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American plan..... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
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Kills the Squirrels and Saves the Grain.

Ask for FRY'S and use it now. For sale by druggists and general merchants. Prepared only by DAN L. FRY, Mfg. Pharmacist, Salem, Or.

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FRY'S S. P. is the greatest destroyer of mice on earth. Put up in boxes containing enough to kill 500 mice. Price 10 cents.

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., Agents
Portland, Or.

"PIONEER BRAND" OF MINCED SEA CLAMS

The small amount saved, between the fresh article and the Pioneer Brand of Minced Sea Clams, will not pay for the trouble of cleaning the fresh ones.

The 2-pound cans are as cheap as the fresh Clams. Just the thing for Hotels and Restaurants.

All Wholesale and Retail Houses sell the "Pioneer Brand."

Antique Rare Turkish and Persian RUGS

AT BONAFIDE AUCTION TODAY

Rugs almost being given away at this sale. You cannot afford to miss it. Come and see.

AT 126 THIRD ST., OPPOSITE THE DEKUM

THIS WEEK

Road Wagons..... \$40

Better Ones at \$50, \$60, \$75 and \$100

Runabouts..... from \$60 to \$250

STUDEBAKER

Carriages, Wagons, Harness, 320-336 E. Morrison St.

ORDERED TO CHINA.

American Warships Will Protect Missionary Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long has cabled instructions to Admiral Watson, at Cavite, to send a warship to Taku, China, at the mouth of the Pih Ho River, to look after American missionary interests that are threatened. He has left the selection of the ship to Watson.

Short Session of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Cabinet met for 15 minutes today, and nothing of importance was done. Attorney-General Olney, Secretary Root and Postmaster-General Elmyr Smith were absent.

SERMONS BY TELEPHONE.

The Plan of the Pastor of a Baptist Church at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—Rev. H. H. Barbour, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, proposes to dispense his sermons by telephone to those who are unable to attend services at the church. The church has been wired by the Citizens' Telephone Company, and as soon as his lines are in operation, Dr. Barbour will cause a big transmitter to be hung on the front of the gallery, which will supply as many private lines as are connected with it. Dr. Barbour explained that in this way the members of the church can stay at home and hear all the service, including the singing, the prayers and the sermon.

OPEN TO THE CAPE

Bloemfontein Has Through Rail Communication.

ADVANCE ON PRETORIA CAN BEGIN

Making Is the Only Point of Anxiety to the British-Roberts' Forthcoming Proclamation.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"Bloemfontein, Friday, March 16.—General Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont have commenced, and it will shortly be ready for traffic. General Buller's telegraph arrived at Bloemfontein, so that Bloemfontein now is practically in rail communication with Cape Town.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations. The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Allwal North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation. The Boers who had refused to attend a council at Kromstad, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

Gatacre Found Bethulle Deserted.

BETHULIE, March 15.—General Gatacre, on arriving here, found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trooped on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein. It is believed the Boers retired in the direction of Wewetdorp.

The telegraph is open to Springfontein. It is understood that President Kruger, two days ago, announced the Orange Free State to the South African Republic.

Entrenching at Vereeniging.

LONDON, March 16.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated Friday, March 15:

"Entrenching is proceeding on the Vaal River at Vereeniging. Late arrivals from Pretoria say that the Boers themselves now admit that their cause is hopeless. General Buller has refused to fight again, and has returned to his farm. General Schalkberger has also returned, and the burghers are going home by hundreds."

Brabant's Force in the Free State.

JAMESTOWN, Cape Colony, Thursday, March 15.—There was much enthusiasm at Allwal North when General Brabant's troops occupied that place. Commandant Oliver, the Boer Commander, apologized for the action of the Boers during the last few days of the occupation, saying he could not control his men.

The British are now entrenched on the Free State side of the Orange River, with the Boers holding an advantageous hill in front of them. General Brabant is greatly hampered owing to the lack of artillery, having only two 15-pounders.

Many Boers Surrendered.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 16.—It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point. The British cavalry pursued them as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched. Altogether 400 Boers have come in here to surrender. General Pretorius' proclamation stipulated that the arms must be delivered by noon Sunday, March 15.

