

FRANK SMITH KILLED

Murderer of Three Officers Meets Death Near New Era.

STOLEN CAP IDENTIFIES FUGITIVE

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

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.

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 the 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 posse of armed men who were dynamiting the woods to drive 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.

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 enfolded him. Many rumors were prevalent 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.

MONEY NEEDED FOR RELIEF.

Red Cross Sends \$300,000, and Has Another \$1,000,000.

Washington, May 1.—Three hundred thousand dollars were forwarded by wire by the American Red Cross today to James D. Phelan, chairman of the Red Cross and relief committee in San Francisco, and he was advised that \$1,000,000 more is at the disposal of the committee.

Judge W. W. Morrow, president of the California branch of the Red Cross, advised the Red Cross today that it will be better from this time on for the society to send money to California rather than food and provisions, as the immediate needs are provided for.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, special representative of the Red Cross at San Francisco, made the following report today on supplies sent to earthquake sufferers:

"I have tabulation from Quartermaster Devo of supplies reported to have been received up to April 28 and of supplies en route or ordered. It shows on the whole remarkable discrimination and intelligent purchases. Supplies received:

Five carloads of stoves, 1,850 stove-pipe joints, 28 carloads of forage, 1,600 tons and 25 carloads of tentage, two cars and 250,000 feet of lumber, 160 tons of lime, 170 tons of medical supplies, seven carloads of acid and chemicals, seven carloads of wood, 241 cars and four steamerloads of subsistence stores, 1,570 tons of flour, five cars of fresh meats, 185 cars of miscellaneous stores, one car of oranges, five cars of clothing, two cars of salt, camp outfit of Los Angeles, 28 cars."

Two Slight Shocks Cause No Alarm.

San Francisco, May 1.—Two slight earthquake shocks at an interval of an hour were felt here early this morning. They were of the same nature as a dozen other shocks that have been felt since the big quake of April 18. No damage was done this morning, and there was no alarm.

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 out 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 flames in the laundry, which with its contents, was entirely destroyed, and prevented from spreading to the general hospital.

When the flames had been extinguished the nurses, physicians and soldiers turned their attention to the patient-refugees, and assisted in taking them back to their cots and beds in private rooms and wards.

Men and women became hysterical during the progress of the fire, and it was with difficulty that many of them could be induced to return to the hospital. It is feared that the shock to many of the more seriously sick patients will have a serious if not fatal effect.

When the fire was discovered in the hospital a general alarm was sounded. Besides the regular post fire department hundreds of soldiers turned out to fight the flames. It was only by hard work that the flames were confined to the laundry, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed, and prevented from spreading to the general hospital.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

LIMIT OF INSURANCE PAID.

Companies Will Be Generous, but Not Exceed Legal Liability.

New York, May 4.—The Tribune today says:

Representatives of both foreign and American fire insurance companies, who were in the city yesterday, discussed action to effect a compromise in the adjustment of losses by the San Francisco fire.

The great companies express a strong purpose to be not only just, but generous in cases of doubt, but one insurance president said:

"The adjusters for this company will not be allowed to waive the conditions of its policies, nor the conditions and restrictions of its charters. We have no more right to pay a loss occasioned by earthquake than we have to pay a loss of life. We are not an earthquake insurance company, nor a life insurance company."

Insurance men estimate that the companies will ultimately pay from 60 to 75 per cent of the aggregate amount of the risk.

The message from London insurance companies to adjusters in Oakland, published this morning, should have read:

"Under any circumstances, the British offices will only pay the losses for which they are legally liable, since to go beyond their contracts would be illegal."

"They cannot recognize any liability for damage by earthquake where no fire ensued, nor for damage by fire to fallen or partly fallen buildings, nor for damages to buildings pulled down or destroyed by order of the San Francisco authorities."

Heavy Loss in San Mateo County.

San Mateo, Cal., May 4.—The losses in San Mateo County resulting from the recent earthquake can never be even approximately estimated. Practically every building in the county suffered some damage in chimneys, plaster, broken furniture or crockery. Here, as elsewhere, brick and stone buildings suffered the most. The loss of life was small. In Half-Moon Bay a painter and two children were killed in the collapse of an old adobe building. The heaviest losses were in Redwood City, where the new \$150,000 courthouse was almost totally destroyed.

China Hates to Admit Fact.

London, May 4.—A dispatch from Peking to the Times today says that the only thing delaying the settlement of the French claims growing out of the Nanchang outrage of last February is China's reluctance to issue an imperial edict admitting that the magistrate committed suicide.

