

RAPIDLY REBUILDING

All Efforts in San Francisco Turn Towards Reconstruction

THOUSANDS IDLE WHO CAN'T DIG

Disaster Falls Hardest on Brain Workers—What They Are to Do Is Hard Problem.

San Francisco, May 8.—With the subsidence of the excitement that attended the earthquake and fire comes a more vivid realization of the misery that has been inflicted upon the community. The number of people who have suddenly been cut off from means of earning a livelihood is enormous. The army of clerks, salesmen, stenographers, bookkeepers and tradespeople that poured into the downtown sections each morning and returned to the residential districts and suburbs in the evening finds itself idle and without prospect of employment. Lawyers, doctors, dentists and their assistants are in a like predicament.

But a small percentage of these people are capable of taking up manual labor, the only kind that is now presented, and already upon the streets and on the sites for new buildings may be seen many of this class painfully and wearily engaged in the hardest kind of tasks. What is to be done with the great number of men and women who could not get down to the level of the common workman is a question that the city officials have asked themselves and have been unable to satisfactorily answer.

From this time forward the efforts of the municipal officials and existing citizens' committees will be directed almost solely to the task of reconstructing the city. Active sub-committees have been appointed and plans for practical work and accomplishments will be presented to Mayor Schmitz this week. The construction of temporary buildings continues in the burned portions of the town and there are manifestations that the mercantile element is undaunted by its reverses.

The relief work is progressing smoothly along the lines arranged by the army, but a project is now being considered of substituting for the "bread line" a number of cheap restaurants where hot meals will be served at a low cost.

COST GOVERNMENT \$750,000.

Shaw's Estimates for Repairs to Buildings Earthquake Shock.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Shaw today submitted estimates to the house of amounts necessary to be appropriated to repair government buildings in California wrecked by the earthquake. The house committee on appropriations has decided to take this matter up tomorrow and bring in a separate appropriation bill covering the items.

The items include \$10,000 for the appraisers' stores building, \$30,000 for the sub-treasury, the lower story and roof of which are damaged; \$65,000 for the mint, \$500,000 for the postoffice, \$6,000 for the revenue cutter storehouse, which was totally destroyed, making in all \$611,000 for San Francisco. The San Jose postoffice was injured to the extent of \$35,000, and the Oakland postoffice \$16,500.

To make the appropriation ample to cover damage not as yet ascertained, the secretary recommends that \$750,000 be appropriated. The estimate is accompanied by photographs of the buildings, taken after the damage. The secretary takes occasion to submit a brief reference to reports on file in his department, showing the heroic conduct of the federal officers.

Turkey Will Fight.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 8.—Advices received here show that the Turkish troops on the Egyptian frontier are being strongly reinforced, and there is grave apprehension here that the sultan contemplates a hostile movement, should the British carry out their expressed purpose of a naval demonstration against Turkey. A battalion of Turkish troops reinforced the garrison at El Bahaf Monday and all along the frontier, according to reports received here, the movement of the Turks is in evidence.

Epidemic Breaks Out.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—According to William H. Seabury, agent of the Massachusetts relief association for the relief of California, typhoid fever has appeared in San Francisco and an epidemic is feared. The telegram containing the intelligence was addressed to Lieutenant Draper and read by him at the meeting of the executive committee. That part of Mr. Seabury's telegram dealing with the outbreak of typhoid reads as follows: "Typhoid fever has appeared; epidemic sure. Collect all money possible. Worst yet to come, I believe."

Labor Relief Carnival Abandoned.

New York, May 8.—The plan for a labor carnival to raise money to send to San Francisco was given up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. There was to have been a parade in which American flags were to have been held out for the people along the line of march to throw money into. The labor carnival committee recommended that the carnival idea be abandoned, giving as a reason that the international unions had taken up the cost of relief.

Cost of New Manhattan Bridge.

New York, May 8.—The lowest bidder for the erection of the Manhattan bridge, a structure paralleling the Brooklyn bridge and requiring an estimated 40,000 tons of steel, is the Ryan Parker Construction Company, with an offer of \$6,492,223.