British at Vansyl.

VANSYL, Thursday, March 15.—The bridges over the Orange River here have been completed. The British forces have crossed tonight. They are bivouacking on Free State soil.

Gatacre's Scouts at Springfontein.

BETHULIE, March 15.—General Gatacre's scouts have occupied Springfontein. The country is clear of the enemy. The main column is following the scouts.

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA.

With Communications Open, Roberts Can Now Begin the Movement.

LONDON, March 17, 4:30 A. M.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will in a very few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down.

Making is now the only point of anxiety, and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley, his relief may be announced before many days pass. The anxiety of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

In the House of Parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts is about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished, and promising Free State who immediately surrender due consideration.

It is understood that all the Continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere. It is said that the Pope was also appealed to, but that he declines to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen, appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds' efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

The possibility of the destruction of Johannesburg is still discussed here, but it is expected that the French and German shareholders would offer a strong protest.

The latest advice respecting the surrender of Bloemfontein shows that the approach of the British caused a stampede. Thirteen trains, each composed of 40 cars, and all crammed with Boers, hurried northward just before the line was cut. Mr. Steyn would have been compelled to surrender, but he pretended that he was going to visit one of the outposts, and at midnight took a carriage, which was waiting for him outside the town, and was captured. The Boers got the bulk of their weapons and artillery stores away.

General Hector McDonald's wound has nearly healed. He accompanied the brigade to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' comments upon the earlier operations of the war in the London Gazette and his absolute silence respecting Lord Methuen's dispatch, is regarded as very significant. The Times observes that this silence is perhaps more significant than words, especially when connected with the fact that Lord Methuen no longer takes any prominent part in the campaign.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview this morning with Cecil Rhodes, secured by Julian Ralph, in the course of which

complaining of the bungling of the home authorities, he said:

"General Buller's extraordinary orders to Lord Methuen to relieve Kimberley were to take the shortest way and to fall back to the Orange River. You people in England have wonderful ideas about Buller's generalship, but such a retreat would have been a disaster. Mr. Rhodes declared that there had only been 20,000 Boers in the field altogether, and that the foreign mercenaries were only about 15,000. The number of the Boers, he said, is better known in order to explain the British reverses."

THE STORMBERG DEFEAT.

Lord Roberts' Criticism of Gatacre's Generalship.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting General Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinion thus:

"The failure was mainly due to the reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed, to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of light troops, to the method of being played out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy. When it became evident, shortly after midnight, that the guides were leading the column by the wrong direction, I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground, commanded on both sides by Boers."

GERMANY'S ANSWER.

Will Not Tender Its Offices Where They Are Not Wanted.

PRETORIA, March 16, via Lourenco Marques.—The British Consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will be glad and ready to assist in the restoration of peace and the amelioration of conditions to such an extent and as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation. Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be ascertained by the Republic, on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third Government, which has no important interests of its own to be considered. It is our desire that a humanitarian view. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceful settlement. The request of the Republic to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss Governments, whose interests are watched by the German Consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

The Powerful Returns to England.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, March 15.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, with the naval brigade which has been operating against the Boers in South Africa, sailed for England today.

War Loan Closed in New York.

NEW YORK, March 16.—J. P. Morgan today announced the closure of the British war loan. The amount of subscriptions received here was about \$20,000,000.

Irish Demonstration That Failed.

DUBLIN, March 16.—A mass meeting was summoned this evening to denounce the act of the corporation in a campaign conducted by him near San Helens, in the Maanish River, in the Island of Luzon, during the early part of December last. The campaign was a complete success. The demonstrators, who followed the officers for a complete victory in battle, recommending that the commission be one grade in advance of that held by them at the present time.

Strathcona Corps Embarked.

HALIFAX, March 16.—The Strathcona Horse Regiment and 100 recruits to fill vacancies in the First Canada contingent in South Africa embarked on the transport "Crested Auk" today. The troops were given a grander send-off than that extended to previous bodies.

Spared From St. Helena.

