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ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY

Wealthy Venezuelan Plotted Against the Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. II.-Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, announce the imprisonment there of Manuel A. Mattos, who was minister of finance under President Andrade) and is one of Venezuela's wealthtest men, by order of President Castro, on the charge of conspiracy against the government. Documents found in his pos-sussion show that he was in communica-tion with General Jose Manuel Hernandez, the rebel leader.

A few weeks ago an export firm in this city received from Senor Mattos an order for 20,000 Manser rifles and 5,000,000 tridges. It was presumed at the time that they were intended for the Venezueian government. His arrest, however, has caused the belief that the war supplies were meant for the use of the revolution-

Things

To those who wait." That's the way the old proverb has it, but if your eyes ache or burn or water or blur, or the type runs together, or sewing and reading makes your near ache, then, for the sake of your future comfort and safety-DON'T WAIT.

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OREGONIAN BUILDING

PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

Three New Cases and One Beath Since Last Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Surgeon-General Sternberg has received the following report on the plague from Major Taylor, chief surgeon at the United States military hospital at Honolulu;

"Jan. 7.-Referring to the bubonic plague, I have the honor to report that since my last report there have been three cases of the disease and one death. The process of burning up the infected district is rapidly proceeding. But little appro-bension is felt of the disease attacking

Dundonald Holds a Road.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-A dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Pletermaritzburg, dated January 23, says:

"Lord Dundonald holds the road to Olivers Hock pass. "A letter received here from Harrismith Senor Mattos is well known here, and relates that three Britishers were shot was at one time a member of the firm, in the market square for refusing to go of Scholtz, Sanchez & Co., of this city.

Buller Is Unable to Make Further Headway.

TALK OF A NIGHT ATTACK

to Dislodge Them Have So Far Failed.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:50 A. M .- Contrary to the announcement made shortly before midnight by the war office that nothing further would be issued before Wednesday forenoon, the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's, January 23, 6:50 P. M., has just been

osted:
"Warren holds the position he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1400 yards, is the enemy's position, west or Spionkop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to

see into it properly.
"It can be approached only over bare open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be blessed on them. But we are shelling placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground behind infantry.

behind infantry.

"The enemy is replying with Creusot and other artillery. In this duel, the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches, and his artillery fire is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to selze Spionkop, the salient of which forms the enemy's position facing Trichard's and which divides it from the position facing It has considerable mmand over all the enemy's entrench-

Preparing for a Night Attack. General Buller's great turning move ment of which so much was expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message to the war office telling this, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation. Gen-eral Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is playing on the Boer positions and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only 1400 yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes, across the bare open, would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire. General Buller's plans have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry across this zone against for-midable positions by daylight, and dis-closed his purpose to assault the Spionkop heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it and thus commands the adjacent country, an important and possibly de-cisive step will be accomplished. It seems that General Buller's dispatch

reached the war office rather early in the night and was the subject of a prolonged conference between Lord Landsdowne, Mr. Balfour and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the message dur-Ing the night, but towards 2 A. M. cop-les of the dispatch were made for distri-bution among the newspaper offices. These arrived too late for extended comment. Morning Post and the Standard lightly upon the unpleasant features of the dispatch, and take hope from the projected night attack, but, altogether considered, the dispatch looks like prepa-

ration for worse news.

Necessity of a Victory. cabinet has been hoping for one rallying British success to cheer the country and to command generous support for fresh revenue measures. Among these will be probably an increase of the income tax to a shilling on the pound, but this would only provide the cost of five weeks' hostil-The duties on tobacco, alcohol. tea and coffee are likely to be raised. The

cabinet will meet at the end of the week and discuss the situation. Political considerations both foreign and domestic, press upon the military au-thorities the necessity of speedily accom-plishing something. These authorities have been persuading General Buller to attempt his great operation without ad-This impression, equate preparation. whether true or not, is abroad.

Apparently, Lord Roberts has nothing municate with each other direct. execution was begun on the day ne

whatever to do with General Buller's op-eration. General Buller and the war of Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to ear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

From Vienna comes the statement that the idea of the intervention of European powers is gaining adherents in influential

Special dispatches heliographed from Special dispatches nellographed from Ladysmith Monday say that the invest-ment has not been relaxed and that the garrison has ceased to speculate regard-ing the precise date of deliverance. ition of the British forces outside of Natal is unchanged. The forward movement elsewhere appears to be waiting for reinforcements.