Washington Signs Appropriations.

Washington, May 4.—President Roosevelt today signed the bills passed by congress making appropriations of \$100,000 for Mare Island navy-yard and \$700,000 to meet emergencies in the post-office department in California.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LAND SEEDED

Acresage North and South of Bend Coming Under Cultivation.

Bend—Much new land is being cultivated near Bend. North lies what is known as the Powell Buttes district, one of the best agricultural sections in the Deschutes valley, extending from the eastern extremity of the buttes to the old channel of the river, eight miles. It is one immense plowed field, broken in only a few places. This area is being increased rapidly, and in a short time all tillable land in the district will be producing. Three years ago there were only a couple of houses between Bend and Prieville. Fences and other signs of habitation were equally scarce.

Another district rapidly developing is that under the Arnold ditch, five to six miles south of Bend. Settlers here are putting up substantial houses that would be a credit to any city; they are not small shacks as so many dwelling houses are in a new country, but in many instances are two stories and well painted. Much new land is being seeded in this district. Fences are being built, new permanent roads made to run on section lines. Less than two years ago one could go south from Bend fifty to sixty miles, and in that distance find scarcely a house; now, within seven miles of Bend, along what is known as the Lee Cave road, there are thirty houses, with much land in crops each year.

Endowed Scholarships.

Willamette University, Salem.—Directors of the Oregon Children's Aid Society have ordered that funds of the society shall be given to the Willamette Endowment Association of Willamette University, to be maintained as a trust fund to aid needy and worthy orphans, or half-orphans who wish to attend the university. Each individual will be allowed \$100, and as the income is about \$300, this will provide for three students annually. The fund will be non-sectarian, and benefits are to be secured by competitive examination. A standard of 85 per cent in scholarship must be maintained. Report of expenditures will be given to the society each year.

Wells Are Spouting Water.

Arlington—Wells bored for oil prospects two years ago, in which water came to the surface level, have become active artesian gushers since the hour of the destructive earthquake in California. These wells are located at Carley, Wash., a few miles northeast of Arlington, and had been sunk by prospectors in the hope of securing a flow of crude petroleum. Results were not up to the anticipation of those who planned the exploitation, and the enterprise was abandoned. Water from the principal well is being thrown ten feet into the air, and the flow has been continuous and even in volume since the earthquake and in San Francisco.

Substitute Fills for Bridges.

Albany—Fills are taking the place of bridges in Lien county wherever the change is practicable. In a great many places this change has been made. In two instances fills 350 feet long were made. Bridges are short-lived in this climate, and a constant source of expense to the county. Permanent fills cost but little more than a new bridge, which will stand but a few seasons. The county court has ordered road supervisors to supplant all worn-out bridges with fills where material is available. In all cases where there are long approaches to bridges, standing only a short distance above the ground, fills are ordered.

Compels Another Survey.

Drain—The recent calamity in San Francisco has made necessary a resurvey of the first twenty-five miles of the proposed Drain-Cook Bay Railroad, beginning at this place. The maps and profiles of the final survey were destroyed in the conflagration. The engineer, F. D. Brown, was ordered back from North Bend on Cook Bay, which point he had almost reached, and will begin at once the resurvey. Mr. Brown brought his entire crew with him, and thinks it will only require from two to four weeks to complete the work.

Creamery at Latourell Falls.

Bridal Veil—Latourell Falls is to have a creamery. Repairs and improvements are being made on a two-story building 30x60 feet. Concrete floors will be provided and an engine will be installed, with machinery to handle the product supplied by farmers in the vicinity. The enterprise is projected by Newton Courter, of Latourell Falls.

High Price for Sheared Sheep.

Baker City—Lee Brothers, of this city, have purchased the entire flock of sheep of Oliver, in the John Day country, for delivery after shearing at the high price of more than \$3 a head, including yearlings, lambs and ewes. The exact figures are not given out. It is one of the largest sales of the season.

MUST OBSERVE REGULATIONS.

Government Inspector Fears Scab Among Oregon Sheep.

Pendleton—That scab among sheep is more prevalent in Eastern Oregon than last year is maintained by R. A. Ramsay, supervising inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry, who has been investigating conditions.

Mr. Ramsay came from Montana at the instance of sheep buyers in that state, who desire to have quarantine regulations made less rigid in Oregon in order to permit them to ship stock from Oregon to Montana without dipping.