LONDON, March 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Boer prisoners, I learn, will be detained indefinitely on board the transports, and the Free State who perhaps be spared the trip to St. Helena."

Portuguese Force for Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, March 17.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says: "A military force of 70 officers and 713 men will sail for Lourenco Marques Tuesday next. This will include a battery and a squadron of cavalry."

GRAVEDIGGERS' UNION.

Chicago's Dead Will Remain Unburied Unless in Union-Made Coffins.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will say:

"Unless a body goes to its last resting-place in a union-made coffin, it will be refused burial in the cemeteries of Chicago. The plan of the labor unions to organize a gravediggers' union are carried out. Already they have compelled the placing of union labels on every coffin manufactured, and it is the avowed object of the unions to utilize everything, from the cradle to the grave, inclusive. A committee has been appointed by the woodworkers' union to utilize the coffin factories. They will insist that each casket bear the union label, which is a metal plate with the words 'Union-Made, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.'"

"A large number of members of the woodworkers' organization have been employed in the making of coffins, but heretofore there has been no movement to compel the manufacturers to utilize their factories, and so none of the caskets have borne the union label."

"To enforce the use of union coffins, the woodworkers' union has organized the gravediggers into a union and have them refuse absolutely to inter a body unless it is in a union-made coffin. It is estimated that there are about 150 gravediggers employed in the cemeteries of Chicago, and by organizing them the labor unions feel that they could control the situation."

TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY.

General Board Organized in the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Long today issued the order constituting a general board "to insure efficient preparation of the fleet in case of war, and for the naval defense of the coast."

The order designates the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Chief Intelligence Officer and principal assistant, the President of the Naval War College and his principal assistant, and three other officers, not yet named, as the board, which is to meet once a month in this city.

FLUPPIN' WAR OVER

Only a Few Guerrillas Remain to Be Run Down.

TROOPS ARE DOING GOOD WORK

General Wheeler, Who Arrived in Washington Yesterday, Says the End is in Sight.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Joseph Wheeler arrived in this city this morning from Manila. He went over to the War Department this afternoon. In the absence of Secretary Root he reported formally to Adjutant-General Corbin, thus complying with the order from the department which brought him from Manila. The General is in the best of health, and the picture of the conditions in Luzon. He insisted that the war is over, and that nothing more is to be done except to run down a few guerrillas and irregulars. There is difficulty in this work, he said, and there is danger, too, but its prosecution is not "war." Ambuscades were frequent and annoying, and it was not easy to tell whether the hidden foe was strong or weak. Three men had been mistaken for a company in some cases.

The General said that the American troops are doing splendid work there. They are sound and healthy, and in quite as good shape as they would be at home, engaged in similar service. This is owing in a measure to the excellent care for the troops in the Philippines. He is very satisfied with the watchful precautions of the staff of the Army.

General Wheeler said that as soon as his resignation is accepted by the President he intends to make the best use of his right to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Representative from Alabama. He says the issue will not be one for the Union Pacific, in Saline for \$200,000 against the Missouri Pacific, and in Thayer for \$150,000 against the Rock Island. The damages demanded are penalties which the Attorney-General says are due for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum rate law. The suits are entirely separate from those now pending in the Supreme Court against the same roads.

The action is remarkable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Nebraska rate law was unconstitutional. Attorney-General Smythe contends that the decision holds only in so far as it affects the scheduled rates fixed by the law, and that the principle of the legislative enactment is operative. The Supreme Court, it is maintained, declared that certain scheduled rates were unreasonably low, but did not pass upon the merits of the law as a whole. The action comes as the greatest surprise to railroad attorneys, who regarded the Supreme Court decision as settling the whole question of maximum freight rates in this state.

RECOMMENDED FOR BREVET.

Instances of Bravery in the San Helens Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The War Department has made public the report of Colonel Charles Hood, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry, upon a campaign conducted by him near San Helens, in the Maanish River, in the Island of Luzon, during the early part of December last. The campaign was a complete success. The demonstrators, who followed the officers for a complete victory in battle, recommending that the commission be one grade in advance of that held by them at the present time.

