cases. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 30.—Since January 1, 723 cases of typhoid fever have been

HER RELEASE FROM PRISON CLOSES A FAMOUS CASE



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

ted in Columbus, and there hav 23 deaths. Eighty-one new case reported today, the highest dall

BRYAN LOSES THE RACE. His Sister Passes Away Several Hours Before His Arrival.

Bryan, sister of W. J. Bryan, died here at 1:30 this afternoon. Her brother is on his way from Chicago and has been making a race against time ever since he left the East in order to reach his sister's bedside before the end came. He arrived late

his afternoon, Miss Bryan was 34 years of age. came to Lincoln in 1888 from Salem, Ili., and had made her home since with her sister, Mrs. T. S. Allen. Her health had not been good for several years.

Bryan's Train Three Hours Late. CHICAGO, Jan. 30.-W. J. Bryan is th third well-known person within a week to engage in a race with death and lose. He received word here that he was too late Mr. Bryan's sister, Miss Nannie Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., died in that city this af-ternoon. Mr. Bryan reached Chicago on his way from, New Jersey to Lincoln, Neb. He had hoped to arrive at his sis-tor's bedside before she died. His train was three hours late, and he was com-pelled to wait here several hours.

OPPOSED TO JOINT STATEHOOD Arizona People Express Their Wishes in Mass Meeting.

PHOENIX, Aris., Jan. 30.-A monster ass meeting was held here today protesting against the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood jointly. The erincipal speakers were Chief Justice Kent, Republican, and ex-Delegate Mark Smith, Democrat. Resolutions were adopt ed expressing preference for territorial government independently, as against joint statchood. Meetings of a similar na-ture and with similar results were held at Tempe, Mesa City, Glendale and Wyck-

WANTS CANTEENS IN USE.

Admiral Evans Holds They Are Necessary to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, writes to the Navy Department that desertions in his command have been reduced to a minimum. He says the worst drawback to discipline has een the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. Admiral Evans recommends the establishment of canteens in the Navy, where been and light wine may be sold to the men to be taken with their meals or when coaling ship.

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Mrs. Maybrick Is Given Her Freedom.

FINALE OF NOTED CASE

American Woman Held for Poisoning Her Husband.

DIPLOMATS SPOKE IN VAIN

Years the Woman Passed the Life of One in Prison Until the Heart of King Edward Was Touched.

LONDON, Jan. M .- Lloyds Weekly Newspapers says this morning that Mrs Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was serving a life sentence for hav ing poisoned her husband, was released from Aylesbury female prison at ,6:45 o'clock on the morning of January 25 on special license. Her mother, the paper says, had visited her Saturday, January 23, and evidently was the bearer of im portant news. The governor of the prison on Sunday conferred with the orison officials with a view to arranging for the departure of the prisoner, which was carried out very quietly. Mrs. Maybrick, accompanied by one of the prison matrons, entered a closed carriage and drove to Aylesbury Station, where she took a train for London. She drove from Buston Station and from there went to a private house not far from the me-

She will remain there for a short period In order to recuperate and to await the mpletion of certain formalities which will give her a freedom of movement not allowed by persons on ordinary ticketof-leave.

Mrs. Maybrick, the paper continues during the last few months in prison was employed in the lightest work, as a re-

CASE THRILLED TWO NATIONS Influential Americans Pleaded for

the Fair Prisoner In Vain.

ward for good conduct.

A British jury found Mrs. Florence Maybrick guilty of the murder of her husband, James Maybrick, August 7, 1882, by the use of arsenic. She was sentenced to be hanged. Pelitions poured in on the British Home Secretary from all parts of England and America, and the sentence was commuted to invertenment for His was commuted to imprisonment for life It has always been a question in the minds of many persons, especially Ameri-cans, whether Mrs. Maybrick had any part in the killing of her husband, or whether or not, in fact, the husband was killed. The contention of the defendant at the trial was that James Maybrick killed himself by accident. Gail Hamilton. Dr. Helen Denamore, Lord Russell, of Killowan, Colonel Andrew H. H. Dawson and others worked for Mrs. Maybrick's release. Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hay and Mr. Choate, in their Ambassadorial terms, sented the matter to the Home Office, their requests and the numerous peitions from America were ignored. It was oped that the American woman's case ight come under the coronation am-

include her name in the list. Florence Eligabeth Maybrick is the daughter of the late William C. Chandler, of Mobile, Ala. He was a nephew of the late John A. Campbell, formerly of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was a member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet from 1861 to the close of the Civil War. His oldest son married Miss Hollerook, daughter of the late D. B. Hollerook, of New York, an associate of Cyrus W.