From reports received by Mr. Ramsay from federal inspectors, county stock inspectors and shepherds themselves, he is convinced that conditions are worse than last year. Consequently he says quarantine regulations cannot be relaxed.

Plan Union High Schools.

Albany—To secure high school facilities in rural communities, different school districts in Linn county are planning union high schools at central points. In Jordan Valley five districts will join next fall, and besides maintaining separate schools of eight grades will establish one high school for all pupils who have completed eighth-grade work. Under present conditions rural districts must send children to one of the larger towns for high school training. If the experiment at the Jordan Valley proves successful, the plan will be followed in other parts of the county.

Bigger Demand for Oregon Sugar.

La Grande—One of the immediate effects of the San Francisco disaster on La Grande is an increased demand for the product of the local sugar factory. During the past week the factory has sent out seventeen carloads of sugar to points that have heretofore depended largely on San Francisco for their supply. While the factory has been supplying places eastward as far as Boise and shipping westward to Pendleton and Walla Walla, no such extensive shipments have before been made at this time of the year.

Investigate Umatilla Troubles.

Chemawa—Dr. Charles E. McChesney, United States supervisor of Indian schools and special inspection official, passed through here, en route to Pendleton, to investigate troubles on the Umatilla reservation between the superintendent, the Indians and the stockmen. Dr. McChesney has been in northern and southern California, locating remnants of the Chinook and confederated tribes of the Pacific coast.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 71c; 72c; red, 69c; valley, 69c@70c.

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.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 75c@1.25 per box; cabbage, 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, \$5.00 per crate; head lettuce, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@15c per dozen; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3@4c per pound; spinach, 90c per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 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 1/2 @ 20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@18 1/2 c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13 1/2 @ 14c; broilers, 20@22 1/2 c; young roosters, 12 1/2 @ 13c; old roosters, 11@12 1/2 c; dressed chickens, 16@16 1/2 c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; turkeys, dressed, cho'ce, 20@23c; geese, live, 10@11c; geese, dressed, 10@11c; ducks, 17@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 12@12 1/2 c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 28@30c.

Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2 @ 7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulk, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@8 1/2 c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelts on, 9@10c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2 c per pound.

RUSSIA IS NOW PLANNING ANOTHER INVASION OF CHINESE TERRITORY.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—In spite of the defeat of her ambitions in Manchuria and Kwantung, and the obstacles met with by M. Pokotiloff, the Russian minister to Peking, in his negotiations at Peking, Russia is steadily pushing forward with the purpose of occupying another big slice of China, namely, the two eastern provinces of Mongolia, covering the route of the proposed railroad from Baikal to Peking, which, as announced by the Associated Press, February 20, has been given over to the Russo-Chinese bank.

Under the guise of the innocent-sounding name of "geographic ethnographic expedition for purely scientific purposes," a party headed by Colonel Novitsky, one of the brilliant younger members of the general staff, will leave

DEMOCRATIC TICKET—OFFICIAL.

United States Senator, long term John M. Geary.

Congressman, Second District, J. H. Graham.

Governor, George E. Chamberlain.

Secretary of State, P. H. Sront.

State Treasurer, J. D. Matlock.

Supreme Judge, T. G. Hailey.

Superintendent Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman (Rep.).

State Printer, J. Scott Taylor.

Attorney-General, R. A. Miller.

Labor Commissioner, O. P. Hoff (Rep.).

St. Petersburg in the middle of May to survey the hitherto unexplored region between the Manchurian frontier and Urga.

Though the expedition nominally is to be under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society, it is believed it will be financed and officered by the general staff, and its composition will be almost purely military. The strategic aims, in fact, are so thoroughly covered that it is doubtful if it will be accompanied by any representative of the geographical society.

The region to be explored covers the hazy "Mongolian Desert," in which during the war the mysterious Japanese armies were supposed to be hovering to strike the Russian rear and into which small scouting detachments of Japanese actually penetrated long distances. Colonel Novitsky's expedition probably will find the work already well under way, as the Russian force stationed at Urga certainly has not been idle during its long stay there.

NEED HELP FOR MANY WEEKS.

Devine Urges Nation Not to Slacken Enthusiasm in Giving.

San Francisco, April 30.—Dr. Devine, of the National Red Cross, tonight issued the following statement:

"It is important for the entire country to understand that the loss of homes and property in San Francisco has not been exaggerated. Expectations have been aroused and plans have been made, based on telegrams and newspaper reports, of large contributions for relief, and these expectations should not be disappointed."