Captain Joseph E. Walsh and Joseph T. Kirkman, Sixteenth Infantry; Captains Henry Kirkman and Henry Barmann, Thirteenth Infantry; Captains William E. Preston, Jr., James B. Gowen, Edgar F. Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry; Morris K. Barroll, Paul Giddings, Henry S. Wygant and Philip E. M. Walker, Thirteenth Infantry; Edward T. Balch, Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieutenant Henry S. Greenleaf, Assisted Surgeon, medical department; Second Lieutenants Charles L. McKain, Ernest Hagadorn, Jack Hayes, Charles W. Weeks and Charles M. Gordon, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, and Edward Kimmel, Third Artillery.

Colonel Hood mentions and commends the high order of courage displayed by Captain Thomas Moody, Adjutant, Sixteenth Infantry, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the command, and also, as an instance of the same, a personal combat with an insurgent near Maanish River December 6, resulting in the capture of the Filipino. He also commends the valuable services rendered during the campaign by Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Dade and three enlisted men of the Sixteenth Infantry; Sergeant Major Samuel E. Patterson, Mulician Howard W. Hilder, Company A, and Private Edward A. J. Sweeney, Company D. He says:

"Each was mounted and employed in transporting supplies and other necessities, and their arms to protect themselves from the deadly fire of the enemy, did not hesitate to fall for a moment at any of several times when I considered their lives in extreme jeopardy."

MANAENSE INVESTIGATION.

Findings Received in Washington, But Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The reports of the War Department officials at San Francisco, charged with an investigation into the condition of the transport Manauense on her trip to Manila, have been received. The allegations were that the machinery of the vessel was in very bad condition, and that she was otherwise unfit for the use to which she was put. The officials declined to make public the report of the investigation, and probably will await the return to the city of Secretary Root before taking any action in the matter.

Acting Secretary Mettlejohn said today that on her trip to Manila the department lost \$5000 worth of commissary stores, due to defects in the refrigerating apparatus of the ship, and he has directed that if any money be due the owner of the vessel an equal amount be deducted to recompense the Government for its loss.

Assistant Quartermaster for Oila.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Captain Charles D. Palmer, who has been stationed in Chicago since June, 1898, as Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, sailed for Manila today. He will act as Assistant Quartermaster of General Oila's staff.

Sir Frederick William Burton.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Frederick Wil-

iam Burton, ex-Director of the National Gallery, is dead. He was born in Ireland in 1816. In 1874, Mr. Burton succeeded Sir William Russell in the directorship of the National Gallery, from which post he retired in 1894. In 1884 he received the honor of knighthood, and in 1889 the honorary degree of LL. D. of Dublin.

STANDARD OIL'S EARNINGS.

Representative Fitzgerald Wants the Trust Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, today introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, It appears as a matter of public record that the Standard Oil Company paid in the City of New York on March 15, 1899, the sum of \$17,000,000, this amount being an extra dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$3,000,000, and

"Whereas, It is a matter of public record that this last dividend is \$3,000,000 in excess of the last quarterly dividend paid by this corporation, and

"Whereas, It is also a matter of public record that the price of kerosene, the sole product of the Standard Oil Company, has advanced and poorer classes of people, during the period of time of declaration of these dividends was increased 3 cents per gallon, constituting a tax on every home in the land, therefore be it

"Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress this action of the Standard Oil Company is the direct violation of the provisions of the Standard Oil Trust act, and therefore, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the Attorney-General is hereby directed, in accordance with the constitution of the United States, to institute proceedings to bring the above-named violators of law to justice."

VIOLATION OF RATE LAW.

Damages Suit Begun Against Railroads in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 16.—Attorney-General Smythe today began suit against three Nebraska railroad companies for damages aggregating \$670,000. Suits are filed in the District Courts of three counties. In Colfax for \$100,000 against the Union Pacific; in Saline for \$200,000 against the Missouri Pacific, and in Thayer for \$150,000 against the Rock Island. The damages demanded are penalties which the Attorney-General says are due for alleged violation of the Nebraska maximum rate law. The suits are entirely separate from those now pending in the Supreme Court against the same roads.