LAWS OUT OF DATE.

Inquiry Into Second-Class Mail Matter Is Proposed.

Washington, May 7.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has recommended to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of second-class mail matter, with a view to ascertaining what modifications of the present second-class laws are necessary to render its report to congress not later than December 10, 1906.

In order that all interests shall be represented, he has recommended that the commission consist of seven persons and be made up as follows: One senator, selected by the president of the senate; one representative, selected by the speaker of the house; one officer of the postoffice department, selected by the postmaster-general; one representative of the publishers of daily newspapers; one representative of the weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers; and one representative of the publishers of periodicals and magazines, the last three to be appointed by the president of the United States from among those recommended to him by representative publishers of such newspapers and periodicals, and a seventh member to be selected by the six, whose manner of selection is so specifically provided. An appropriation of \$25,000 is recommended to defray the cost of the investigation.

The postmaster-general in his recent annual report recommends to congress a thorough review of the whole subject of second-class mail matter and the enactment of a statute to take the place of those existing, which would render unnecessary the consideration of such questions as those upon which second-class matter now depends. In now recommending this commission, the postmaster-general in his communication to the committee on postoffices and postroads of the senate, says:

"The existing statute regulating the second class of mail matter are out of date; they do not meet modern requirements of the publishing industry, and the administration of them unnecessarily and unreasonably hampers the publisher of bona fide newspapers and periodicals."

"As an indication of what is involved in administration, it may be stated that the question of what is a bona fide newspaper or periodical is one about which there may be and often is much difference of opinion. The same is true of what constitutes a known office of publication, of what constitutes a bona fide circulation, and of what constitutes the dissemination of information of a public character, what is devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, what is a legitimate list of subscribers. All of these questions are now being determined in each case before second-class entry can be granted; but a publication having met all requirements is positively prohibited admission if it be 'designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.' That such questions, especially the latter, are subtle and complex and render administration exceedingly difficult surely need not be stated."

Postmaster-General Cortelyou expresses the belief that such commission, if appointed, will be able to make recommendation that will be equitable to publishers, relieve them from present annoyances and restrictions, and at the same time protect the interests of the government.

SLIDE DAMS CREEK.

Mass of Soft Earth Holds Back Immense Quantity of Water.

Sacramento, Cal., May 8.—A special from Woodland to the Sacramento Union says:

"The threat of flood in the Capay valley resulting from the slide of earth that has fallen from the mountain side and dammed the waters of Cache creek, is growing increasingly serious. It may be assumed that the slide in question was in some way the result of the recent earthquake, and it is now found to be 1,000 feet wide and to close completely the water course. Ever since the occurrence the waters have been steadily piling up behind it, and was found to have reached a depth of one hundred feet had been reached.

If it had been taken at an earlier stage the dam might have been blown up with dynamite and the waters released without danger to any locality, but it is now too late to do this, as it would be to precipitate the flood that is feared. The dam is of soft earth and debris, and there is some hope that it may be cut through by water or cut gradually and the water pass in harmless quantities. Should it give way to the pressure the results will be very serious and a large area of country will be flooded."

Greely Given Ready Money.

Washington, May 8.—Following representation made to the war department by General Greely, Secretary Taft has approved the disposition of that officer an amount approximately \$300,000 of the relief fund of \$2,500,000 appropriated by congress for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers. With this money General Greely will pay for supplies recently purchased. Supplies heretofore issued, including the tents from the quartermaster stores, etc., and which had been charged against this appropriation of \$300,000, will be returned to the army and are available for future use.

Trolley Car Collision.

Trenton, N. J., May 8.—Fifteen people were injured by a head-on collision of cars on the Trenton-New Brunswick Traction Company's lines at Plainsboro, twenty miles outside of this city, at midnight. The cars, one from this city and the other from New Brunswick, were making their last trips for the night, and in accordance with the usual custom, ran by the signal. When rounding a sharp curve the headlight of one trolley car showed the approach of the other. Before the power could be reversed the cars met, and the passengers were thrown from the chairs.

Exports to Brazil Fall Off.