NEWS FROM BOER SOURCES. Account of the Opening Engagement

on the Tugela. BOER CAMP, Upper Tugela river, Jan. 20.—The British now occupy three posi-tions along the Tugela river. Their naval

guns have been firing steel-pointed, armor-piercing shells,
Reports being received that 2000 British cavalry were attempting to outflank us along the Drakensberg ridge, a strong patrol was sent to reconnoiter. Mistaking the signals, the scouts and patrol proceeded to a kopje, from which a terrific rifle and Maxim gun fire suddenly opened. The Boers lost 14 killed and 20 wounded. The British loss was probably insignificant.

The bombardment of the Boer positions at Zwarikop was resumed yesterday, chiefly with a battery brought across the river. In the afternoon the cannonading became exceedingly brisk, and under its cover their infantry advanced in three lines to ascend a row of kopies, which they occupied at nightfall, but later they retired to their old position.

During the night a score of shells were fired by the British, and a balloon was sent up to spy out the Boer positio The naval guns resumed the bombard-ment this morning from a new position,

but without results. The British positions are the old Cheve-ley camp, near Colenso; Zwartkop drift the central position, where they hold both banks of the river, and a point higher up in the direction of Zunckies, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat. On the summit of the terraces at Zwartkop they have placed five naval guns, and they have brought field artillery across the river to a small kopje on the northern bank, whence they keep up an incessant and terrific cannon ade on the Boer trenches. Since the bethe different positions has been kept up under ordeal this cannonade, the casualties

resulting from this being heavier than those occurring at Colenso. One of the shells from a naval gun killed a father and son, Free Staters, who were chatting at the time. Strangely, neither had any

Sunday, Jan. 21.-After Commandan Botha checked the British advance yesterday morning, it was expected that there would be no further action until to-Roberts Case.

This morning, however, signs were dis-cerned of an intended movement in the British northern camp. When the heat,

which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn off, the British cannon started in full force, and the Infantry advanced in extended order.

Generals Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passes. When the Mauser fire opened, a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The vindictive crash of lyddite shells, the sharp volleys of Lee-Metfords and the whip-like crack of the Mausers were interspersed with the boom of the Boer Maxims. The battle ended with darkness, but not without evidence of ex-ecution among the British that was manifest at sunrise. Field Cornet Ernst Emilio was killed, nor did the generals escape unscathed.

At the central positon, Zwartkop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low kopjes on the banks of the Tugeia unmolested. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and, although their naval guns kept up the usual terrible racket, the advance was stopped, and the British had to count out their dead and wounded.

Commandant Viljoen and two burghers were knocked senseless by an explosion of lyddite, but Commandant Viljoen recovered. Field Cornet Helibron was wounded, and, on refusing to surrender, was shot. The loss was probably insignificant. They compiain that expansive bullets in Mausers were fired, and soft-nosed bullets with Lee-Metfords. The Boers admit that sporting Mausers were occasionally found, but they deny the charge respecting expansive bullets. Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at the Zwartkop position, this side of the river.

One thousand infantry and a battery advanced into the second row of low hills between the republicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2000 yards, but the Boers maintained the silence of death. This must have staggered the British, as the advance was stopped, and this morning they retired to their old positions.

The Fight at Oliver's Hock.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.—A battle has been raging along the Oilver's Hoek since Saturday, between the Boers under Pretorius and 6000 British. The fighting is in full swing at Spionkop. The Boers under Botha and Cronje have been sent thither. The British elsewhere are only making a reconnoissance of the Boer positions. President Steyn was under fire at the foremost position of the Free Staters.

foremost position of the Free Staters.

The 69th birthday of General Joubert was celebrated by General Botha making a reconnoissance in force toward the Drakensberg mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement. General Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers, south of Ladysmith. The president was in high spirits. He proposes to make a tour of all the laagers. Ladysmith sent up many colored rock-

British Headquarters Smashed. HEAD BOER LAAGER, Ladysmith Jan. 20.—The headquarters of Generals White and Hunter were smashed this morning by a shot from a "Long Tom." It is not known whether any of the occupants of the building were killed.

BULLER'S BIG OPERATIONS.