The action is remarkable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Nebraska rate law was unconstitutional. Attorney-General Smythe contends that the decision holds only in so far as it affects the scheduled rates fixed by the law, and that the principle of the legislative enactment is operative. The Supreme Court, it is maintained, declared that certain scheduled rates were unreasonably low, but did not pass upon the merits of the law as a whole. The action comes as the greatest surprise to railroad attorneys, who regarded the Supreme Court decision as settling the whole question of maximum freight rates in this state.

EXPLOSION AT BLAST FURNACE

One Man Entirely Cremated and Four Others Injured.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—By the fall of a "hung" at the Monongahela furnace at McKeesport today one man was cremated, two were fatally burned and two others were badly injured. George Martin is the cremated man. George Curvan and Sydney Jackson were so badly burned that their recovery is impossible. Stephen Biowski and John Borunck were badly burned, but will recover.

Explosions of this character are frequent in this section, but the absolute disappearance of Martin lends an air of mystery to the case. The body was seen in a horrible shape, and can hardly be seen until morning. The other men, who were at the bottom of the furnace, fared some better. The explosion was caused by the settling of the slag and causing a terrific explosion.

Not a trace of Martin's body can be found. Curvan, when discovered, was in a horrible shape, and can hardly be seen until morning. The other men, who were at the bottom of the furnace, fared some better. The explosion was caused by the settling of the slag and causing a terrific explosion.

LAKE STEAMER ICEBOUND.

All Efforts Made to Rescue the Vessel Failed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 16.—The steamer Louville, of the Graham & Morton line, lies icebound five miles out in Lake Michigan, in the Chicago course, tonight, and nothing can be done to relieve her until daybreak. The steamer went into the ice early today, and the harbor tug, after five hours' work, reached the vessel at noon. After three hours' battling with the ice, the vessel was abandoned for the night for want of coal. At daybreak another attempt will be made with the new supply of coal to bring in the steamer. Provisions for the 20 passengers on board will also be taken out. President Graham says he believes the vessel will weather the storm where she is until a new supply of coal is furnished. The wind is now blowing 40 miles an hour, and it is bitter cold. Much anxiety is felt here over the safety of the vessel's crew and passengers. But once this afternoon did the fall of snow cease so that the vessel and tug could be sighted.

TIME EXTENDED.

For Ratifying Reciprocity Treaties With British Colonies.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot today, at the State Department, signed protocols extending the time allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian Islands of Jamaica, Turks and Caicos, Bermuda, and the British colony of Guyana. The protocol provides that the ratifications shall take place as soon as possible, or within 12 months at the utmost. These treaties are now pending before the Senate, and the period allowed for their ratification would expire, in ordinary course, about the end of the present month. The extension does not mean that the State Department has abandoned the idea of securing action upon the treaties at the present session of Congress, but simply marks a precaution taken to guard against unexpected obstacles.

Chinese Detectives.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Chinese Six Companies have offered to pay for the services of four Chinese detectives to aid in maintaining order in Chinatown. The men are vested with full police powers. Chief Sullivan will report favorably on the proposition to the Police Commissioners.

Bank Examiner for Oregon.

A. J. Johnson, of Seio, Or., has been appointed Bank Examiner for Oregon. Johnson was recommended by the Oregon delegation of the last Congress. Senator Simon had recommended another candidate, and the matter had been held up for several months. The appointee is a particular friend of Senator McBride.

AS A PARTY MEASURE

Senate Seems Determined to Pass the Tariff Bill.

CAUCUS COMMITTEE FAVORS IT

Party Leaders Assert That Attitude of the Country Will Change in a Week or Two.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The committee selected by the Republican caucus to secure an agreement upon the Puerto Rican tariff bill is composed of men, with one exception, who favor the House bill. Davis of Minnesota is very earnest in his opposition, and Warren is lukewarm in his support. The other five will no doubt dominate the committee, but it is not believed that they will report a bill satisfactory to Senator Davis. If the committee stands for anything, it means that the Puerto Rican tariff bill will go through, and notwithstanding the fact that at least 15 Republican Senators believe that it is bad policy, the prospects are yet in favor of the tariff bill passing the Senate. It is not believed that more than six or eight Republicans will finally stand out and vote for free trade. As three or four Democrats and one Silverite, James of Nevada, are almost sure to vote against free trade, it is easy to see that the 15 per cent tariff can pass, even though it will leave some decidedly sore spots in the Republican ranks.