Washington, May 8.—A bulletin issued by the department of commerce and trade says that the trade of the United States with Brazil aggregates in round numbers \$110,000,000, a larger sum than any year with any country in South America. Imports from Brazil for the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$99,483,094, and exports were \$10,985,096. The bulletin says the total exports to Brazil show a falling off from \$15,165,079 in 1895, to \$10,985,096 in 1905.

Line Out to Mazatlan.

Mexico City, May 8.—Engineers of the Mexican National Railway have succeeded in cutting a line from Durango to Mazatlan on the Pacific coast. The locating work has been going on for a year. It is probable that the interoceanic railway will build an extension to the oil fields from Tezuitlan.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ASSESSMENT TO BE COLLECTED.

Klamath Water-Users' Association Will Assert Its Corporate Power.

Klamath Falls.—Directors of the Klamath Water-Users' Association at a recent meeting instructed their attorney to proceed to enforce the collection of the assessment from the delinquent members, after giving reasonable notice that such action would be taken if payments were not made at once. About 120 of the 520 members are delinquent, averaging about \$7 for each stockholder thus delinquent, and the association will now assert its corporate powers.

Books of the association closed since January 1 have been reopened for subscriptions, but landowners will hereafter be obliged to pay an enrollment fee or penalty of 50 cents an acre in order to become stockholders.

LAND OFFICE COLLECTIONS.

Salem.—Secretary Brown, of the state land board, has turned over to the state treasury cash received in his office for the month of April as follows: Common school fund principal, payments on certificates and cash sales, \$23,467.61; common school fund principal, payments on sales of lands acquired by deed or foreclosure, \$907; common school fund interest, payments on certificates, \$3,533.87; common school fund interest, rents and payments on sales of land acquired by deed or foreclosure, \$484.55; agricultural college fund principal, payments on certificates and cash sales, \$1,379.25; agricultural college fund interest, payments on certificates, \$291.76; total, \$30,164.04.

FIRE RISK INCREASE AT EUGENE.

Eugene.—Several months ago a representative of the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific visited Eugene and announced that nearly all the business houses of the city were improperly wired, and were not up to the standard set by the code of fire underwriters. The owners of buildings to have defective wiring made right, while others disregarded the notice. Now comes the information to fire insurance agents of this city that insurers have been advanced on account of defective wiring. The average increase is 50 cents per \$100. The announcement has created a stir among property holders, and steps will be taken to secure better wiring.

EXAMINATIONS FOR FOREST SERVICE.

Roseburg.—Examinations will be held at Roseburg, Ore., May 14, for the position of forest ranger. Aspirants for positions who have been recommended for examination with the United States commission at Washington should file at once with S. C. Bartram, forest supervisor at Roseburg, from whom application blanks may be secured. The positions are under civil service. Examination will be along practical lines relating to forest patrol. Men between 21 and 40, of sound bodily condition, are eligible. Civil service examinations for the position of forest supervisor will be held in Portland, Astoria, Baker City and Eugene, May 18.

SALMON IN GRAND RONDE.

La Grande.—Superintendent Allen, of the Wallowa salmon hatchery, was in La Grande recently, and stated that the hatchery released a few days ago 1,000,000 fry and about the same amount will be ready to be released within a short time. Operations at the Wallowa hatchery so far are considered satisfactory. Salmon have been taken in the Grand Ronde river at Oro Dell, a mile above La Grande. The salmon, which in the early history of the valley came up the river in abundance, have for the past number of years almost entirely disappeared. It is now hoped that the hatchery will be the means of restocking the river.

IMPROVE ORCHARD TRACT.

La Grande.—The Red Apple Orchard Company, which owns a large tract about three miles north of town in the foothills, is planning extensive improvements. About twenty-five acres will be cleared and the ground prepared for the planting of apples. There is already a large area of growing trees, including fifteen acres of 12-year-old apple trees and forty-five acres of 2-year-old trees. There are five or six applications for the planting of apples. The intention of the company to enlarge some of them, forming a lake, which will be stocked with fish.

MAKE ROAD THROUGH RESERVE.