cable. Mrs. Maybrick was one of two children. Her brother died several years ago in Paris. Mrs. Maybrick's husband was a Liverpool cotton merchant who had large dealings in the Southern States. After the death of the future Mrs. Maybrick's father, his widow, the mother went to Germany and married the Baro von Roque, a German officer on the stat of the inte Emperor Frederick, While is Burope Mr. Maybrick fell in love with the Baronness von Roque's daughter, then less than 26 years old, and they were married almost immediately. Maybrick was 46 years old at the time of his mar-

The notorious Maybrick case was pre-cipitated by 'a baby's dropping a letter in a muddy street. A nurse maid found the letter and opened it to put the letter into a clean envelope. Several rather ex-traordinary phrases caught her eye and she read the letter. It was written to A. Brierly, Huskisson street, Liverpool. The letter was as follows:

letter was as follows:

Dearest: Your letter under cover to G. came to hand just after I gave them for you on Monday. I did not expect to hear from you so soon, and delay occurred in giving him the necessary instruccurred in giving him the necessary instruc-tions. Since my return I have been nursing him all day and night. He is sick unto death. The doctors held a consul-tation yesterday. Now all depends upon how long his strength will hold out. Both my brothers-in-law are here and we are terribly anxious. I cannot answer your letter fully today, darling, but relieve your mind of all fear of discovery now or in the future. M. has been delirious since Sunday, and I know he is ignorant of everything, even of the name of the of everything, even of the name of the street, also that he has not been making any inquiries whatever. The tale he told me was a more fabrication, and only intended to frighten the truth out of me. In

tended to frighten the truth out of me. In fact, he believes my statement, although he will not admit it.

You need not therefore, go abroad on this ground, dearest; but in any casedon't leave England until I have seen you once again. You must feel that those two letters of mine were written under circumstances which must ever excuse thete intustics in your work. To you were their injustice in your eyes. Do you sup-pose I could act as I am doing if I mere ly felt what I inferred? If you wish to write to me about anything, do so, as all letters pass through my hands at

Excuse this scrawl, my darling, but I dare not leave the room for a moment, and I do not know when I shall be able to write to you again. In haste, your

About two hours after the nurse mail About two hours after the nurse maid found the letter. James Maybrick died. The girl gave the letter to Edwin Maybrick, a brother of James, who allowed the funeral to proceed, but had Mrs. Maybrick watched closely by detectives. Mrs. Maybrick was arrested by the police while she was ill in bed and was charged with the murder of her husband. The events leading up to the arrest, as brought out in the first trial, began when Mrs. Maybrick wrote to her brother

Mrs. Maybrick wrote to her brothe Michael, saying she ought to tell him he husband was taking a white powde which she feared might have something to do with the pains in his head and his nervous irritability. That same month Maybrick consulted Dr. Drysdale. He mentioned several drugs which he was

mentioned several drugs which he was taking, but arsenic was not one of them. At the same time Mrs. Maybrick wrote to a hotel in London saying she wanted rooms for another Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick. She then left home, saying she was going to nurse a sick aunt. She met a Mr. Brierly and spent two days with him there. She returned home and her husband met Brierly at the Grand National races. While there she had a quarrel with her husband about Brierly, and she afterward said that when they reached home her husband beat her because she had persisted in walking with Brierly against his express command. She had against his express command. She had

a black eye.

The meeting with Brierly was what turned the Judge against her and made his charge to the jury so severe. It was argument for her pardon convicted, not of murder, but of immor-ality-and that her conviction was a sentimental one, not according to the

Shortly afterward Mrs. Maybrick went to the shop of a chemist named Wokes in Liverpool, and bought fly paper. husband had an account there, but husband had an account there, but sh paid cash for it. It was said that th argenic in the fly papers was used to poison Mr. Maybrick, The defense alleged that Mrs. Maybrick used the arsenic to make a face wash. Later Mrs. Maybrick went to a chemist

named Hapson, about ten minutes' walk from her house, where she bought a lotion, a cosmetic consisting of tincture of benzoin, and elder flowers, and two dozen fly papers. She did not pay for the lotion, her husband having an account there, but did pay for the fly papers. She took them with her. They were not seen in use by any one in the (Concluded on Page 2.)