Will Take Considerable Time to Work Them Out.

LONDON, Jan. 23 .- Absence of news of yesterday's movements north of the Tugela river is occasioning some additional anxiety, but General Buller is engaged in big operations, which will take considertime to work out. Even the slight advance of General Warren's forces, after two days' fighting, does not appear to have yleided an important advantage to the British, as the captured kopjes were evidently ones held as advanced posts in order to delay the progress of the British troops and to enable the Boers to complete their entrenchments and mount guns on the positions on which they have elected to make a stand.

It is remarked that the Boers thus far have used little artillery, from which it is judged that their guns are already mounted on tactical positions, from which the British will have to dislodge the republicans before reaching Ladysmith.

There is no confirmation of the report

that Dundonald has entered Ladysmith, and none is expected. Experts are of the opinion that the Boers would be only too glad to let him in unopposed.

The indignation and disgust expressed

at the blunders and incapacity of the yeo-manry staff, to whom is ascribed the rank failure, threatening to overwhelm the ovement started with such a fanfare of trumpets, are increasing dally. Those who were able to carry the scheme to success have been met at every turn with red tape and all kinds of obstacles and slights by the inner circle of titled incap-ables, resulting in scores of good men withdrawing from participation in the plans. In the case of the South Bedfordshire yeomanry, a whole company of 180 selected men has disbanded in disgust

The dispatches posted at the war office this afternoon, though dated Spearman's Camp today, contain nothing but reports of casualties. General Buller reports that the wounded January 20, included: Second Lancashire, Captains Dod, Whyte and Or-mond, and Lieutenant Campbell. York and Lancaster regiments, Lleutenants Hal-ford and Duckworth. West Surreys, Captains Baitt (since dend), and Warden, and Lieutenants Smith and Wedd; Staff Captain Dalkas.

today that the war situation is unchanged.

The war critic of the Leader writes in 'Not a word came from General Bullet yesterday, good or bad. We do not think he would have refrained from reporting last night had he had any good news. One

Lord Roberts reported from Cape Town

is outmatched in artillery, but his suprem acy in rifle fire seems to remain. "It is unnecessary to make any remarks upon the composition of the staff of the Eighth division (the latest division organized) save that another guardsman is pushed up two steps by the vicious old system. This rule commends itself to a cretary of state for war, most of whose relatives are in the household troops Lord Methuen got his command because

he is a guardsman, Captain Friedman's Will. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.-The Call

When the will of Captain I. Friedman, who died in the Palace hotel Sunday morning, is opened, it will be found that of an estate valued at \$750,000, three-quarters has been given to charity. After be-quests which will reach an aggregate of \$500,000 are paid, the residue is bequeathed to the Hebrew home for aged and disabled persons. This legacy will amount to at

Opening of the Debate in the

TAYLER AND LITTLEFIELD SPOKE

Plans of the Majority and Minority of the Committee-No Agreement for a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-This has been an oratorical field day in the house over the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mor-mon representative from Utah. The gal-leries were packed to suffocation, chiefly with women, and the spectators, after listening attentively to the arguments of Tayler of Ohio and Littlefleid of Maine for the adoption of the majority and minority reports, respectively, of the special committee that investigated the case, remained long after nightfall to hear the impassioned words of the accused as he faced the house, like an animal at bay, knowing that every hand was raised

against him.
Roberts was very adroit in the handling of his case and at times exceedingly dramatic. Taking advantage of the issue raised by the division in the committee as to the method of ousting him, he appropriated to himself the argument of the minority that he was constitutionally entitled to be sworn in, and the argument of the majority that once sworn in, he could not be expelled. He defended the action of the Mormons in fighting the authority of the United States for years, because, he said, they believed that sentiment would change, and dramatically stated that in those days he had rather have his flesh hewn from his bones than to have renounced his religious tentes. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he said he had never been conscious of a shameful act, and if he was sent forth he would go with head erect and undaunted brow.