"The distribution of food will have to be continued until there are enough stores in which to buy on a money basis and then it can be gradually diminished, but relief of other kinds is now and will be required for weeks to come. Sick and delicate persons will need care for months. Inmates of institutions which have been destroyed must be established elsewhere, and on some plan yet to be devised families which cannot get started otherwise may have to be given a helping hand."

"It is not intended to encourage chronic dependence, but quick, generous and efficient relief is needed here for a very large number of persons whose homes and means of livelihood have been destroyed."

GOVERNMENT LOST MILLIONS.

Appropriation of \$3,387,630 Needed for San Francisco.

Washington, April 30.—The secretary of war today forwarded to the secretary of the treasury for transmission to congress urgent deficiency estimates of appropriations amounting to \$3,387,630. This amount is required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, for the purpose of replacing military stores destroyed by earthquake and fire at San Francisco; also for repairing damage to cable connecting Angel Island and Alcatraz in the harbor of San Francisco, and the repair of damage to the general hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Kill Odessa Police Chief.

Odessa April 30.—The chief of police, who played such a prominent role in the October massacres here and a policeman, were assassinated by revolutionists here today in broad daylight. The plot was far-reaching, and contemplated also the assassination of Assistant Chief of Police Poltavachenko and several other policemen. A young girl named Jerebtzova threw a bomb at Poltavachenko, who was on his way to the hospital to visit one of the wounded police. Her aim was poor, and the officer was not harmed. The girl was seriously wounded by Poltavachenko's orderly.

Railroad Line Indicted.

Clarkburg, W. Va., April 30.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was indicted five times by the federal grand jury today for alleged violation of the interstate commerce law in failure to distribute cars to coal operators in a fair and equitable manner. Those indictments are the first of the kind ever found in the United States. The fine, in case of conviction, may be \$5,000 a each case.

MONGOLY IS FOUND

President Sends Message to Congress on Standard Oil.

IS PAMPERED PET OF RAILROADS

Garfield Tells Many Devices by Which Monopoly Crushed Competition. Remove Defects in Law.

Washington, May 5.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, giving the results of his investigation of the subject of transportation and freight rates in connection with the oil industry.

In his message the president expresses the view that the report is of capital importance, because of the effort now being made to secure such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will confer upon the commission power in some measure adequate to meet the clearly demonstrated needs of the situation.

The facts set forth in the report, he declares, are for the most part not disputed.

That the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates, many of which were clearly unlawful, the president says the report clearly shows, the benefit thereby secured amounting to at least three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

The statement is added that the department of justice will take up the question of instituting prosecutions in all cases of this nature, and the hope is expressed that congress will enact into law the bill of Senator Knox to correct the interpretation of the immunity provision rendered in Judge Humphrey's decision.

The president calls attention to that feature of the report regarding the manner in which the law is evaded by treating as state commerce what in reality is merely a part of interstate commerce. He says it is clearly shown:

"That this device is employed on the New York Central Railroad, as well as on many other railroads, in such fashion as to amount to thwarting the purpose of the law, although the forms of the law may be complied with."

It is unfortunately not true, he says, that the Standard Oil Company is the only corporation which has benefited and is benefiting in wholly improper fashion by an elaborate series of rate discriminations.

The sugar trust, he adds, according to the results of the investigation now in progress, rarely, if ever, pays the lawful rate for transportation.

He declares that in the effort to prevent the railroads from uniting for improper purposes, "we have very unwisely prohibited them from uniting for proper purposes; that is, for purposes of protecting themselves and the general public against the power of the great corporations."

He favors as an element of competition the passage of some such law as that which has already passed the house, putting alcohol used in the arts and manufactures on the free list and keeping the free to oil and coal lands of the Indian tribes or on the public domain in the government, the lands to be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the government to entirely control them.

CARRIED 300,000 REFUGEES.

Southern Pacific Says Few People Left City Permanently.

Chicago, May 5.—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 these passengers, 67,000 were carried to interior California points, 7,684 to other states and 225,000 to suburban points around San Francisco bay. The value of these free transportation is estimated at \$456,000. This comprises only the movement from San Francisco on 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 its members, and had been so doing for the past six years, the American Shippers' Association met today at the Auditorium Annex and decided to enlarge its scope and influence. The association at present includes a majority of the large shippers of the country, and it is probable in the near future the interstate commerce commission will be petitioned to make a thorough inquiry into the railroads' actions in arbitrarily increasing the freight rates on a number of classifications in the last six years.

Mint Paid Out Over \$7,000,000.

San Francisco, May 5.—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.