ELECTED DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN GRAND ARMY

OF OREGON

Position of Churches on

WHAT THEIR CLERGY SAY

the Fair.

Public Should Be Admitted to Grounds and Buildings.

SUNDAY NOT THE SABBATH

Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal and Unitarian Churches All Oppose Total Clesing of Fair on Sunday.

DECLARE FOR AN OPEN FAIR.

The opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition on Sunday, with proper re-strictions, is not opposed by prominent members of the local clergy. Yesterday Rev. J. H. Black, paster of St. Francis' Church; Rev. E L. House, of the First Congregations Church; Roy, A. A. Morrison, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and Bev. George C. Cressoy, of the First Unitarian Church, gave interviews in which they expressed themselves in favor of keeping open the grounds, art exhibits and all similar educational exhibits. Representative Portland women, Mrs. Rose Hoyt, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Graca Watt Ross, Mrs S. M. Blumauer, Mrs. Arthur Newill, Mrs. Henry Walde Coe, spoke in a similar vein for an n, in keeping with the dignity of the day.

Not all the clergy of Pertland are in avor of closing the Fair gates on Sunday. The Roman Catholic Church, perhaps the strongest numerically of the local creeds, refuses to set its face against the oper rate, the sentiment of the Episcopalians sems to be strongly ju favor of a partial ening, the Unitarian denomin whole thinks the Fair should not be are members of the Ministerial Association, have even memorialized Oregon's Representatives in Congress, asking that the big Exposition grounds be open to the public on the first day of the week. And hus the question rises, "Where preachers lisagree, who shall decide?"

The Right Rev. A. Christie, archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese in which Portland lies, is in California at present, but he has expressed himself as being detidedly opposed to closing the Fair on Sundays, and the position of the strong nomination which he represents is well set forth in the individual opinion of the Rev. Father J. H. Black, pastor of St. Francis' Church

Catholic View of It.

"I am a paid-up little stockholder in the nterprise," said Father Black yesterday, and as such believe that the Fair should e accessible to all on Sundays, but under well-ordered restrictions, such as would give to the public an edifying, restive im-"Sunday is pre-eminently the Lord's

day, the first day of the week, and not the sabbath of old, the last day of the week; hence it should be observed as the Lord's day. This due observance of the day sucred to the Lord of all does not ecessarily exclude a well-ordered portion of the day from being devoted to healthful, recreative, instructive, pastime. An opportunity for just this purone is given to the public by having the Fair open on Sundays under such restrictions as 19 centuries of Christian usage and common sense would dictate. I think the able and efficient management of the Fair is thoroughly competent to properly regulate this matter in every detail."

Dr. House Says Keep Open.

The sentiment among the Congregationallsts differs from that indorsed by their evangelistic colleagues in the Ministerial Association, and is epitomized by the Rev. E. L. House as follows:

C. L. House as follows:
"I sympathize with my brethren of the ministry who have voted for the closing of the gates of the Lewis and Clark Fair on Sunday," said Dr. E. L. House, of the First Congregational Church, yesterday, because they believe that a partial opening means a full opening; also that such an opening may mean the running of special excursions to the Fair on that day, and the working of all clerks and attendants of the Fair, But after weighing this, it seemed best to me that the grounds should be open Sunday afternoons, free of charge, for the people to enter and enjoy the grounds, any art exhibitions and educational advantages that may be found therein, as well as devotional meetings, and sacred concerts.

This is far better than open saloons and open theaters on the Lord's day, to say nothing of baseball and kindred matters that would place every inducement before the visitors of the city at that time. In fact I would rather that a paid admission be charged for a partial opening of the Fair, all Midway shows being closed as well as stores, than to have our own people and visitors going off to the above places mentioned. If the Sunday opening means a wife open Fair, as on other days, I am against it with all there is in me. I think this would be the opinion of the people of the First Congregational Church, and covers practially their petition to Senator Mitchell in

Among the Episcopalians no expression

(Continued on Page 6.)