Strange to say, most of the applause he won was from women. But while they appeared to be his only partisans, other

women manifested their bitter hostility by hissing him at every opportunity. The speech made today by Littlefield, who succeeds the late Mr. Dingley, in de-fense of the minority proposition to seat and then expel Roberts, was a masterful effort, and stamped him as one of the coming men in the house. The manner in which he tore some of the arguments of the majority into shreds jumped him into the front rank of debaters in the house. The speech made a deep impression. In fact, it is predicted tonight by many mem-bers that the majority resolution for ex-

clusion cannot now carry. Lacey of Iowa has a proposition which he will submit to expel Roberts by a twothirds' vote without seating him, which will have supporters, and this may lead to a compromise proposition. Miss Rob-erts, daughter of Roberts, was in the reserved gallery throughout the debate to-day. The debate will close next Thursday

at 4:30. Taylor Opened the Debate. Nearly every member was in his seat a few minutes later when Tayler (rep. O.), chairman of the special committee which investigated the case, arose from behind a desk stacked high with legal authori-ties and manuscript, and called up the Tayler is a young man, slight and pallid, but with energy and alertness stamped upon ever feature. He asked that the agreement between the majority

and minority of the committee for a vote on the case at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Thursday be ratified by the house. Lacey (rep. Ia.) objected unless it be understood that a substitute resolution, which he desired to offer, be also considered pending. To this Tayler objected, He also objected to having Lacey's proposition read, although appealed to by (dem. Tex.) and Richardson (dem. Tenn.) This proposition, as it subsequently de-veloped, was for the expulsion of Roberts

without swearing him in. The majority resolutions to exclude him and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn in and then expelled were laid before the house without any agreement

Tayler opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. When he began, Roberts changed his position to one near the center aisle of the democratic side, where he could hear with more ease. Taylor

"Chief Justice Waite, in the Reynolds case, in 1878, speaking of the claim that polygamy was a religious practice, said: "To permit this would be in effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself; government could exist only in such circumstances'; Chief Justice Matthews, in the Ramsay case, in 1884, declared in substance that all political influence ought to be withdrawn from those who are practically hostile to the establishment of a free, se.f. governing commonwealth founded on the idea of a family as consisting in and springing from the union of the life of one man and one woman in the holy state of portance to those fundamental declarations of the highest court we must de-clare-no matter what moral question may be involved-that this case presents in bold

relief a question of governmental life, the basis of which is law. "This is a representative government. It springs from the people who make the laws, and their representatives are such because they believe in the law and are subject to the law. Men may entertain opinions as to the unwisdom of certain laws, and a hope that these may be erased from the statute books; but in the very nature of things they cannot stand for defiance of law. As they cannot stand for defiance of any law, how much the more must they stand as respecters of and obedient to such laws as have pro-ceeded from the people at the people's initiative and sustained by the deliberate and telligent approval of substantially all the

"Now and then we have a law which springs from the united voice of a united people, as the expression of the civilized thing only we know-the enemy at length force in which practically all of them beistence of that civilizing force. more than 75,000,000 of American citizens all but the merest handful believes, and believe with a mighty fervor, in the kind of commonwealth which Justice Matthews says is founded in the marriage relation existing for life between one man and one woman. That idea has been for many years crystallized in solemn and deliberate law, whose principle and form have been approved by the highest judicial authority. Such laws make imperative demand for universal respect and obedience, and the duty of such respect and obedience presses most urgently upon a representative of a

people in a law-making body. Fundamental Propositions. "These propositions are fundamental and They lie at the root of self-evident. things. They are the bedrock on which written constitutions rest; they precede constitutions. Constitutions assume their pre-existence and their perpetual exist-

"If the federal constitution had explic-

eligible for representative in congress who denied that the constitution was the su-preme law of the land, that instrument and the government it sought to create would not have endured a single day. It follows if such specific declaration could not have been made it cannot be implied. Neither the presence nor the absence of certain words in the instrument can imply a certain meaning, if it is impossible that such meaning could have been expressed.

tily declared that all persons should b

"If the claimant to this seat is eligible he is eligible because the constitution so makes him, either by its express language or by necessary implication. The words 'necessary implication' mean that if the framers of the constitution had in mind the particular exigency to which the words are applied they would if the proposition was approved have written into the con stitution the words which 'are necessarily

"The constitution says: This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance hereof shall be the supreme law of the land."