Pendleton.—The first step in the solution of the Umatilla reservation cattle trouble was taken a few days ago when Col. J. H. Haley, as attorney for the stockmen, presented a petition to the county court asking that a road be opened through the government tract. This petition will be acted upon by the next term of court. It is expected that the road will be carried to the superintendent of the agency and from him to the department of the interior. It is expected the petition will be granted, and the road will finally be constructed.

HOBOS INDOLENT AND NUMEROUS.

Albany.—Hobos in the Willamette valley have increased in number since the San Francisco disaster. Notwithstanding notices in almost all valley towns offering work at good wages in logging camps and sawmills, the unemployed continue their migration. "We are all coal miners, not loggers," or "We are all fishermen," are the answers when officers tell them there is plenty of demand for labor in the logging camps.

SCOURING MILLS RESUME.

Pendleton.—After being shut down since last October the Pendleton scouring mills will resume operations May 14. The mills are now being given a thorough overhauling and will be in the first-class condition by that time. W. M. McDonald, of Boston, has arrived to take charge as superintendent.

PLANT BIG ORCHARD.

La Grande.—W. Lyman and L. Oldenburg have finished planting an apple orchard of ninety-five acres near Imbler. There are 4,500 trees of three varieties, including 2,500 Rome Beauties, 1,000 Gamas and 1,000 York Imperials. The balance of the tract, about sixty acres, was planted in potatoes.

EXPECT HEAVY FRUIT CROPS.

La Grande.—Grande Ronde growers report the fruit prospects for this season. It is expected that the crop will be twice as large as any previous year, and that there will be at least 500 carloads shipped from this valley. The apple and cherry yields will be very large.

SHEPHERM PROTEST.

Oregon Men Not Satisfied With Allotment of Wenaha Reserve.

Pendleton.—Shepherms of Umatilla county have made vigorous protest against the action of forest reserve officials at Walla Walla in standing by the allotment recently made of the range in Wenaha reserve. A remonstrance from Umatilla county has been filed with D. B. Sheller, forest reserve superintendent at Walla Walla.

Facts and figures are given in support of the contention of Oregon stockmen. These in substance are as follows: Of the total land in the reserve, 700,000 acres, more than half lies in Oregon. Only 35,357 Oregon sheep were admitted to the reserve, whereas 123,000 Washington sheep were allowed. To add insult to injury, 58,169 of the Washington sheep were allotted to range in the state. No Oregon sheep were allotted range in Washington. In sealing the number to be allowed in the reserve the Oregon men were cut down 50 per cent, while the Washington men were allowed practically all they asked.

It is held by the Oregon stockmen that forest reserve rules were violated by the manner in which the reserve was allotted. The rules specifically provide that in allotment of range in reserve, stockmen of the state in which the reserve is located shall be given preference.

Accompanying the general remonstrance were affidavits from twenty shepherms of this county, setting forth claims to land in the reserve allotted to Washington men.

JOHN DAY PROSPECTS.

People Flocking to That Section from All Parts of Northwest.

Baker City.—Many people from over the Northwest are flocking through Baker City on their way into the John Day country to take up timber claims. A few days ago a party of Idaho people went to Sumpter en route to the timber houses they were so thick as to make the houses look black. On the houses the insects resembled ordinary black ants, but there were millions of them, and there is much speculation as to the cause of the strange visitation. When a disinfectant spray was applied to the buildings where they had alighted, the insects took flight, and have not been seen in this locality since.

SWARM OF BLACK ANTS.

Fairview.—A strange phenomenon was witnessed here last week. A cloud of flying black ants settled on many houses, some making their way inside. When they settled on the side of the houses they were so thick as to make the houses look black. On the houses the insects resembled ordinary black ants, but there were millions of them, and there is much speculation as to the cause of the strange visitation. When a disinfectant spray was applied to the buildings where they had alighted, the insects took flight, and have not been seen in this locality since.

SPECIMEN ROAD WORK IN MARION.