If there were any possible compromise it would gladly be accepted, but it is difficult to see where any compromise or any juggling of words will make any difference in the bill if a tariff of any kind is still maintained. While it is true that the bill is not so strong in the Senate as in the House, it is yet strong enough to reach many Senators who object to a combination with the Democrats to defeat what is still maintained to be a party measure. The anxiety of the leaders of the House, who were instrumental in forcing a tariff bill through, is still very great, and they are making every effort to pass the tariff bill would leave them in a serious dilemma.

The insistence that the tariff must be maintained as a party measure seems to be a party measure. In fact, they are convinced that the Senate leaders, most of whom are strong Administration men, that any other policy will do. It is confidently asserted by the leaders that a week or two of delay will change the attitude of the country, and that the press and people will see that it is better to pass the tariff bill. Predictions are made that the press of the country is now opposing the bill vigorously will come around to the protection view.

MINNESOTA WROUGHT UP.

The situation in Minnesota regarding the Puerto Rican tariff bill is very acute. Two members of the House from that state voted against the Puerto Rican tariff bill, and one of them, Mr. Heatwole, was a prominent leader in favor of free trade. The bill is being combated, but Heatwole especially, for the stand he took early in the fight, and because he was persistent to the end and showed no signs of giving in. On the other hand, one of the most persistent advocates of the Puerto Rican tariff was Tawney, the first district Representative, and a member of the House committee on ways and means. His district is on fire, and he is having a very hard time to reconcile his vote and explain himself.

It was supposed that the Minnesota Republican caucus would be a narrow majority of the House delegation and support the tariff bill, but since the situation in that state has become so hot, they have had proposed to trade amendments to the bill. This action on the part of the Senators leaves those members of the House who supported the tariff from that state in very bad shape, and they are complaining and in a bad way. On the other hand, one of the most persistent advocates of the Puerto Rican tariff was Tawney, the first district Representative, and a member of the House committee on ways and means. His district is on fire, and he is having a very hard time to reconcile his vote and explain himself.

Dark Day for Quay.

This was another dark day for Quay. Although his friends will try to make out that a victory was scored, it amounts to absolutely nothing. His agreement reached to take up the case two weeks hence in case it does not interfere with any of the many other subjects to be considered for Quay in case he has a narrow speech can now and then be sandwiched in, if some Senator does not claim the right to speak on one of the other numerous interesting topics. As a matter of fact, the unanimous consent agreement, if carried out, can be worked by the opposition to Quay to prevent the consideration of his case at all. The only hope for Quay in case he has a narrow majority in the Senate, is to have his case considered to the exclusion of all other business. Then Senators anxious to get on with other matters would allow a vote in order to get it out of the way. Now, the Puerto Rican bill, the appropriation bill, and the Philippines can be called up at any time to stunt Quay, and his chances for a vote in his case at this session are growing remote.

There is an indication that Senators pledged to Quay do not want to be forced to vote for him, preferring not to establish a precedent or to reverse the precedent of the Senate in the Corbett case.

Double Minimum Refunding Bill.

An effort will be made in the House to amend the double minimum refunding bill recently passed by the Senate and now pending in the House committee. Representative Brundidge, of Arkansas, will try to defeat the bill altogether, while Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, is endeavoring to have the bill amended so that settlers who have sold land embraced by the provisions of this bill shall not be entitled to the refund of \$10 per acre. He takes the stand that the bill is not really necessary, but is rather an act of charity on the part of Congress, intended for the relief of suffering settlers, and not for the purpose of paying out Government money to people who perhaps have sold their lands at a good profit.

Representatives Jones and Wilson, who are interested in this bill, are rather inclined to accept such an amendment for the sake of an early report, but Representative Moody, who takes more interest in the bill than any one else, stands out firmly for the bill as drawn, and will not consent to an amendment, if it is possible, under any circumstances, to get a report without it.

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