"If the member-elect from Utah is eliglble to be a representative in congress, then for the purpose of his case we must read into the constitution other words so that it would read:

" 'No person shall be a representative in congress unless he shall have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen, provided no person shall be ineligible to a sent as such representative who in form and substance, in word and act, in life and practice defies the constitution and the laws and denies their validity and su-

"It matters not whether this provise be attached to the clause referred to or to some other. It must be written into the constitution somewhere if the claimant is

eligible, and my friends on the other side of the question will not deny it.
"Thus stands the case, then: If the minority be right, the framers of the constitution, if they had foreseen the Roberts incident, with its defiance of the consti-tution and the law and its denial of their validity and supremacy as to him, would have said Brigham H. Roberts is eligible and must be seated if elected. I say that no such provision could have been adopted, and, if it could not, it cannot be im-

Moral Side of the Question.

"Much is said about the moral side of this question. Doubtless it has such a side, and if that were the only consideration before us, the house might take the same action it will take. But I do not here and now, in the face of the great fundamental fact of disobedience of aw plus audacious defiance of it, care to assert the moral ground.
"Mr. Speaker, I do not hesitate to submit

this proposition to the members of this house and before the bar of history. I am profoundly convinced that it is right, and that history will so declare it; the house can no more safely part with any power it possesses. This touches its very vital-If it loses it, it is in certain con celvable instances absolutely without power. But we are told that it is a power that may be abused. What power does the house possess that it has not at some time abused? What branch of the government is it that, having power, has not at some time abused it? What man, what body of men, clothed with a little brief authority, has been free from an un-wise abuse of that authority? And shall

they, therefore, be shorn of power? "It is a mighty question. It is a question of governmental life. It is not to be lightly dealt with or inconsiderately answered. The case of Roberts sinks into insignificance in its presence, I should assert what I here assert with precise solemnity if the right of expulsion after admission was absolutely clear. If we do not exclude this man, we strike lown one of the most vital and n powers that belongs to a great legislative body. Let no such thing be done. If it is not, we may be sure that never again while the spirit of civilization dominates law, under color of religion or any other claim, whether polygamist or murderer, knock for admission at the door of the American congress.'

Tayler was emphatic in his assertions that exclusion was in harmony with prece dent, expulsion in violation of it. He amplified the three grounds for Mr. Rob-erts' exclusion; first, because of his violation of the Edmunds act; second, cause he was living in open, flagrant notorious violation of the statutes of the congress he seeks to enter, and, third because his election was a violation of the compact by which Utah was admitted into the Union

There were no demonstrations throughout Tayler's speech, but at the conclusion he was vigorously applauded.

The Minority's Plan.

Littlefield (rep. Me.) on behalf of the minority of the committee, then arose in support of the minority's plan of seating nd then expelling Roberts.

Littlefield, stalwart and tall, made a deep impression upon the house in his maiden speech. He recounted at the outset the integrity, honesty and ability of the majority of the house, but he could not concede its judgment. The only issue between the majority and minority was as to whether Roberts should be excluded or expelled. The constitutional qualifications, age and inhabitancy, Littlefield argued, could not be added to. If they and the house now excluded a member because he was guilty of polygamous practices, next year it might exclude for adultery, or because a member was an attorney for a trust, for an octopus or for any other reason. The right of a member to als

seat was a constitutional right. He took issue with the majority as to the power of the house to expel a mem-ber for act committed before his entrance into the house, citing case after case in support of his contention. First, he went back to the case of John Wilkes, the famous English champion of free speech, who was three times excluded and twice expelled from the house of commons, the econd time for an act for which he had been sent to prison five years before. He quoted from various letters the denuncia-tion of the damnable doctrine that a single house of parliament could alter, suspend or abrogate the law of the land. He went back to the constitutional debates o prove that congress could not add to qualifications of members negatively

stated in the constitution. After depicting the conditions that sur-rounded the framing of this provision of the constitution and quoting the words of Madison, Hamilton and Jefferson, he asked triumphantiy who there was who could shatter the crucible of history which surrounded it or the declaration of the when who framed it. Who would undertake to impeach the integrity of the mer who were present at the dawn of our his-

Some of the precedents cited by Taylor were ridiculed by Littlefield. He also challenged Taylor's authorities. Littlefield said that the majority were driven back to support their contention for additional ns upon the general welfare clause of the constitution.

He won the first burst of applause while ridiculing the attempt of the minority to dispose of Justice Story's opinion by stating that he had not sought to give his own ideas, but only the ideas of others.

