

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 posses 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 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.

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 Devel 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 250 carloads of tentage, two cars and 250,000 feet of lumber, 160 tons of lime, 170 tons of medical supplies, two 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 firemen and soldiers fight the flames in the laundry.

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.

President 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 \$70,000 to meet emergencies in the post-office department in California.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 4.

Washington, May 4.—In accordance with the agreement of last Monday, the senate today entered upon the consideration of amendments to the rate bill under the 15-minute rule, but made little progress. The greater part of the day was devoted to Lodge's provision bringing pipe lines within the terms of the bill, and it was ultimately unanimously agreed to, after being so amended as to make it exclude gas and water lines from its operation, thus practically confining it to oil lines. There were two roll-calls, but neither was of importance, as on the one accepting the amendment there was no division whatever, while the action taken on the other, on the question of confining the provision to oil lines, was practically nullified by the subsequent elimination of gas and water from the amendment.

Washington, May 4.—The house spent another day in consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the speeches in large measure being in support of the bill and the naval program therein outlined. Burton, of Ohio, delivered a scholarly address against what seemed the needless enlargement of the navy, contending that the American nation could well afford to serve notice upon the other nations that it stood for international arbitration and the peace of the world.

Butler of Pennsylvania, and Calder of New York, supported the bill, both agreeing that the measure had less to criticize in it than any bill reported from the naval affairs committee of the house in years.

Thursday, May 3.

Washington, May 3.—The naval appropriation bill, which carries nearly a hundred million dollars for the naval establishment, was taken up by the house today. Beyond the explanation of the bill by Foss of Illinois, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and the running fire of questions which his presentation called forth, little interest was shown in the early part of the debate that ensued. Toward the close of the day, however, a lively colloquy occurred among Bates of Pennsylvania, Williams of Mississippi, Clark of Missouri, and Payne of New York, over certain statements made by Bates in relation to the price of steel rails. The discussion took on a wide tariff range, a forerunner of still further tariff discussion as the session nears its close.

Washington, May 3.—This was the last day for general debate in the Senate on the railroad rate bill, and it was fully occupied. Following a brief speech by Nelson, Tillman spoke at length in an effort to show by criticism of individual judges that the power of granting temporary injunctions by inferior United States courts should be taken from them in Interstate Commerce Commission cases, and he was followed by Bacon, Bailey, Teller and Foraker in speeches at some length.

Bailey opposed Bacon's contention that the judiciary should not be criticized on the floor of the Senate. Consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and after further amendment it was passed.

Wednesday, May 2.

Washington, May 2.—Daniel continued his speech on the railroad rate bill in the senate today, reporting briefly his objections to Bailey's proviso for the non-suspension by the courts of the orders of the interstate commerce commission. In cases where the courts have suspended the rates of the commission, Mr. Daniel suggested that a substantial bond be required of the railroads.

The rate bill was then temporarily laid aside, and the army appropriation bill taken up. An important amendment authorizes the establishment of a general depot for supplies at Fort Mason, San Francisco, and appropriates \$1,500,000 for the purpose. Of the amount appropriated, \$750,000 is made immediately available.

Another amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a cable from Key West to Panama via Guantanamo, Cuba, was made.

Consideration of the bill was not concluded when, at 5:45 p. m., the senate went into executive session.

Washington, May 2.—The house devoted almost the entire day to discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill, which is now almost completed.

Tuesday, May 1.

Washington, May 1.—By a vote of 153 to 58 the House today decided to continue the free distribution of garden and flower seeds. Many of the items in the agricultural bill broadening the scope of the Bureau of Chemistry and Dr. Wiley's department were eliminated on points of order, particularly those relating to the adulteration of foods, condiments, drugs and beverages. Considerable progress was made on the bill.

No Cash to Clear Streets.

San Francisco, May 1.—Money for clearing the streets of debris was cut off this morning, and the work consequently ceased, but a great deal of progress has been made upon the principal thoroughfares within the last fortnight. Probably one-tenth of the streets in the burned district are now passable. Lack of funds and ignorance of the amount of the appropriation to be given by the finance committee have, according to Commissioner Thomas Egan, retarded the operations of the Board of Public Works in clearing the streets of debris and garbage and repairing the sewers.

Protests Against Barnes.

Washington, May 1.—The nomination of B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, to be postmaster at Washington was before the Senate in executive session today. No action was taken. Senator Culbertson stated that a general protest had been filed by citizens against the confirmation of Mr. Barnes, and the postoffice committee had failed to give the protests the consideration of an investigation. The charges relate to the action of Mr. Barnes in having Mrs. Minor Morris ejected from the White House, and that the office should be given to a citizen.

Monday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reported today, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Morgan was the only senator to make objection. His opposition was sufficient, however, to frustrate the design, and the next most feasible course, the disposition of amendments, was decided upon. The general impression among senators is that the final vote will be reported within a week from the time of the beginning of the consideration of amendments. Most of the time of the senate was devoted to listening to a speech by Clarke, of Arkansas, in which he criticized the Hepburn bill as injudicious to remedy existing conditions.

The house bill appropriating \$170,000 for the emergency needs of the navy department at Mare Island, and for the postal service at San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake, was passed by the senate when it convened today.

Washington, April 30.—This was both a field day and a "seed" day in the house, the major portion of the legislative session being given over to the consideration of the agricultural bill and, incident thereto, the free distribution of seeds, for which the bill does not provide, but which it is agreed will be restored to the bill.

Eighteen pages of the agricultural bill were considered and perfected. The debate on the question of free seeds will be resumed tomorrow, when a vote is expected on the amendment to insert an appropriation of \$90,000 for the purchase and distribution of "rare and unusual seeds."

The debate on seeds might have continued indefinitely under the "animal industry" item if Wadsworth had not made a motion putting a stop to the debate, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 62. On motion of Wadsworth, the committee arose, the vote being 87 against 78.

Saturday, April 28.

Washington, April 28.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the senate late this afternoon, after an all-day discussion as to the best method for providing for Indians in general and those of the Indian Territory in particular. The bone of contention was the attempt to remove the restrictions for the alienation of land by the allottees of the five civilized tribes. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment to this effect, exempting, however, the fullbloods and minors, and it received the support of Mr. Long, of Kansas, who had made a similar attempt but had failed. The amendment was accepted.

Among the changes made in the measure was the striking out of a committee amendment that provided for the turning over to the Indians of all moneys on deposit to their credit from the sale of timber and lands aggregating several millions.

Washington, April 28.—The tariff discussion started in the house on Thursday afternoon occupied practically all the time of the house today. John Sharp Williams concluded the speech he began Thursday, and consumed the first two hours in a collaboration with Towne of New York, in which Towne read the letters and other articles Williams wanted to include, and Williams, standing beside him, kept up a running fire of interjectory comment, explanation and argument.

Cushman spoke for nearly an hour in defense of the protective tariff system.

The agricultural appropriation bill, which is before the house, will come up Monday for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

UNREST IN ORIENT.

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 China, 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. Gearin.

Congressman, Second District, J. H. Graham.

Governor, George E. Chamberlain.

Secretary of State, P. H. Sroat.

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 thinly 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 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.

Clarksburg, W. Va., April 30.—The Baltimore and 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. These indictments are the first of the kind ever found in the United States. The fine, in case of conviction, may be \$5,000 in each case.