Salem.—Judge Scott has been advised by L. W. Pader, director of public roads of the department of agriculture, that A. E. Lodge, engineer in charge of the mile of specimen road building near this city, will commence work about May 15. It is expected that many will be present from all sections of Western Oregon to witness the building of this road on scientific principles. A barbecue will be served while work is progressing, one day being planned for special entertainment of visitors.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71¢/72¢; bluestem, 72¢/73¢; red, 69¢/70¢; valley, 70¢.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50/28¢; gray, \$27 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50/24 per ton; brewing, \$24/24.50; rolled, \$24.50/25.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, \$12/13; clover, \$7.50/8; chest, \$6/7; grain hay, \$7/8; alfalfa, \$12.

Fruits—Apples, \$2/3.00 per box; strawberries, \$1.25/1.65 per crate; Oregon, 20c per pound.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 75¢/81.25 per box; cabbage, \$2.85/3.00 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, \$5.00 per crate; head lettuce, 25c per dozen; onions, 10¢/15¢ per dozen; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3¢/4c per pound; spinach, 1.00 per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1/1.25 per sack; carrots, 65¢/75¢ per sack; beets, 55¢/61¢ per sack.

Onions—No. 1, 3c per pound.

Potatoes—Fancy graded burbanks, 60¢/70c per hundred; ordinary, 50¢/60c; new California, 4c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17¢/20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18¢/19¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14¢/15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13¢/14c; broilers, 20¢/22¢; young roosters, 8¢/13c; old roosters, 11¢/12¢; dressed chickens, 16¢/18¢; turkeys, live, 17¢/18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢/23c; geese, live, 10¢/11c; geese, dressed, 10¢/11c; ducks, 17¢/18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 12¢/13¢ per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16¢/21c; valley, 24¢/28c per pound; mohair, choice, 28¢/30c.

Veal—Dressed, 3¢/7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed, 5c per pound; cubs, 4¢/5¢; country steers, 5¢/6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8¢/8½c per pound; ordinary, 5¢/6c; lamb, with pelts on, 9¢/10c.

Pork—Dressed, 7¢/8½c per pound.

DISEASE APPEARS.

Typhoid and Ptomaine Poisoning Dangerous of San Francisco.

Oakland, Cal., May 7.—Poor old San Francisco, with its old landmarks a mass of tangled and still smoldering wreckage, and its thousands of suffering people! The place tonight presents a scene which no pen can describe. What has passed during the nineteen days since the earthquake and fire is slowly creeping into history. During the past nineteen days San Francisco has been a living hell. In the weeks and months to come, yet, even in the years that are to follow, this state of hell will continue.

It is all well enough for the prominent business men of San Francisco, the government officials and those connected with the Red Cross Society, to be sanguine over what is being done to relieve the suffering of San Francisco's stricken people and of the future.

It is all well enough for these men to say: "Well, we'll build a better and more beautiful city." It is all well enough for Dr. Devine to say: "We have the situation well in hand, and no one will go without food or clothing." This is a right and hopeful view to take of the matter.

These big committees will care for the masses after their fashion of doing things on a big scale, but there are hundreds who are bound to be overlooked, thrust aside by the scramble for supplies, and this is not all.

Yesterday and today gave an intimation of the disease and sickness which physicians have feared would break out. The drinking water of the stricken city is polluted with typhoid fever germs. The constant cry of the health department officials for days has been "boil the water before drinking." This is easy advice, but when people are cooking outdoors on shattered stoves and rudely constructed ovens made of broken brick, with the wind day after day blowing a gale, it is no wonder that the warning to boil the water is ignored.

Those in charge of the city's affairs across the bay have steadfastly maintained there was no danger from an epidemic. This was the truth a week ago. It was too early for infection, but now the period of incubation has run, and what the physicians have been preparing themselves for—the outbreak of typhoid—has struck the city.

Yesterday fourteen cases were taken to the Presidio hospital, and today a dozen more cases were recorded. Ptomaine poisoning is developing. This naturally must follow the constant diet of corned beef and other canned goods upon which the people have been living since the earthquake. This is one way that sickness is spreading in San Francisco.

The other and even more dangerous way will come from the supply depots. At these places wagon loads of bread, after being carted through the streets, dust-strewn and filthy, are unloaded at these camps. Typhoid germs will find their way into the bread and into the stomachs of the people, just as they would by drinking polluted water. So much for this.