(Concluded on Third Page.)

Southern Democrats Fall Back on the Race Question.

NO FINANCIAL TALK IN SENATE

Elkins Comes to the Front as a Vice-Presidential Candidate-Littlefield's Maiden Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The pending bill in the senate is that fixing the gold standard, yet the discussion seems to be on every other subject. The talk has been on the Philippines and on the negro vote in the South. This is most significant, Southern senators, knowing that the policy of the democratic party on the Philippines is unpopular, and that the silver question in the South is dying, have turned their attention to the revival of the race question, the never-failing issue, to solidify the democratic party by rallying to it the white vote of the South. At several democratic gatherings in Washington it became apparent that neither upon antithe party be united. With a higher price for cotton, with prosperity beaming on every hand and prospects of enlarged markets, the Southern democrats find it difficult to harp upon silver and anti-expansion. This is why there is so much talk these days on the race problem in the South. The old subject is to be worked for one more election, and it is hoped that it will return members of the house and legislatures to re-elect senators. By being dragooned and forced, some democrais are compelled to antagonize the expansion policy, but for the most part the fighting is left to men without a party, like Pettigrew and Turner, who harp at and abuse the administration. Others content themselves with setting up "negro-

Eikins for Vice-President. The Elkins candidacy for vice-president is really a serious matter, and he is probably one of the first that has been mentioned who would really like to have the The fact that Elkins comes from a border state is being used in his behalf, and it is said his nomination will have a good effect in Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. It is not known yet whether Elkins will receive the support of the administration, and it is generally conceded that whatever is the desire of the administration in regard to a runningmate for McKinley will be the verdict

convention will be administration men. The New Man From Maine,

Although the big four from Maine in the house has disappeared, it has become apparent that one man at least is able to keep up the reputation of the Pine Tree state. Littlefield, the successor of Ding-ley, has shown himself to be a man of great ability, such as Maine usually sends to congress. No speech delivered in the house in many years by a new man has attracted as much attention and favorable comment as that of Littlefield on the Rob-erts case. Even those who do not agree with him commend the brilliancy of the

Vancouver Military Hospital

Representative Cuehman said today that he would favor in every way the proposi tion for a military hospital at Vancouver, as that post is within his state, and he

military hospital, Candidates for Ivey's Place. The acceptance by the treasury depart-

ment of the resignation of Collector Ivey. candidates for that position. Governor Brady has a candidate in Commissioner of Education Kelly, of Sitks. Skagway presents the name of W. L. Green, through its chamber of commerce. Of many states that are seeking this appointment, in addition to Oregon and Washington, Iowa in particular is making a very vigorous

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE Thirtieth Annual Meeting Opens in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The National Board of Trade began its 30th annual meeting here today, Ex-Governov E. O. Standard, of St. Louis, presided About #40 commercial bodies were represented by about 135 delegates. The programme of contemplates the discussion of a wide range of subjects. After an address by Governor Stannard, a committee on credentials was appointed. Reports from the legislative committee and treasurer were received. Frederick Frailey was unanimously elected president.

tives of the National Guard of nearly every state in the Union are here in seasion, with the purpose of proposing a bill to be submitted to congress that will give the National Guards of the United

National Guardsmen in Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.-Representa-

States a larger appropriation and greater recognition by the federal government. "OPEN DOOR" ASSURED. Written Guarantees From the Lead-

ing Powers of Europe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The success of the negotiations instituted by Secretary Hay with a view of insuring an "open door" for American trade in China may now be regarded as assured. The last phase of the negotiations was the reduc-tion of the arrangements reached infor-mally to the shape of what are known as ite notes. This work has been going on for some weeks, with the result that every one of the powers that participated in the negotiations has return state department this written agreement, with the exception of Japan and laiv. There is not the slightest doubt in these cases, for Japan was one of the first of the nations approached by the United States to welcome our overtures while Italy voluntarily entered the negoovertures. listion without waiting for advances from the United States

Cubinet Discussed Puerto Rico. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cabinet at ts regular meeting today again discussed at length the Puerto Rican situation. The opinion is unanimous in the cabinet that free trade with the Island, or a nominal

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury

people.

duty, is essential to prevent widespread business disaster among all clauses of ICS

Available cash balance.....