Now for the half-hysterical and nerve-shattered people who still cling to the stricken city. Hardly a day has passed since Wednesday, April 18, but that the city has been rocked by an earthquake. Last Wednesday there was a terrific shock, and this morning shortly after 10 o'clock another hard tremor that sent men, women and children from their homes and buildings into the streets screaming mad in fright. How long the people's nerves will stand this is unanswerable. They are a brave people, these folks who have passed through the earthquake and fire, but there is limit to all courage. It simply means that, if the earth continues to groan and tremble, the most courageous will give up and quit the city.

Indeed, in some quarters men of authority are talking of sending all of the women and children out of San Francisco. This is talked of by no less authority than Captain Kennedy, who has charge of the United States general hospital at the Presidio.

FOUND NO KILLED LOOTERS.

San Francisco, May 7.—The records of Coroner Walsh disprove the widely circulated stories that large numbers of people were shot and killed by the soldiers during the great fire that followed the earthquake. Of all the cases handled by this official and his deputies, in only one was it found that death was due to gunshot wounds. The exception was Heber Tilden, killed by a civic guardsmen, who had the mistaken idea that the automobile in which Tilden was riding was being used for looting purposes. The military authorities have in two cases of killings for disobedience of military orders.

SEIZING STOLEN SUPPLIES.

San Francisco, May 7.—The police and military authorities are slowly but surely ferreting out the people who have abused the free supplies privilege. The detectives engaged in the work are proceeding cautiously, so that no seizures will be made unless the officers are certain that no injury to deserting persons will be inflicted. When it is established that supplies have been secured by subterfuge, the goods are seized and turned over to the nearest station. The authorities are being assisted by numerous anonymous letters, telling of the unlawful hoarding of stores.

WILL PARALYZE ALL BUILDING.

Chicago, May 7.—Within two weeks 20,000 workmen in all branches of the building industry in Chicago will be thrown out of work by suspension of construction work on skyscrapers and factories affected by the strike of structural ironworkers. It may not develop into a lockout, but there will necessarily be a shutdown if the strike continues. "This was the statement made by one of the foremost building contractors of the city, and a member of the Building Contractors' Council.

BRITISH GOLD TO PAY LOSSES.

London, May 7.—The American steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton for New York today, took \$1,835,000 in gold, most of which is destined for the agents of British insurance companies to meet their San Francisco claims.

FRANK SMITH KILLED

Murderer of Three Officers Meets Death Near New Era.

New Era, Ore., May 1.—Frank Smith is dead. The desperado was shot and killed at 11:10 o'clock by Harry Draper, who was in charge of the bloodhounds that he had brought from Spokane to help in hunting the fugitive down.

STOLEN CAP IDENTIFIES FUGITIVE

Fugitive Had Doubled on His Track and Was Heading Toward Portland When Shot by Posse.

After being surrounded in the woods between the Willamette river and the railroad tracks at this place this morning, posses began dynamiting the underbrush to bring him out. Draper, accompanied by his dogs, went into the timber and Smith was discovered behind a log. He made a desperate attempt to shoot, but Draper anticipated him, shooting him through the neck and killing him instantly.

Smith bore no wounds, showing conclusively that he had not been wounded by any of the previous shots fired at him.

Crouching in the underbrush between the railroad tracks and the Willamette river, about half a mile from this place, surrounded by posses of armed men who were dynamiting the woods, the fugitive out, Frank Smith, the desperado, who made a sensational escape from the city jail at Portland, and since his flight last week has killed three officers, made his last stand at New Era.

After murdering Policeman Hanlon at Oregon City, Smith was next located near Woodburn by Sheriff Shaver of Clackamas and Captain O. D. Henderson of Woodburn, whom he mortally wounded, both dying at Salem a few hours later.

The bandit then disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened up and engulfed him. Many rumors were prevalent of the murderer being seen during the last few days in various parts of the district where he was being hunted, but nothing definite could be found until this morning, when, weary and worn with his long flight, he was driven into the brush.

The gray cap, slightly torn in one seam, which was stolen from the Canby postoffice, and which Smith wore, proved his undoing. The stolen cap belonged to Willie Stuniger, who lives near New Era.

Willie was pumping water for the cows this morning when he saw a man pass along the road wearing his own cap. Willie recognized the cap at once and gave the alarm.

This positive identification brought out the posses in force, and 200 armed men with dogs were presently hunting down the fugitive.

Smith stopped to talk to Flagman Archibald on the Southern Pacific tracks. While they were in conversation one of the numerous armed parties that has been scouring the country appeared down the road.

"Well, I must take to the woods," said Smith. With that he dashed into the brush.

He was surrounded between the railway tracks and the Willamette river, half a mile below New Era.

CARRIED 300,000 REFUGEES.

Southern Pacific Says Few People Left City Permanently.

Chicago, May 8.—According to official figures, the Southern Pacific Company, during the exodus from San Francisco following the earthquake and the great fire, carried 300,000 free passengers. This total is for the nine days from April 18 up to and including April 26. Of those passengers, 67,000 were carried to interior California points, 7,854 to other states and 226,000 to suburban points around San Francisco bay. The value of these free transportations is estimated at \$456,000. This comprises the movement from San Francisco to the free transportation from Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Sacramento and Stockton.

In the opinion of Traffic Manager Fee, the most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that not only are most of the refugees staying in California, but that three-fourths of them have found temporary homes within easy reach of the city.

RATES RAISED WANTONLY.

Chicago, May 5.—Declaring that the railroads were oppressing and discriminating against the coal and coke companies in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous or Clearfield district, whose employees have quit work pending a settlement of the differences existing between them, met here today. After a session lasting for several hours it was announced that the operators had unanimously resolved not to recede from the position they have taken in favor of an open shop and the abolition of the check-off system, and will fight it out at whatever cost. The operators are making preparations to open their mines next week.

OPERATORS TO STAND PAT.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Representatives of ten of the principal coal and coke companies in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous or Clearfield district, whose employees have quit work pending a settlement of the differences existing between them, met here today. After a session lasting for several hours it was announced that the operators had unanimously resolved not to recede from the position they have taken in favor of an open shop and the abolition of the check-off system, and will fight it out at whatever cost. The operators are making preparations to open their mines next week.

MORE TIME FOR SMOOT CASE.

Washington, May 5.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today considered the Smoot case, but in view of statements of several senators that they desired to review certain features of the testimony, a vote was postponed until May 18. It was agreed, however, that a vote shall be had on that day. During the discussion Debois offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat as a senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

MINT PAID OUT OVER \$7,000,000.

San Francisco, May 5.—The United States mint, which is being used as the general clearing house for the banks, has paid out between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to depositors since it opened Tuesday last.

FIRE PANIC IN BIG HOSPITAL.

Blazing Laundry Causes Patients to Flee Half-Clad.

San Francisco, May 4.—The 700 patients in the general hospital at the Presidio were thrown into a panic at 4:15 o'clock this morning by the cry of "fire."

At that moment flames were discovered in the hospital laundry, which was only a few yards away. The close proximity of the two buildings gave rise to the fear that the hospital would be destroyed.

In anticipation of such a contingency hurried arrangements were made for the removal of the patients to a place of safety.

For a few minutes, until the fire in the laundry was gotten under control and there was no danger of the flames spreading beyond that building, pandemonium reigned among the hundreds of patients.

Those who were not dangerously ill, or could help themselves, jumped from their cots and beds, and hastily donning what clothes they could find, fled from the hospital into the cool morning air.

Many of the indisposed men and women did not wait to secure their clothes, but wrapped themselves in bedding and made their exit as quickly as possible.

In more than one instance men and women fled out into the air with nothing but their night clothes. Scores of patients who had the physical strength stopped sufficiently long to assist more weak and unstrung men and women from the hospital.

Within 15 minutes after the alarm was given the majority of the patients had left the hospital building and stood in groups or lay upon the ground upon bed clothes, watching the firemen and soldiers fight the flames in the laundry.